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MASSACHUSETTS IN THE WAR

1861–1865.

Pt. 2

By JAMES L. BOWEN.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

HON. HENRY L. DAWES,

U. S. SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

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10th of October the regiment was ordered to Fairfax Court House, where it was brigaded with the Seventy-third Ohio, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York, forming the Second Brigade, Second Division, Eleventh Corps. Colonel Orlando Smith of the Seventy-third commanded the brigade, General Steinwehr the division and General Sigel the corps, of which the Thirty-third was the only Massachusetts regiment. Meantime Major Bates had been commissioned colonel of the Twelfth Regiment and the vacancy was filled by the promotion of Captain Brown from November 29.

The brigade left camp on the 2d of November and moved toward Thoroughfare Gap, where the enemy was reported to be in force. Various movements followed until the 10th, when in a heavy snow storm the regiment arrived near Warrenton and was ordered back to camp, but a subsequent dispatch directed the force again to the Gap, which was reached that night, and there the regiment bivouacked until the 16th. A rumor then came of the presence of the enemy at White Plains and the Thirty-third were ordered on a reconnaissance thither. After a few days there the column was ordered back to camp, which was reached on the 22d, the men very weary, wet and uncomfortable from several days of storm.

General Sigel's Corps began its march toward Fredericksburg on the 10th of December, the roads being in a terrible condition, the men meagerly supplied with food, and ill prepared for the journey. The vicinity of the Rappahannock was reached on the 17th, two days after the close of the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg, the regiment going into winter quarters with the rest of the army. It had its share in the dismal experiences of Burnside's Mud March and on the 5th of February, 1863, the corps moved to Brooks Station near Stafford Court House where it went into more permanent quarters. These were occupied until the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign.

On the 1st of April Colonel Maggi and Surgeon Warren resigned as had Assistant Surgeon Gage some weeks before, and soon afterward Major Brown followed and Assistant Surgeon Brown left to become surgeon of the Fifty-fifth Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Underwood was made colonel, Captain Ryder became lieutenant colonel, Captain Lamson was commissioned major, Joseph W. Hastings of Warren was surgeon and Murdock McGregor of Boston as-

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sistant surgeon, and Lieutenant Mudge had become adjutant. The brigade, in which the Fifty-fifth Ohio had taken the place of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York, was at this time commanded by General Francis C. Barlow.

The Eleventh Corps, accompanying the Twelfth, left camp on the 27th of April to open the Chancellorsville campaign. The Rappahannock was crossed at Kelly's Ford on the evening of the 28th, the Rapidan at Germania Ford the next day and the 1st of May found Hooker's line established, Barlow's Brigade being the reserve of the Eleventh Corps on the extreme Union right. In the terrible disaster to the corps on the following afternoon the Thirty-third did not share. Early in the day General Sickles with a strong force had moved to the southward to engage a column of the enemy which was supposed to be retreating, and Barlow's Brigade was sent out in support of this movement. While it was absent the blow fell, and for a time the force under Sickles was in imminent danger of being cut off and destroyed; but it was extricated and in the evening General Barlow's command came into position in time to assist in checking the Confederate triumph, though the regiment lost the knapsacks and other property which had been left behind when it started out early in the day. Otherwise the regimental loss in this its first battle was slight, being five wounded and two missing, and as the Eleventh Corps, or what was left of it, was then moved to the extreme left of the Union lines and placed in a strong position, it was not further engaged. With the rest of the army it recrossed the river and returned to the old camp.

The Thirty-third was one of the regiments detailed to support General Pleasonton's cavalry at the battle of Beverly Ford, Brandy Station or Fleetwood, as the little engagement of the 9th of June is variously called; 500 picked men from each corps of the Army of the Potomac were selected as infantry support on this occasion, and it is worthy of mention that the Thirty-third Regiment from the Eleventh Corps and the Second Massachusetts from the Twelfth Corps, in each case the only Massachusetts troops in the command, were assigned to this responsible duty. The regiment left camp on the afternoon of the 6th, marched all night, halted at Spotted Tavern for breakfast and a brief rest, then on again to Bealeton Station which was reached that evening at 7 o'clock; a march of 41 miles in 26 hours.

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The Rappahannock was forded on the morning of the 9th, but beyond some skirmishing, losing three men wounded, the Thirty-third were not engaged in the sharp fight that ensued. The hostile cavalry having been driven out of sight, the regiment recrossed the river, forming the rear guard, returned to Bealeton Station, marched to Rappahannock Station and back to Bealeton, moving thence to Catlett's Station where it was joined by the rest of the corps, then on its march northward.

The Gettysburg campaign had begun, and in the marching and maneuvering of the memorable weeks which followed the Thirty-third bore their share of toil and hardship. The morning of July 1 found the Eleventh Corps at Emmittsburg, some 10 miles from Gettysburg, and at the opening of the battle General Howard, who had succeeded Sigel as corps commander just before the battle of Chancellorsville, hurried forward as rapidly as possible. On reaching the field he detached Steinwehr's Division of two small brigades with his reserve artillery as a reserve force at Cemetery Hill some two miles from the scene of the fight. The Thirty-third Regiment formed the extreme left of this reserve force, being posted near the junction of the Taneytown road and the Baltimore pike, just in front of the Cemetery. Later in the day the First Brigade, Colonel Coster, was sent forward to join the fight, leaving the Second Brigade as the only reserve on which to rally the broken remnants of the First and the Eleventh Corps. General Barlow having taken temporary command of a division and been wounded, the command of the brigade again devolved upon Colonel Smith of the Seventy-third Ohio.

During the 2d of July the regiment lay in support of Union batteries on Cemetery Hill and that evening when the fierce attack of the Louisiana Tigers was made further to the east, Colonel Underwood directed an oblique fire upon the assailants which was especially effective. During that day and the following the regiment was almost constantly under heavy artillery fire, suffering a loss of seven men killed and 38 wounded.

Moving southward from Gettysburg after the retreat of Lee's army, the Thirty-third found themselves on the 12th of July at Hagerstown confronting the enemy, but when on the morning of the 14th the Union lines were advanced in order of battle they found no antagonists and the Eleventh Corps with the rest of the

army moved down the Potomac and crossed into Virginia. General Howard with his command was then detached to guard the railroad from Alexandria by which the supplies for General Meade's army were transported and about the 1st of August the Thirty-third were posted near Catlett's Station, between which and Bristoe Station its time was divided till September 25. During this time Second Lieutenant Arthur C. Parker of Boston was murdered by bushwhackers. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were now placed under command of General Hooker, detached from the Army of the Potomac and sent into Tennessee to co-operate with the Army of the Cumberland. The journey of 1,400 miles was made in five days and nights of continuous travel, principally by rail, and on the 1st of October the regiment reached Bridgeport, Ala. There and at Stevenson the time was passed until the morning of the 27th, when Steinwehr's Division, Smith's Brigade leading, began the advance toward Chattanooga.

The enemy were encountered on the 28th and there was some skirmishing in which the regiment lost one sergeant, killed, but the foe was driven back and the Union troops encamped near Brown's Ferry in Lookout Valley. At midnight the camp was alarmed and the regiment was called from slumber to the most desperate fight in its history. The Confederates under cover of darkness had attacked the camp of Geary's Division of the Twelfth Corps, in the rear of Steinwehr, and the latter was ordered back to the assistance of the imperiled division. It was found, among other positions taken, that the enemy had fortified a hill some 200 feet in hight, so abrupt and difficult that its ascent was almost impossible by daylight. Colonel Smith was ordered by General Hooker to undertake in the thick darkness of the night the terrible task of storming the hill and driving out the enemy. For this desperate work the brigade commander selected his own regiment and the Thirty-third Massachusetts, the two numbering altogether but some 400 effective men. At the word of command the lines, in the best order possible under the circumstances, clambered up the steep slope, through and over the obstructions, until finally they stood facing the hostile works. "Don't fire on your friends!" said some one through the darkness; and the men of the Thirty-third, deceived, were led to give their regimental number. The response was a terrible volley delivered almost in their faces, which killed or wounded nearly one-

half their number and the rest, temporarily stunned and shocked, retreated to the foot of the hill. Adjutant Mudge fell dead at the fire, Colonel Underwood, with a terribly shattered thigh, had fallen, fatally wounded it was supposed, close to the hostile works, and among the dead lay many of the regiment's bravest and best; but the survivors were only momentarily repulsed. As soon as possible the shattered line was reformed and then, knowing what was before them, the undaunted men climbed once more the deadly steep; this time it was the silent bayonet which did the work. Up to, over and into the intrenchments the Boys in Blue went resistlessly; the enemy were driven from their works, broken and demoralized; the Stars and Stripes waved in triumph. The civil war saw no more heroic charge than this. The men of the Thirty-third had captured a position defended by a superior force which according to all military science should have been impregnable against many times the number of the defenders. Most of the enemy escaped, but a hundred remained prisoners in the hands of the victors. The success had been won at great cost; besides Adjutant Mudge, Second Lieutenants Joseph P. Burrage of Cambridge, James Hill of Danvers and Oswego Jones of Fall River were killed and four other officers wounded; 24 enlisted men were killed, 53 wounded and one missing, making a total loss of 86 within those few dreadful moments. Colonel Underwood finally recovered, though seriously crippled for life, and in recognition of his gallantry on this occasion received, by special request of General Hooker, a commission as brigadier general dating from the 6th of November.

Following the battle of Wauhatchie the regiment camped for a few days near the scene of the conflict, after which it moved up the valley toward Chattanooga, having taken part in Hooker's "Battle above the Clouds" and the assault on Missionary Ridge, November 25, losing in the latter engagement five wounded and missing. Pursuing Bragg's routed army as far as Red Clay, the regiment paused there to destroy the railroad, and then turning northward formed a part of General Sherman's expedition for the relief of Burnside at Knoxville. Before the latter place was reached Longstreet had raised the siege and Sherman returned to Chattanooga, the men of the Thirty-third suffering not a little during the three weeks occupied by the march, as they were without knapsacks or blankets, which they had left behind in the charge on Missionary Ridge. On

the 18th of December they again entered Lookout Valley, thoroughly exhausted bodily, but in high spirits over the complete success of their recent campaign, and proceeded to build comfortable winter quarters.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were consolidated on the 14th of April, 1864, to form the Twentieth, and under this arrangement the Thirty-third Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Ryder. formed a part of the Third Brigade, Third Division. Major General Butterfield commanded the division and Colonel James Wood, Jr., of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York the brigade.

The chaplain's services on Sunday, the 1st of May, were interrupted by the receipt of marching orders for the next morning, in accordance with which the comfortable camp was left behind and the regiment turned its steps southward. In a few days the enemy was found in force at Rocky Face Ridge in defense of Dalton, and on the 9th the brigade was detached and sent to Mill Creek Gap where it formed line of battle, with two companies of the Thirty-third as skirmishers; but the movement proved only a feint, and after the exchange of a few shots the command returned to its former position. On the 11th the advance was resumed by way of Snake Creek Gap, the Confederates being found in a strong position near Resaca.

In the battle of Resaca, which occurred on the 15th, the regiment took an important part. The position of the Twentieth Corps was at the left of the Union line and Butterfield's Division, supported by the others, led the advance. The Third Brigade had the right of the division, being formed in echelon, the Thirty-third being the second regiment from the right. After getting into position, which was a matter of much difficulty owing to the unfavorable nature of the ground, the charge was ordered and the whole line went forward at the double-quick, driving the enemy back at every point; the Thirty-third charged and captured three hills in succession, but their triumph cost heavily. First Lieutenants Henry J. Parker of Townsend and Edgar L. Bumpus of Braintree were killed, with 17 enlisted men, and 63 were wounded, a total loss of 82.

It was found next morning that the enemy had retreated during the night and pursuit was made till Cassville was reached, where he was again found in force and skirmishing ensued from the 19th to the 22d, the regiment losing one killed and two wounded. Three days' rest followed, then another advance, and on the 25th the Third

Division was ordered to the support of the Second, already engaged near Dallas. The Thirty-third at once took part, charging the Confederate works and driving the enemy to their inner line, when darkness and a severe storm put an end to the fight. In this engagement the regiment lost ten killed, 43 wounded and four missing. Its next skirmish was in front of Kenesaw Mountain, in which it lost four wounded. On the 22d of June it was deployed as skirmishers and advanced against the enemy's outposts taking possession of a desirable hill. The movement was sharply contested and the loss to the regiment, which received much praise for its part in the affair, was eight killed and 18 wounded.

Some days later the Confederates again retreated and on the 3d of July the advance was resumed, a few miles being made each day till the 6th, when camp was made near the Chattahoochee. Some days later the regiment, being now reduced to little more than a handful of effective men, was detailed as train guard, in which duty it served during the siege of Atlanta, having no further active part in the operations against that stronghold. On the 27th of August it was relieved and reported for duty at the fords and bridges of the Chattahoochee, remaining there till the 5th of September. It was then sent to report to General Slocum in Atlanta and was detailed to guard prisoners in the city, but after a few days of this duty it reported to Colonel Cogswell, post commandant, for provost duty, in which it continued until the beginning of the march to the sea. During this time Lieutenant Colonel Ryder resigned, Major Doane was promoted to the vacancy and took command of the regiment, Captain Tebbetts being made major.

Atlanta was evacuated by the main body of Sherman's army on the 15th of November, and the following day the provost guard under Colonel Cogswell followed, the Thirty-third forming the rear guard and thus being the last regiment to leave the city. The Twentieth Corps followed the railroad toward Augusta, destroying it as they went, but leaving it at Covington and marching by way of Eatonton reached Milledgeville on the 23d, where the regiment rejoined its brigade. Thence an eastward course was taken through Davisboro and Louisville toward Millen, from which the Union prisoners of war were hurriedly removed. This point was reached on the 3d of December, when the column turned southward and for a week marched through the rice swamps of Georgia. It was a

strange march, with scarcely a house to be seen and everywhere the vast level of the country, marshy, almost impenetrable, covered with endless pine forests, yet in every direction filled with vast moving bodies of men, horses, wagons, artillery and all the belongings of a great army.

On the 10th of December the outposts at Savannah were reached and the weary army halted. During the long march through the heart of the Confederacy there had been but one day of rest and not more than two or three days had marked less than ten miles of advance, and in addition to the march proper there had been the ceaseless destruction and devastation, and the necessity for constant foraging to supply the army. On the night of the 20th General Hardee evacuated Savannah and the following morning it was occupied by the Union army. New-year's day, 1865, was selected for a review of the Twentieth Corps in the city and the following morning the regiment was ferried across the Savannah river on the steamer Planter, which had just been captured from the Confederates, and landed four miles below on the South Carolina side. The next day it marched 12 miles to Cheeves Farm on New river, Beaufort district, where it went into camp.

The initial northward movement was made on the 16th, simultaneously with the coming of winter rains, when one day's march took the regiment to Hardeeville where it remained till the 29th, and with the coming of February began in earnest the march of Sherman's army through the Carolinas. Some changes in commanders had taken place, the division being at the time under General W. T. Ward, and Colonel Cogswell of the Second Massachusetts commanding the Third Brigade, to which the Twentieth Connecticut and the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Regiments had been added. All through the month of February the destroying columns moved steadily northward, the Thirty-third passing Columbia on the 17th and at the close of the month reaching the North Carolina line. The 12th of March was spent in camp near Fayetteville and on the 16th the regiment took part in the battle of Averysboro, losing one killed and ten wounded.

The battle of Bentonville came three days later, and early in the afternoon the Third Division reached the field, taking a position in support of the Fourteenth Corps which had begun the fight. Soon afterward, however, Colonel Cogswell's Brigade was moved to the

front to fill a gap in the line, the Thirty-third with two companies as skirmishers being placed to cover the right flank. Here several attacks were received and repulsed, General Johnston making desperate efforts with his entire force to overwhelm the two isolated corps of the Union army before the others could arrive to their support. In this fight the Thirty-third captured about 30 prisoners and the battle flag of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment, its own loss being but five men wounded. Night ended the fighting and next morning the brigade rejoined its division on the left, extending the lines in that direction and fortifying. On the morning of the 22d the Thirty-third accompanied by the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin went on an expedition to feel for the right of the enemy's line, having found which and exchanged a few shots, it returned with the loss of one man killed.

The next day, Johnston having retired, the Union army advanced to Goldsboro where it was reviewed by General Sherman and went into camp, having joined forces with General Schofield, thus opening communication with the base of supplies which the latter had established at Kinston. Resting for a few days while his army was being supplied and clothed, General Sherman prepared on the 10th of April to move upon Raleigh and on the 12th at Smithfield received the news of Lee's surrender. Raleigh was reached next day by soldiers who had never before marched with so light hearts and so strong limbs, and there the advance halted. General Johnston, seeing the hopelessness of prolonging the struggle, opened negotiations for a surrender, which was finally consummated on the 24th. The camps about Raleigh were vacated on the 30th and on the 9th of May the army encamped within three miles of Richmond. Resting there for two days it resumed the journey toward Washington, reaching Alexandria on the 19th. On the 24th General Sherman's army was reviewed in Washington and immediate preparations for the muster out of the various regiments being made, the Thirty-third took cars for Massachusetts, Sunday, June 11, reaching Boston on Tuesday, where they received an enthusiastic reception and a banquet at Faneuil Hall, after which cars were taken for Readville. While the final papers were being prepared the men were furloughed to their homes, reassembling on the 2d of July when they were paid, discharged, and the Thirty-third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, ceased to exist.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

THE Thirty-fourth Regiment was provided for by Governor Andrew's order of the 29th of May, 1862, which directed that 10 of the 30 companies called for should be raised in the five western counties of the state, forming a regiment, to encamp on the Agricultural Grounds at Worcester. The camp was named in honor of General John E. Wool of the United States Army, and William S. Lincoln of Worcester, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, was placed in charge. The first recruits arrived on the 13th of June, and from that time steadily increased in number. The call of early July for several additional regiments made the camp a rendezvous for numerous Western Massachusetts detachments, but the progress of the Thirty-fourth was steady, the enlisted men being mustered at different dates but principally on the 13th and 31st of July, with a few additions early in August. Most of the officers' commissions bore date of August 6, and the roster follows:—

Colonel, George D. Wells of Boston; lieutenant colonel, William S. Lincoln of Worcester; major, Henry Bowman of Clinton; adjutant, Samuel F. Woods of Worcester; quartermaster, Charles H. Howland of Plymouth; surgeon, Rouse R. Clarke of Northbridge; assistant surgeons, William Thorndike of Beverly and Cyrus B. Smith of Granby; chaplain, Edward B. Fairchild of Sterling; sergeant major, Charles B. Cutler; quartermaster sergeant, Charles P. Trumbull, both of Worcester; commissary sergeant, George W. Marsh of Leominster; hospital steward, James P. Fairbanks of Pittsfield; principal musician, Thomas P. Griffin of Leicester.

Company A—Captain, Harrison W. Pratt; first lieutenant, John A. Lovell, both of Worcester; second lieutenant, Robert W. Walker of Boston.

Company B—Captain, Andrew Potter; first lieutenant, Lafayette Butler, both of Pittsfield; second lieutenant, William L. Cobb of Lancaster.

Company C—Captain, Alonzo D. Pratt of West Boylston; first lieutenant, Frank T. Leach of Northboro; second lieutenant, Henry Bacon of Worcester.

Company D—Captain, George W. Thompson of Springfield; first lieutenant, James W. Smith of Hadley; second lieutenant, J. Austin Lyman of Springfield.

Company E—Captain, William B. Bacon of Worcester; first lieutenant, George Macomber of Oakham; second lieutenant, Levi Lincoln, Jr., of Worcester.

Company F—Captain, Charles L. Chandler of Brookline; first lieutenant, Charles W. Elwell; second lieutenant, Thomas W. Ripley, both of Greenfield.

Company G—Captain, Dexter F. Parker of Worcester; first lieutenant, Chauncey R. Chauncey of Northampton; second lieutenant, Jerre Horton of Westfield.

Company H—Captain, Henry P. Fox; first lieutenant, Albert C. Walker, both of Worcester; second lieutenant, Malcolm Ammidon of Southbridge.

Company I—Captain, Daniel Holden of Ware; first lieutenant, Alexis C. Soley of Worcester; second lieutenant, George E. Goodrich of Fitchburg.

Company K—Captain, William H. Cooley; first lieutenant, Lyman W. Van Loan; second lieutenant, Samuel H. Platt, all of Pittsfield.

Colonel Wells was promoted from lieutenant colonel of the First Massachusetts Regiment, and Major Bowman from a captaincy in the Fifteenth; but the latter, having been captured and paroled, only accompanied the regiment to Washington, and a few days later when exchanged he was made colonel of the Thirty-sixth, when Captain Harrison W. Pratt became major of the Thirty-fourth.

A national flag was presented to the regiment on the 12th of August by the ladies of Worcester, Alexander H. Bullock making the address, and the command was directed to start for Washington the next day; but it was not till the 15th, after the men had been armed with the Springfield rifled musket, that Camp Wool was finally quitted. Going by cars to Norwich, steamer was taken to Jersey City, whence rail was resumed to Washington direct, the regiment passing through Philadelphia and Baltimore, sharing the never-failing hospitality of the former and the sullen coldness of the latter. Washington was reached in the afternoon of the 17th and the command was quartered that night at the "Soldiers' Home," whence it marched on the following day to its camp of instruction near Hunter's Chapel, between Arlington and Munson's Hill, the location being officially known as Camp Casey.

The camp was soon left, however, for on the 21st the regiment was ordered to Alexandria, to be furnished transportation to Cat-

lett's Station and join the forces of General Banks; but though Alexandria was reached in due time, the transportation was not forthcoming, and very fortunately for the Thirty-fourth, since the Station was raided by the enemy's cavalry the following night, and the regiment, though well supplied with other ammunition, had not a single percussion cap and could not have fired a shot! While awaiting definite disposition of his command, Colonel Wells established "Camp Worcester," some three miles from Alexandria on the line of the railroad and near Cloud's Mills.

Here the Thirty-Fourth remained during the exciting events which followed in rapid succession—the battles about Groveton, the arrival at Alexandria of the remains of the Army of the Potomac returning from the Peninsula, the retirement of Pope's broken battalions, the restoration of McClellan to the command of the united armies and his departure to Maryland in pursuit of the invading Confederates. The latter event left the regiment in the extreme front of the forces defending Washington, and in addition to several companies daily detailed for duty in Alexandria, and like demands which had been made during its occupancy of Camp Worcester, it was now called on for picket and outpost duty. The expectation of a hostile movement in front led to the ordering of the regiment back of Fort Ellsworth on the 9th of September, to Camp Slough, whence three days later it was moved a mile to the front, reporting to General Grover near Fairfax Seminary, where it joined the Thirty-third Massachusetts, Eleventh New Jersey and One Hundred and Twentieth New York, all new troops, in forming a brigade, which Colonel Wells as senior officer commanded.

This had a brief existence. On the 16th the Thirty-fourth were ordered to the immediate vicinity of Fort Lyon, Colonel Wells being made commandant of the fort and its defenses. A permanent camp was established, in which the regiment remained for months while other troops came and went. Much of this time the Thirty-fourth picketed the front, and in addition the men worked to extend and complete the fortifications in the vicinity, drilling also with the heavy guns in the fort. There was an occasional alarm from the incursion of some marauding band of the enemy, but no hostile shots were exchanged.

The regiment was not again brigaded till the 19th of January, 1863, when it became a part of the command of General Robert O.

Tyler, the other regiments of the brigade being the First and Nineteenth Connecticut and the Fourteenth Massachusetts. The troops in the Washington defenses were about this time designated as the Twenty-second Corps, General Heintzelman commanding. General Tyler was relieved from this command toward the close of April, and Colonel Wells with his regiment had been assigned to the garrisoning of several forts and redoubts in the vicinity of the winter quarters, when orders were received on the evening of the 3d of May to march at once to Upton's Hill, between Munson's and Miner's Hills, where a month of garrison and outpost duty followed.

On the 1st of June the Thirty-fourth were very unexpectedly ordered to Washington, and on reporting to General Martindale were assigned quarters on East Capitol Street, only a short distance from the Capitol; wooden barracks were occupied, and large details were at once sent out on duty in different parts of the city. This detail continued for more than a month, but on the evening of the 9th of July orders were received and the regiment quitted the city by the Baltimore Railroad, proceeding to Relay House and thence by rail to Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, and climbing to a position on Maryland Hights became a part of General Negley's command. The Thirty-fourth with the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, One Hundred and Seventy-third Pennsylvania and two squadrons of cavalry were constituted a brigade under command of Colonel Wells, stationed in the vicinity of Fort Duncan; but the Thirty-ninth were detached to join General Briggs's Brigade en route to the Army of the Potomac, then encamped near Williamsport.

For a few days the river divided the hostile forces, but on the morning of the 15th the Thirty-fourth where ordered to force the passage of the Potomac, which was gallantly done by details in boats, the enemy's skirmishers being driven from the southern bank; after which ponton bridges were laid, the Union cavalry crossed and the occupation was made permanent, though for some days the regiment was the only infantry force across the river, and was consequently severely taxed by the manifold duties of the position. During this time General Negley was transferred and was succeeded in the command of the post by General Lockwood, the commander of the "Potomac Home Brigade" of Maryland troops. Soon after, the time of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Regiment having expired, it left the brigade and its place

was taken by the Ninth and Tenth Maryland six-months' regiments. On the 15th of October General Lockwood was relieved and Colonel Wells succeeded to the command of the post and the brigade.

The regiment saw its first engagement on the 18th of October. Early that morning Imboden's cavalry dashed upon the Federal outposts near Charlestown, surprised and captured most of the Ninth Maryland and pressed back the small force of Union cavalry. The Thirty-fourth, in camp near Bolivar, were soon under arms and hurried to the scene. It was found that the enemy had begun to fall back along the Berryville pike and the regiment, under command of the lieutenant colonel, pursued. A running fight followed for some distance, the ground being favorable for frequent stands by the retiring enemy. As the regiment fought almost alone, and was often under severe fire, it was fortunate in escaping with a loss of two of the color guard killed and eight men wounded. The enemy having been driven some distance, the pursuit was abandoned and about midnight the victors returned to camp, having marched 36 miles, fighting their way for six miles. This affair is variously called the battle of Ripon, of Berryville and of Charlestown.

No further movement of importance occurred till the 10th of December, when a midwinter expedition of the brigade up the Valley was begun in support of the raid of General Averell's cavalry against the salt-works of Western Virginia. The Thirty-fourth led the column, which moved by way of Berryville and Winchester to Strasburg, where a halt was made from the afternoon of the 12th to the morning of the 16th, most of the time in a cold, disagreeable storm. During this time the enemy's outposts extended along the right bank of the North Fork of the Shenandoah, while the federal force in a very thin line held the left. The little column started forward again on the 16th, and three days of very severe marching brought it to Harrisonburg on the evening of the 18th. Bivouac was made, with large fires, the cold being intense, when intelligence was received that General Jubal A. Early was within a few miles with his corps, and the brigade, numbering only some 1,700 men, started in retreat, leaving the fires burning to mislead the enemy. The column moved rapidly, leaving its cavalry at Winchester and its artillery at Charlestown, and late in the afternoon of the 24th the Thirty-fourth reached their former camp, sadly exhausted but having suffered no loss and bringing back nearly a hundred prisoners.

Early pursued the daring brigade to within a few miles of its intrenchments; but though there were many rumors and alarms and some slight collisions, the Thirty-fourth being called from camp several times, no engagement of note occurred. Colonel Wells being detailed on court-martial, Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln was assigned to command the brigade, and the regiment was thus left in the hands of Major Pratt. Ninety recruits were received on the 14th of January, 1864, and two days later the brigade was discontinued, the Thirty-fourth being temporarily assigned to Wheaton's Brigade of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, which had been sent to the vicinity for service while the Army of the Potomac was in its winter quarters. On the 20th, however, the regiment was made an independent command under the immediate direction of General Sullivan commanding the division.

It took cars on the 1st of February for Cumberland, Md., where General Kelley anticipated an attack from Early, reaching the town that evening and remaining till the evening of the 7th with no sight of the enemy, though his raiding parties were occasionally heard from in the near vicinity. Then the command returned to its camp, finding 40 recruits in waiting, and save multitudinous details and an occasional alarm no events of importance occurred till the opening of the spring campaign. On the 24th of February an order was issued returning the regiment to Wheaton's Brigade, and on the 5th of March the command was sent to Point of Rocks, near the mouth of the Monocacy, where danger was anticipated but not realized. After three days of outpost duty there it was ordered to Martinsburg, where Colonel Wells was made post commandant and acting brigade commander, the force consisting of his own regiment the One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio, with the Fifth United States Battery.

But the regiment was wanted again at Harper's Ferry, and late in March orders were issued for its return to that post; in pursuance of which it marched on the 2d of April through a terribly severe storm, suffering greatly on the march through the mingled snow and mud, bivouacking that night in a forest a mile or two short of the destination on Camp Hill, which was reached next morning. Within two weeks the brigade was broken up and reconstructed of about the same troops which had composed it at Martinsburg, Colonel Wells—who in the mean time had been transferred to the command

of the post at Harper's Ferry and relieved of it—again taking the brigade. Once more the regiment was ordered back to Martinsburg, marching on the 17th and reaching there on the following day, when Colonel Wells was again made post commandant. This continued till the 25th, when being relieved he returned to the command of the Thirty-fourth, after an absence of nine months.

Thus far in its history the experiences of the regiment had been mainly of garrison and outpost duty, with some hard marches and decidedly trying situations, but it was now to enter upon service of a more deadly nature. General Sigel commanding the department was directed to take vigorous action in concert with the movement of the other Union armies, and while a portion of his force under General Crook operated in the Kanawha Valley, Sullivan's Division and Stahel's cavalry, in all a little more than 4,000 men, under Sigel's immediate direction, were put in marching order and advanced to Winchester. The Thirty-fourth, forming part of the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Thoburn of the First West Virginia, marched on the 29th of April to Bunker Hill and on the 2d of May to Winchester, where a stop was made till the 9th, when the little column again set forward, moving to Cedar Creek and halting a day for the building of a bridge, when the movement was continued to Woodstock.

There the regiment remained till near noon of the 14th, when it was suddenly called under arms and at once went forward, with orders to report to Colonel Moor of the Twenty-eighth Ohio commanding the First Brigade. Rapid marching till near night took the command nearly to New Market, where it met the scattered fragments of Boyd's First New York Cavalry, which had been roughly handled by a strong force of the enemy, and the Thirty-fourth soon came under fire. Finding a section of Federal artillery in the vicinity unsupported the regiment went to its assistance, and in the woods in its rear the men laid on their arms through the night. This position was found during the night to be to the right of Colonel Moor's force. The next day witnessed the battle of New Market, in which the regiment suffered severely.

Soon after breakfast it was ordered back to a point some two miles in the rear, where line of battle was formed, but it was almost immediately advanced to the former position, where Companies B and I were deployed as skirmishers and checked the advance of a

considerable Confederate force, but were soon rallied and joined the regiment in forming a line somewhat to the rear. There the attack of Breckinridge's troops in two strong lines was received, which brushed away the skirmishers but was checked by the heavy fire of the Thirty-fourth and the artillery, which broke the first Confederate line. A counter-charge was then ordered, and the regiment went forward magnificently under a very severe fire; but the troops on both flanks retiring almost as soon as the hostile fire was encountered left the Thirty-fourth opposed to a vastly outnumbering force. Yet it was with great difficulty that the advance of his brave fellows was checked by Colonel Wells, who seized the color-bearer by the shoulders, faced him to the rear and finally led the remnant of his command back to its former position. The entire Union line was now giving way, but the Thirty-fourth and some other troops contested the Confederate advance, making frequent stands till Rude's Hill, a mile to the rear and near the North Fork of the Shenandoah, was reached, where the line was again established, and the enemy did not attempt to pursue their advantage further. After a time this position was evacuated, the Union forces retiring over the river to Mount Jackson and burning the bridge, which temporarily checked the Confederates.

The Thirty-fourth had taken into the action some 500 men, of whom it had lost more than one-half. Captain Bacon and 27 men had been killed, eight officers and 166 men wounded, of whom Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln, Captain Fox and Lieutenant Walker with 32 enlisted men severely wounded fell into the hands of the enemy, as did Captain Chauncey, Lieutenant Ammidon and nearly 20 unwounded men of Company C, cut off from the skirmish line. Colonel Wells was slightly wounded, but did not leave the field. The seriously wounded of the regiment were collected at Mount Jackson and placed in charge of Assistant Surgeon Allen, after which the retrograde movement was continued during the night and after a short stop for breakfast all the next day, Cedar Creek being crossed the following morning, when the faces of the weary soldiers were again turned toward the foe.

Early on the morning of the 18th the Thirty-fourth, Captain Potter in command, with the Twelfth West Virginia and a small force of cavalry and artillery, all under command of Colonel Wells, advanced through Strasburg to Fisher's Hill, which was held for a day

or two, when the force fell back to Strasburg, where the regiment was rejoined by Major Pratt, Adjutant Woods, and other officers who had been absent on detached duty. On the 22d General Hunter succeeded General Sigel, and four days later another advance began. On the 26th the Thirty-fourth marched to Woodstock, and on the 29th advanced to the battle-field of the 15th, where a temporary encampment was made.

The forward movement was continued on the 2d of June, the march of that day being to Harrisonburg, where several hundred wounded from both armies had been gathered by the Confederates after the battle of New Market. Imboden's rear guard was driven from the place, but intelligence being received that the enemy in force were gathered a few miles in advance the Union troops went forward on the 4th, passing through Port Republic and bivouacking a short distance beyond on the Staunton road in a pouring rain. Soon after the advance began next day the Confederates under General Jones were encountered and the battle of Piedmont was fought. After the Union line had been deployed the foe was gradually pressed back till his main line was felt. Moor's Brigade was on the right, and Thoburn's was directed to co-operate with it in a charge, the Thirty-fourth being detached and moved by the left flank to an advantageous position, from which they were directed to charge the enemy in the woods in their front.

The regiment advanced, receiving a heavy fire, pressed the enemy back into the woods for some distance, when he rallied and a sharp fight ensued for some 20 minutes. A strong Confederate force then came down the road and struck the two left companies of the Thirty-fourth, inflicting heavy loss, but after a desperate fight of 15 minutes the Federal line was pressed forward, driving the enemy and winning the field. The Thirty-fourth advanced into the next piece of woods where they bivouacked for the night. Their loss during the day had been 13 killed and 97 wounded, among the latter being Adjutant Woods and Lieutenant Albert C. Walker fatally, the last named dying in the enemy's hands, and Major Pratt and Captain Potter seriously. The casualties in the two left companies numbered 54.

The regiment marched to Staunton next day and on the 7th made an excursion of a few miles into the country beyond, a day or two being devoted to the destruction of railroads, bridges and public

property in the neighborhood. At this time Colonel Wells succeeded Colonel Moor in command of the First Brigade, to which the Thirty-fourth also went, changing places with the Eighteenth Connecticut. Colonel Wells's Brigade consisted of his own regiment, the One Hundred and Sixteenth and the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio, with four companies of the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery.

Two days' march, beginning on the 10th, took the regiment to Lexington, which it occupied on the 12th, joining with other forces in the destruction of public property, and while there Wells's Brigade was strengthened by the addition of two short term regiments, the One Hundred and Fifty-second and the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio. Again forward on the 14th to Buckhannon, the Thirty-fourth formed a portion of the train guard, and the next day over the Blue Ridge toward Lynchburg, which was reached on the 17th, or rather the enemy's lines were encountered, behind which the reinforcements from Lee's army under Early were rapidly arriving. After some skirmishing the regiment passed the night in line of battle, and during the 18th was engaged, at times quite sharply, charges and counter-charges being made with no advantage to either side, the loss of the Thirty-fourth being five men killed and over 40 wounded.

That evening the retrograde march began, and 25 miles were made before morning, taking the regiment some distance beyond Liberty. There were few more dismal experiences in the entire war than the scramble of Hunter's command through the mountains of West Virginia to escape from the trap into which it had deliberately walked. After this severe night march two hours only were allowed the tired column for rest, and of food it had at no time more than half rations, frequently none at all. For two or three days no stop of more than a few hours was made, and then a long daily march to the full possibility of the jaded men and teams took the fugitive column by way of Salem, New London, New Castle, White Sulphur Springs, Lewisburg, over the Little Sewall and Big Sewall Mountains, reaching Gauley Bridge and the Union lines on the 29th, where food and rest were had.

But even after this trying experience there was to be no extended period of rest. The movement of General Hunter had left the way open for General Early, and that officer was walking into the fertile regions of the North, to knock even at the doors of the national

capital, and the tired column at Gauley Bridge was ordered to march on the 2d of July, the Thirty-fourth reaching Piatt the following day, where on the 4th eight companies took boat down the river to Blennerhasset's Island, marching thence to Parkersburg and taking cars to Cherry Run, which was reached on the evening of the 8th, the other companies coming two days later.

The brigade being reunited marched on the 11th to Martinsburg, stopped there for a day, and on the 13th and 14th went on to and through Harper's Ferry, across the Potomac by the ponton bridge, camping that night near Knoxville. The 15th saw the regiment marching along the tow-path of the canal nearly to Berlin, where the Potomac was forded, the water up to the waists of the men, and via the Leesburg pike to near Hillsboro, where bivouac was made. After noon of the 16th the march was resumed as far as Waterford, some skirmishing occurring along the way, when orders were received from General Crook, who had taken command of the First Division, for the brigade to join him at Purcellville, which it did very late at night.

The command started in the morning of the 18th for Snicker's Gap, where the Union cavalry was reported to be engaged with the enemy in force, and when in the early afternoon the summit of the mountain was passed the Confederates were seen on the opposite bank of the Shenandoah. Colonel Thoburn, commanding the division, was directed to cross, which he did a mile or so below the Ferry, the Thirty-fourth leading, fording the river in the face of the enemy, forming and driving back his lines some half a mile to the cover of a forest, and taking some 20 prisoners. Thoburn's line was then prolonged to the right by the other brigades, but a strong attack soon after crumbled that part of his command and forced it back into the river. The Thirty-fourth changed front and made a charge, driving back the Confederates and holding them till the regiment had exhausted its ammunition, when it was ordered back across the river, having lost four killed and 11 wounded.

That night the Thirty-fourth bivouacked in Snicker's Gap, where they remained the next day, on the 20th crossed the Shenandoah, from which the enemy had now retired, and bivouacked beside their recent field of battle till the morning of the 22d. Going that day to Winchester, they were ordered out next morning to meet the enemy a mile or so to the south, built a line of breastworks, and as

the Confederates made no demonstration retired again to the vicinity of the town. The succeeding morning—the 24th—found the foe in strong force, and severe fighting took place till it was evident that the Union forces were inadequate to cope with the numbers opposed to them, when a retreat was ordered, the brigade being put in charge of the trains and bivouacking that night at Bunker Hill. Skirmishing was resumed next morning in a severe rain storm, the brigade, forming the Union rear guard, beginning to fall back at 9 o'clock and at noon halting at Martinsburg, where the desultory conflict lasted most of the afternoon, the enemy being pressed back for a considerable distance, the Thirty-fourth afterward retiring by way of the Williamsport pike to the banks of the Potomac, where the night was passed.

The river was crossed on the morning of the 26th and after a little stop at Williamsport the regiment took the Sharpsburg pike to Boonsboro, which it reached about sunset, was called up at 10 o'clock that night and marched to Sharpsburg, halted till morning and then pushed forward to Pleasant Valley. Resting there till afternoon of the next day, the command recrossed the river at Harper's Ferry and marched to Halltown, receiving a needed outfit of new clothing. Marching orders came again at noon of the 30th, the river was crossed once more, and late at night the regiment halted at Burkittsville, Md., continuing next morning through Middletown to near Wolfsboro, the men suffering intensely from the heat. This movement of Hunter's command was caused by McCausland's burning of Chambersburg, Pa. On the 3d of August the regiment marched through Frederick and to the Monocacy, which it crossed by the ford, encamping on its banks.

The command of the department was now given to General Sheridan, and under him the Thirty-fourth entered upon a campaign of even greater activity. The movement began on the 6th, when the regiment forded the Monocacy and marched through Jefferson to Pleasant Valley; from there on the 9th the march was through Harper's Ferry to Knox's Ford on the Shenandoah, on the 10th to Berryville, on the 11th to White Post and next day to Middletown, the enemy being in force about the creek beyond the town and sharp skirmishing ensuing during the afternoon. On the evening of the 16th Sheridan's retreat down the Valley began, and that night the regiment marched to Winchester, the next day to Berry-

ville, on the 18th to Ripon, halting for 48 hours in a grove near the scene of its first engagement the previous October, and in the afternoon of the 20th moving to the vicinity of Charlestown.

The attack of Early's troops upon the Union outposts the following morning called the regiment into line some distance to the west of the town, where it intrenched, but that night it moved to Halltown taking position near the center of the Federal lines. During the following days there was frequent skirmishing, from which the command suffered no loss, and on the 3d of September it marched to Berryville. Here the enemy was found in force and fortifying and skirmishing continued till the 5th, during which the Thirty-fourth lost one man killed and five wounded; a season of quiet then ensued, and on the 8th the regiment marched across the fields to Summit Point, the extreme right of the Union lines, where it went into camp and remained till early morning of the 19th, when with the rest of Sheridan's army it set out to take part in the battle of the Opequan.

The Eighth Corps,—General Crook's command,—was held in reserve near the crossing of Opequan Creek during the early part of the battle, but after the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps were well engaged the Eighth was ordered forward to extend the Union right. In the general advance which followed when position was gained the Thirty-fourth, ably commanded by Major Pratt, were somewhat separated from all other troops by the conformation of the ground. Becoming exposed to a flank fire from some Confederate guns supported by a line of infantry behind a stone-wall, they changed front in that direction to charge the offensive battery. As the regiment came within short range of the Southern infantry it received a terrible fire, killing or wounding great numbers and immediately checking its progress, the line throwing itself upon the earth to partially escape the annihilating blast. After hugging the ground till the troops to the right and left could get within supporting distance, the regiment was ordered to charge, and with a dash sprang to and over the wall, capturing one of the guns and some prisoners, while the rest of the defenders fled toward Winchester; but the joy of the moment was sadly clouded by the death of Captain Thompson, an officer of high repute.

The combined charge of the three corps which followed drove the Confederates from the field, when the Union cavalry took up the

fight and completed the rout. The Thirty-fourth with the rest of General Crook's command passed through Winchester and followed the retreating enemy as far as Millwood, where the night's bivouac was made. The regiment's loss had been severe—besides Captain Thompson six enlisted men had been killed, and the list of wounded reached 97, several being fatally hurt.

The command marched to Cedar Creek on the 20th and next morning advanced to Strasburg, beyond which Early had taken up a very strong position on Fisher's Hill, where he was already confronted by the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps. The Eighth at first took position on their left, but before daylight of the 22d was moved around to the right and crept through the woods at the base of North Mountain undiscovered till a favorable position on the enemy's flank was gained, when a general charge was made and with little more than spasmodic attempts at resistance the surprised foe was driven from point to point, losing heavily and being pursued up the Valley by the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps as far as Mount Jackson. The Thirty-fourth, whose flag is claimed to have been the first planted on the Confederate works, captured two guns and seven caissons, their loss in the series of charges being 19 wounded; but an accident after the evening bivouac was ordered resulted in the fatal wounding of Major Pratt, then commander—a most worthy officer, whose loss was deeply mourned. A stack of arms in the camp of a neighboring regiment being thrown down, one of the muskets was discharged and the ball passed through both of the major's legs, from which he died on the 25th.

Stopping on the field for a day to bury the dead and care for the wounded, the regiment started southward on the 24th, marching that day beyond Mount Jackson and the next day to Harrisonburg, where it was detailed for provost duty, in which it was pleasantly engaged till the 6th of October, when Sheridan began to withdraw his troops from the upper part of the Valley. Wells's Brigade formed the rear of the infantry column, but behind it came the cavalry, laying waste everything which could give sustenance to a hostile force. On the 11th a strong position was occupied and fortified in the rear of Ceder Creek, the Thirty-fourth being posted near the Union left, between the pike and the Shenandoah river.

A reconnaissance sent back the next day within view of Strasburg failed to discover signs of the enemy in any considerable force,

but the following noon the quiet camps were startled by the opening of fire from a hostile battery on Hupp's Hill across the creek. The First and Third Brigades were at once ordered forward to drive back what was supposed to be a reconnoitering party, but were greeted with so heavy a fire as to show that the enemy were in a strong force. This fact being demonstrated, Colonel Thoburn, commanding the division, ordered the two brigades back, but the aide, after delivering the order to the Third, had his horse shot and was taken prisoner. The two brigades being separated by a ridge, across which movements could not be observed, Colonel Wells's command remained in ignorance of what had taken place. Being in position behind a low stone-wall which gave but slight shelter, the Thirty-fourth on the right, it fought till it was nearly surrounded when the order to retreat was given, Colonel Wells having been mortally wounded. Such of the regiment as could escape the close pursuit regained the north side of the creek; Early, having accomplished his purpose, retired to Fisher's Hill, and the battle of Tom's Brook was ended. Of less than 250 taken into action, the Thirty-fourth had lost nine killed, 48 wounded, and 40 captured—a total of 97. Second Lieutenant Charles I. Woods of Petersham was killed, and Second Lieutenant James Dempsey of Worcester was fatally wounded, dying December 3. Lieutenant Ammidon had died while prisoner of war on the 1st of October.

Thoburn's Division formed the left of the Union line on the morning of October 19, when the battle of Cedar Creek began. The enemy creeping around upon the flank, as the Eighth Corps had done at Fisher's Hill a month before, burst upon the sleeping camps in the darkness and fog without a musket shot to herald his approach. The First Brigade was the only one not utterly surprised; forming instantly at their works the few thin regiments attempted a defense, but the foe in resistless number swept the brave fellows back, Colonel Thoburn being killed. Attempts were made to check the disaster by rallying such portions of the two shattered corps as it was possible to handle, but the advantage of the enemy was too great to be easily overcome, and it was not till the firm lines of the Sixth Corps in the rear of Middletown were encountered that the Confederates were finally checked. Then Sheridan reached the scene, the lately broken Union lines began to surge forward, and that night the Thirty-fourth slept in the camp from which they

had been so unceremoniously hurried in the morning. Their loss during the day had been nine wounded, two mortally, and 32 missing.

After the battle they were detailed for provost duty at Newtown, where they were located till November 10, when the army retired to Kernstown and the regiment went to the crossing of the Opequan, where its principal duty was the guarding of the railroad bridge and picketing the region round about. While there Lieutenant Colonel Lincoln reported to the commander of the army and was mustered as colonel of the regiment, but his wound being still troublesome he was ordered on detached service at Cumberland. Captain Potter received in rapid succession promotion to major and to lieutenant colonel, and Captain A. D. Pratt was made major. The brigade, after the death of Colonel Wells, was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Wild of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio.

Orders were received on the 17th of December for the entire First Division of the Army of West Virginia to join the Army of the James, then operating against Richmond, and though strong representations were made that the command could render better service on the ground with which it had become so familiar, the change was insisted upon and the Thirty-fourth as a portion of the division took cars at Stevenson's Depot on the 19th for Washington, reached that city next day and embarked on the steamer Massachusetts under sealed orders. Being driven by a severe storm into Cherry Stone Inlet, the Massachusetts and other transports waited two days, resuming the voyage on the 23d and debarking the regiment at Aiken's Landing on the 25th. Marching to the extreme right of the investing lines, the division joined General Ord's Twenty-fourth Corps, being known as the "Independent Division" and commanded by General John W. Turner.

The life of the regiment at "Camp Holly," in comparison with the scenes through which it had been passing, was one of inaction, though there were serious disadvantages to be overcome to make the camp and the men comfortable. During January, 1865, Colonel Wild was succeeded in the command of the brigade by Lieutenant Colonel Potter, Captain Leach taking command of the Thirty-fourth. On the 18th of March General Ord in command of the Army of the James—General Gibbon commanding the Twenty-fourth Corps—directed the adoption of a heart as the corps badge, the Independent Division wearing the white and the First and Third the red and blue respectively.

The active work of the regiment in the closing scenes of the rebellion began on the 25th of the same month, when its division marched to the crossing of the Chickahominy to meet General Sheridan and his cavalry on their way from the Shenandoah Valley through the heart of Virginia. The commands arrived at the river almost simultaneously, greeted each other enthusiastically, and at once set out for the left of the investing lines below Petersburg. Marching to Deep Bottom on the 26th, the force crossed the James in the evening of the 27th and made an all-night march. One division each from the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Corps now joined the Independent and the force was moved across Hatcher's Run and assigned a position on the right of the Second Corps. All night of the 30th was spent in intrenching and sharp skirmishing began the next morning, ending in the advance of the brigade, driving out the enemy and occupying some of his works. In this engagement the loss of the Thirty-fourth was one man killed and 14 wounded.

A strong picket line was pushed close to the enemy, the position gained was fortified, and the exhausted men slept till near daybreak, when they were aroused by a sharp attack from the Confederates, which was quickly and effectually repulsed. Twenty-four hours later the regiment joined in the general assault upon the defenses of Petersburg, which in its immediate front were carried without serious resistance. Advancing some two miles, the division halted in front of Battery Gregg, a strong Confederate earth-work. At 11 o'clock orders were given for the attack, Colonel Potter's Brigade forming the first line, and the advance was made under a terrific fire. A hundred yards from the fort the men dropped upon their hands and knees and crawled to the ditch, which was deep and held four feet of water. Into this the brave fellows plunged, through it they floundered, climbing to the face of the fort with the help of their bayonets. The resistance was desperate, and for 27 minutes, according to the accounts of participants, the men hung upon the outer face, unable to advance or to retreat. Then with a climb and a rush they went inside and the fight was ended. Captain Goodrich of the Thirty-fourth and some of his men, trained in the school of Fort Lyon, turned the guns upon the neighboring intrenchments, while the position gained was fortified and made secure to the Union arms. The loss of the regiment had been slight considering the great exposure—being five men killed and 35 wounded.

Petersburg was evacuated that night, and the following morning the regiment joined in the pursuit of Lee's retreating battalions. The first day's march was to Sutherland, the next to Wilson's Station, and late at night of the 5th bivouac was made at Burkesville. The march of the 6th was to Rice's Station on the Appomattox, where the enemy had been checked by an advance column from General Ord's command, and the Thirty-fourth had some skirmishing, losing three wounded. The march of the two days following enabled Ord at night of the 8th to plant his force across the line of retreat of the Confederates, and when next morning Lieutenant General Gordon of Lee's army attempted to press back what he supposed to be a cavalry force in his front, he beheld the firm ranks of the Thirty-fourth and its fellow-regiments. The surrender of Lee's army followed, and the regiment remained in camp near the scene till the 12th, when it marched to Lynchburg, Lieutenant Colonel Potter being made provost marshal there and the Thirty-fourth being detailed for guard and patrol. The Confederate stores at that point having been destroyed, the regiment marched on the 15th, reaching Burkesville on the 19th, stopped there three days and reached Manchester on the 24th, entering Richmond next day.

The regiment camped on the north side of the city and about four miles from it, where Colonel Lincoln arrived next day with a large force of convalescents and exchanged prisoners. He was assigned to command the brigade and Lieutenant Colonel Potter returned to the regiment. In this camp the command remained, busied with the duties preparatory to its final muster out of the service. The review of the corps by General Ord occurred on the 13th of June, when the bronze medals authorized by act of Congress were presented to such enlisted men as had especially distinguished themselves,—two members of the Thirty-fourth being honored. The regiment was mustered out of the government service on the 15th and started for home the following day, after transferring to the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts the recruits who still owed more than four months of service. Taking boat at Rockett's the regiment steamed to Baltimore, going thence by rail to New York. From the latter city steamer was taken for Providence and the following day the organization reported to General Pierce at Readville. The men were temporarily dismissed to their homes, but reconvened on the 6th of July for final payment and discharge.

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THE THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

THE Thirty-fifth Regiment was the first organized under the call of July, 1862, and was composed partially of companies recruited in the towns of Eastern Massachusetts and organized prior to their going into camp, and partially of companies consolidated from the squads and detachments which gathered at Camp Stanton, Lynnfield. Recruiting for the prospective regiment began early in July at some of the Boston offices, but it was not till near the end of the month that the groups began to gather at the rendezvous, and from the 4th to the 8th of August five full companies —B, C, G, H and K—arrived. The various companies were mustered into the United States service by Lieutenant Elder of the regular army from the 9th to the 19th of the month, Enfield rifles of a somewhat inferior quality were issued on the 20th, and most of the officers having been commissioned, the regiment was ordered to set out for the front on the 22d, though undrilled and illy prepared for active campaigning. The original roster of officers follows:—

Colonel, Edward A. Wild of Brookline; major, Sumner Carruth of Chelsea; surgeon, Francis M. Lincoln of Boston; assistant surgeons, George N. Munsell of Harwich and Albert W. Clark of Woburn; adjutant, Nathaniel Wales of Dorchester; quartermaster, Samuel W. Haines of Newburyport; chaplain, Henry H. F. Miller of Norton; sergeant major, Augustus Hatch; quartermaster sergeant, Albert F. Upton, both of Boston; commissary sergeant, Edwin N. Merrill of Haverhill; hospital steward, George F. Wood of Plymouth; principal musician, Daniel Vining of Weymouth.

Company A—Captain, Stephen H. Andrews of Chelsea; first lieutenant, Elbridge G. Hood of Nahant; second lieutenant, John B. Stickney of Lynn.

Company B—Captain, Albert W. Bartlett; first lieutenant, Gamaliel Hodges; second lieutenant, Nathan W. Collins, all of Newburyport.

Company C—Captain, Tracy P. Cheever; first lieutenant, Clifton A. Blanchard; second lieutenant, Franklin B. Mirick, all of Chelsea.

Company D—Captain, Dennis A. Dolan; first lieutenant, James H. Baldwin, both of Boston; second lieutenant, John W. Hudson of Lexington.

Company E—Captain, Horace Niles; first lieutenant, William Palmer; second lieutenant, J. Wilson Ingell, all of Randolph.

Company F—Captain, Samuel C. Oliver of Salem; first lieutenant, Daniel J. Preston of Danvers; second lieutenant, Charles F. Williams, Jr., of Salem.

Company G—Captain, William Gibson of Boston; first lieutenant, Frederick D. Brooks of Haverhill; second lieutenant, William Washburn, Jr., of Boston.

Company H—Captain, Benjamin F. Pratt; first lieutenant, George P. Lyon; second lieutenant, Oliver Burrell, all of Weymouth.

Company I—Captain, Sidney Willard of Boston; first lieutenant, John Lathrop; second lieutenant, William Hill, both of Dedham.

Company K—Captain, William S. King; first lieutenant, Edward G. Park; second lieutenant, Edward Blake, Jr., all of Roxbury.

A considerable proportion of these officers had already seen service, Colonel Wild and Major Carruth as captains in the First Massachusetts, and Adjutant Wales in the Twenty-fourth; of the line officers a dozen had served elsewhere, principally in the earlier Massachusetts regiments, but with these exceptions the command was almost entirely made up of those whose ambition for military renown was untempered by knowledge. No lieutenant colonel had as yet been commissioned.

The command, 1,013 strong, took cars for Boston early in the afternoon of Friday, the 22d of August, marched through some of the main streets of that city to the State House, enthusiastically greeted along the way, received a blue flag with the national arms and the white flag of the State with the Massachusetts arms, and with no formal words of adieu continued the march to the Old Colony Railroad station, taking cars for Fall River. Going thence by the steamer Bay State to Jersey City and resuming cars, the regiment reached Philadelphia at evening and received the hearty welcome and repast which that city gave to all passing soldiers. Learning that some saloons in the vicinity of the Cooper Shop were plying his soldiers with liquor, Colonel Wild ordered the proprietors to cease, and placed guards at the doors, but finding that some of them violated his orders sent out a detail to empty the liquor of the offending parties, which was vigorously done notwithstanding the protests of the city roughs and of the police, whose writs of arrest Colonel Wild declined to recognize. At 9 o'clock the

journey was resumed, Baltimore was reached early Sunday morning, and a halt ensued for breakfast, after which the trip to Washington was completed in rough box cars. Late in the afternoon the regiment in column of platoons marched down Pennsylvania Avenue, past the White House, crossed the Potomac by the Aqueduct Bridge at Georgetown, and took the road to Hunter's Chapel, bivouacking in a field for the night.

Tents were pitched next day and a camp established called Camp Casey. Some cartridges were distributed and the men instructed in loading their pieces, which not a few of them had never done before. Next day the regiment was assigned to General Whipple's Brigade, moving its camp about half a mile inside the line of fortifications and near Fort Craig, the location being designated as Camp White. Here followed a few days of camp duty, drill, guard duty and night alarms, all of them experiences which the men of the Thirty-fifth sadly needed. On the 30th the regiment was transferred to Van Volkenburg's Brigade. Early in September Major Carruth was promoted to lieutenant colonel and Captain Willard to major.

With this very inadequate preparation, the Thirty-fifth were on the 6th of September ordered to the Army of the Potomac and at once set out to join the Ninth Corps, then in Maryland and moving northward. Leaving camp late in the afternoon they marched through Washington by way of the Long Bridge, passed out into the country, and marched till long past midnight, when the column halted, the exhausted soldiers being scattered for miles along the road. Marching only a few miles the next day, Colonel Wild halted for the stragglers to come up, after which he gave his command detailed instructions as to their duties on the march, on the field and in action. A march of a mile on the 8th took the regiment to its brigade, the Second of the Second Division, Ninth Corps. General Reno commanded the corps, General Sturgis the division, and the brigade, which consisted in addition to the Thirty-fifth of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first New York and Fifty-first Pennsylvania, was commanded by Colonel Edward Ferrero.

The day following a march of 12 miles was made to Brookville, followed by a day's rest, and on the 11th and 12th the right wing of the army, the First and Ninth Corps, making a detour to the right, reached Frederick, beyond which the Union cavalry was already skirmishing with the retiring enemy. Near nightfall of the

13th the order to advance was received and late into the night the weary men clambered over Catoctin mountain, descending into the valley near Middletown where a halt was ordered. Until 2 o'clock in the afternoon they lounged idly about the bivouac looking curiously at the blue slopes of South Mountain to the west and little dreaming of the stern conflict its rough hights held for them.

Suddenly came the order to "fall in" and away went the brigade across the fields, fording streams over which the bridges had been destroyed, stopping now to load their guns, then forward at the double quick past Union batteries near the foot of the mountain, hurling shot and shell savagely up the slopes, while the fierce musketry fire above could be heard. The men of the Thirty-fifth halted to throw off their knapsacks, which they never saw again, fixed bayonets, and then went scrambling up the hill through the thick woods, around rocks and over fallen trees until a cross road was reached, where the dead and wounded, friend and foe, were lying. Forming line along the road which led over the crest of the hill, the regiment advanced into the forest in front, the men forcing their way through the tangled undergrowth for some distance, but finding no signs of the enemy, returned to the little field where the rest of the brigade had been left in line of battle. There the scattered regiment was collected and formed, but before its line was completed, just at dusk, a fierce musket fire broke from the forest through which the command had recently charged, killing or wounding a number of the Thirty-fifth, among the rest Colonel Wild, who lost an arm. It was at this time that General Reno was killed. Some of the men returned the fire, but this was quickly checked and the brigade moved back out of range into a convenient piece of woods. The enemy did not follow, contenting themselves with maintaining a scattering fire for a time, and the morning showed that they had retreated to the Confederate main body. The loss of the regiment at this time was Lieutenant Williams mortally wounded, five men killed and nearly 20 wounded. Colonel Wild, whose left arm was amputated at the shoulder, was incapacitated for further service with the regiment, though afterward commissioned brigadier general and serving his country faithfully.

The regiment remained on the scene of action until 2 o'clock the next afternoon when, General Cox having taken temporary command of the corps, the march was resumed and that evening the banks of

the Antietam were reached. Halting first at the right, the brigade was then moved to the left of the Union position, bivouacking in a corn field, where it remained all night and the following day. At sunset it took position near what was afterward known as "Burnside's Bridge." Early in the morning the roar of battle was heard from the right, but it was not till 10 o'clock that the regiment was ordered under arms, moving still nearer to the bridge. Repeated efforts to secure the crossing had failed and about noon Colonel Ferrero was ordered to force a passage, the plan being for the three older regiments to seize and hold the bridge, while the Thirty-fifth charged across and advanced up the hill in line of battle to clear away the enemy in the vicinity. Company A was detached and joined the Twenty-first Regiment, which was firing across the river, while the others, as soon as the Fifty-first Pennsylvania followed by the Fifty-first New York had obtained possession of the bridge, dashed across, filed into the road to the right on the opposite bank, halted for a moment and then swept up the steep slope to the crest of the hill, moving some distance by the right flank to the most commanding position in the vicinity. Here a severe artillery fire was encountered, and as no supports came, Lieutenant Colonel Carruth ordered the regiment back under cover of the crest, the movement being made under fire from Union batteries that mistook the maneuver for a Confederate advance. There the regiment remained for some hours while the Union troops moved past to the front, encountered the enemy's reinforcements, were broken and driven back. Finally it became necessary to interpose some force to prevent the enemy from falling upon the broken commands striving to retreat across the bridge, and General Cox, seeing the firm line of the Thirty-fifth, ordered the regiment sent over the hill.

Moving some distance by the left flank, the command faced to the front with a cheer and at the double-quick went over the hill and down the slope into the valley beyond. Reaching a rail fence, the line halted and opened fire upon the advancing enemy. Hostile batteries crowned the hills above, and at once turned their fire upon the Thirty-fifth. Shot, shell and bullets swept like a hurricane through and over the exposed regiment, the longer lines of the enemy giving them a cross-fire, and men were constantly falling; but the brave fellows bent their energies to loading and firing as rapidly as possible, little heeding the thinning of their line, and expecting rein-

forcements, or the order to retire. Lieutenant Colonel Carruth was shot through the neck and carried from the field. Captain King succeeded to the command and walking along the line encouraged the men till he was wounded in seven places and carried to the rear. The last cartridge had been fired, the boxes of the dead and wounded had been emptied; only two captains and half a dozen lieutenants remained unhurt; Captain Bartlett was killed; Captain Niles and Lieutenant Palmer were mortally wounded. Not a field or staff officer was left on duty, except Adjutant Wales, who had been hit but not disabled, and reluctantly the order was whispered along the line to fall back over the hill as rapidly as possible. This was done, and as the fragments of the regiment gathered it was seen how terrible had been the loss: 69 had been killed, 150 wounded, and some were missing; there were not 300 for duty, of the 1,000 who had left camp in Massachusetts less than a month before.

Behind the hills on the west side of the Antietam the regiment remained that night and the following day till evening, when it recrossed the stream, stopped for one night and then, as the enemy had retreated, recrossed the bridge, passed over the battle-field and moved a few miles to the southward, near the Iron Works, where it rested for a week. For a day or two it was commanded by Captain Wright of the Fifty-first New York; then Captain Andrews of the Thirty-fifth took charge, and on the 21st Major Willard, who had been detailed to secure and forward the camp equipage left on Arlington Hights, returned to the regiment. On the 26th the Antietam was crossed to more favorable camping grounds, where, on the 3d of October, the corps was reviewed by President Lincoln, General McClellan and other officers. Camp was broken again on the 7th, the regiment climbing the mountains and encamping in Pleasant Valley a few miles from Harper's Ferry. A few days later the Eleventh New Hampshire joined the brigade. Lieutenant Colonel Carruth returned on the 13th, the slightly wounded and convalescent came back gradually, much attention was given to drill and discipline, and the regiment gradually grew again into an efficient body.

Orders for the march into Virginia came on the 27th. The Potomac was crossed at Berlin, the brigade being among the first to return to the Virginia side, pushing its way along to Wheatland, where a halt of a few days was made. Then on the east side of

the Blue Ridge the column moved slowly until the 8th of November found the regiment near Thornton's Gap. A heavy snow storm on the 7th, with severe cold, was followed by superabundant mud and very short rations, and in the midst of these physical discomforts came the news that General McClellan had been removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac and was succeeded by General Burnside.

From this point the brigade crossed the Rappahannock at Millville, the Thirty-fifth and the Fifty-first Pennsylvania being sent to Amissville, where they found themselves quite near the enemy's outposts. Some skirmishing ensued and on the night of the 11th after midnight the brigade recrossed the river just in time to escape surprise by Stuart's cavalry. A day or two later the lieutenant colonel and adjutant of the regiment visited a house on the south side of the stream in search of food and were captured by a scouting party of the enemy. As soon as the fact became known, the Thirty-fifth crossed the river and skirmished over the region of the exploit but found no trace of their missing commander or his captors. The Ninth Corps began to move down the river on the morning of November 15, the Thirty-fifth being in the rear, and as the column passed an exposed point in sight of the enemy, the latter opened fire upon it with artillery, which provoked a response in kind. The Thirty-fifth were detached to support the Union batteries, and were posted on picket that night at Lawson's Ford. Next day the brigade was rejoined at Fayetteville, the march continued to Warrenton Junction and thence to Falmouth which was reached on the 19th, the brigade encamping near the Phillips House where it passed Thanksgiving day, the 27th, and with one or two changes of position remained till the 4th of December. The regiment was then ordered some three miles down the river to support a battery, where it remained until the opening of the battle of Fredericksburg, when, numbering 370 all told, it was roused at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th of December with orders to rejoin the brigade.

This done it awaited the completion of the bridges opposite the city, and as these were delayed by the opposition of the rebels, and a crossing in force was postponed till next day, the Thirty-fifth were about dusk ordered back to the battery. Plodding through the mud, the position was reached and arms were stacked, when another order was received to rejoin the brigade. This time it was found

with difficulty, owing to the changes that had been made, but no sooner was it reached than the order was repeated to return to the battery. Back the weary fellows went, dropped in the mud near the great guns, and passed the few remaining hours of the night. In the morning the command marched by the river road to the upper bridges and rejoined the brigade, lying on the bank just above sheltered from the enemy's artillery till morning of the 13th, moving occasionally a little distance at a time, through the city toward the railroad track. One o'clock signaled its call to duty. Ferrero's brigade was ordered into action and at the word Major Willard, the regiment's commander and the impersonation of soldierly qualities, led the line against the enemy. The movement was greeted by a severe fire from the Confederate artillery and infantry, and the major was among the first to fall. The regiment kept on its way past a little cottage which broke its formation, and beyond it to a slight ridge, affording partial protection from the hostile fire. There the rest of the brigade were found and the Thirty-fifth joined them, opening fire upon the enemy's works a few hundred yards in front. They were opposite the south end of Marye's Hill forming the left of that part of the Federal line, so that in addition to the fire from the front, they were exposed to artillery on the flank.

Firing steadily for an hour the command exhausted its ammunition and drew back from the ridge giving place to other troops which had come up in the rear, and after dark Captain Andrews led the regiment back toward the river. It had lost 10 killed and some 60 wounded, among the former being Major Willard and First Lieutenant William Hill. Resting until dusk on the 14th, the brigade then received orders to fall in, marched through the city, as before, to the railroad station and again took position along the fatal ridge. There it remained for 28 hours, behind a little intrenchment thrown up in the darkness, exposed to the fire of Southern sharp-shooters to which the men were not allowed to reply. Finally, about midnight of the 15th, it quietly withdrew, recrossed the river and marched back to its old camp behind the battery, where the men slept the sleep of exhaustion.

The regiment parted company with the battery on the morning of the 17th and went into permanent camp with the brigade near the Phillips House. There it remained through the month of January, having no part in the "Mud March," as its camp was in view

of the Confederates on the opposite hights. When General Hooker took command of the army, General Sedgwick was for a few days assigned to the command of the Ninth Corps, being very soon succeeded by General W. F. Smith, and he in turn relieved in February by General Parke. On the 9th of February the regiment went to Acquia Creek, where it boarded the steamer Louisiana, which with two schooners in tow moved the brigade to Newport News, outside the intrenchments of which camp was made in brigade line. There the regiment remained for six weeks, during which time Lieutenant Colonel Carruth and Adjutant Wales, having been exchanged, returned, the former taking command, and Captain King was commissioned major.

Orders came on the 25th of March for two divisions of the corps to join their former commander, General Burnside, then commanding the Department of the Ohio, and on the 26th the regiment on the steamer John Brooks sailed up Chesapeake Bay. Landing at Baltimore, cars were taken by way of Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus and Cincinnati to Covington, Ky., which was reached on the 30th. The Second Division being ordered to duty in Eastern Kentucky, went by rail April 1 to Paris, and two days later marched to Mount Sterling, 22 miles distant. There the regiment stopped some two weeks, during which time Major King, returning from a visit to Boston, brought a national flag—the Stars and Stripes,—presented by Colonel Wild. The regiment marched to Winchester on the 17th of April, where it remained for two weeks. Colonel Wild having been promoted to brigadier general, Lieutenant Colonel Carruth was commissioned colonel, and many other changes occurred in the roster of officers. Colonel Hartranft of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania commanded the brigade. From the 4th to the 10th of May the regiment marched daily some 15 miles, encamping finally at Lancaster on the Kentucky river. The brigade marched to Crab Orchard on the 23d and thence to Stanford, a dozen miles further, where troops were being concentrated for an advance into Eastern Tennessee. While there a slave auction was witnessed, a strange and shocking spectacle to the men of Massachusetts. General Ferrero now resumed command of the brigade, and on the 3d of June, while the regiment was on battalion drill, it received orders to "Pack up and fall in, immediately!" to march for the reinforcement of General Grant at Vicksburg. It marched directly, reaching

Nicholasville the next afternoon, having made 34 miles in 22 hours. Cars were there taken for Cincinnati, thence through Indiana to Cairo, where the two divisions under General Parke were packed upon 11 steamers and started down the river. Sherman's Landing below Young's Point was reached on the 14th, where the troops disembarked on the western bank of the Mississippi, marched southward through the swamps to a point below Vicksburg, and some had already embarked to cross the river when orders were received to return to Sherman's Landing. The force had been assigned to General Sherman's command, the left wing of Grant's army, which was facing to the rear to guard against the force under Confederate General J. E. Johnston, who was seeking to raise the siege of Vicksburg. Landing at Haines Bluff and proceeding some five miles inland to Milldale, the regiment went into camp.

On the 29th the shifting of the lines moved the Thirty-fifth to Rock Ridge, some eight miles southeast, where they remained till the surrender of Vicksburg on the 4th of July. Simultaneously with the news of that event came orders to General Sherman to advance eastward against Johnston, and at 6 o'clock the column was under way. It waited for two days at Birdsong Ferry on the Big Black river while a bridge was being constructed, but on the afternoon of the 7th the river was crossed and the men marched during the afternoon and night through a most terrific thunder storm. Second Lieutenant Massena B. Hawes of Stoughton, acting quartermaster, was killed by a falling bough while sitting in a wagon. The storm soon rendered the roads impassable to artillery, but about noon of the following day the march was taken up, the infantry plodding through cornfields and by-roads until evening of the 10th found them in line of battle north of Jackson, to which city General Johnston had retreated. The Federal army maneuvered for position next morning, pressing close to the Confederate lines. The day was intensely hot and many were sun-struck, Colonel Carruth, among others, being taken to the hospital. Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell of the Fifty-first New York took command of the regiment. Until the 17th much of the time of the command was passed on the skirmish line. At dawn of that day the rumor was circulated that the city was being evacuated. The regiment was at once ordered to rally and advance into the city, which it did without opposition and its colors were unfurled on the State House, Adjutant Wales

hauling down the Confederate flag which had been left flying. More than 150 of the enemy were captured by the Thirty-fifth while trying to make their escape. The loss in the regiment during the siege had been two killed and eight wounded.

The mission of the Ninth Corps to Mississippi having been accomplished, it retraced its steps toward Vicksburg by forced marches, the Thirty-fifth reaching their old camp at Milldale on the 23d, where they waited until the 6th of August for transportation back to Kentucky. During this time there was much suffering from malarial fevers. Taking the steamer Planter, the brigade reached Cairo on the 12th, took cars to Cincinnati, crossed the river to Covington and went into camp on the 15th. After two or three days' rest the regiment was selected to accompany a large wagon train to Hickman's Bridge, marching incessantly for a week, passing through Lexington to Nicholasville and going into camp a few miles beyond. Adjutant Wales, who had been commissioned major, now took command of the regiment. The new quarters were christened "Camp Parke," and while there the regiment was visited by Colonel Carruth, who was presented with an elegant sword and belt, but was still too ill to return to duty. Lieutenant Colonel King, on detached service at Lexington, also visited the command.

The corps was ordered on the 7th of September to join General Burnside in Tennessee, but on General Griffin, who commanded the division, reporting that he had not over 2,000 men fit for duty, as a result of recent campaigns, the regiments were distributed at different points in Kentucky for further recuperation,—the Thirty-fifth going to Crab Orchard, where it went into camp on the 11th, on the 15th moved to the fair grounds, and on the 30th, with the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, set out over the mountains southward, the men carrying eight days' rations. Major Wales being absent the regiment, consisting of about 150 all told, was commanded by Captain Blanchard. Camp was made near Loudon on the 5th of October where the command rested till the 10th, marching on the three days following to the Fords of the Cumberland. On the morning of the 19th the suburbs of Knoxville were reached, after a march of 140 miles over the roughest of roads, a snow-storm being encountered on the way.

The regiment entered the city on the evening of the 22d, and waited about the station till the next afternoon, when, in box cars and through a driving rain storm, it moved slowly down to the

Tennessee river opposite Loudon, to meet and retard the advance of Longstreet upon Knoxville. On the 24th it fell back some six miles to Lenoir's Station where for three weeks it awaited the enemy. Very early on the 15th of November the brigade was advanced again to Loudon, the division being so disposed as to cover the concentration of Burnside's forces near Knoxville. Constant skirmishing and maneuvering followed till the morning of the 17th when the dispositions at Knoxville were completed and the column entered the city, the regiment having lost several slightly wounded. The division took position facing nearly northward between First Creek and Second Creek, the Thirty-fifth on the right next the mill on First Creek. The position was quickly and strongly intrenched, a great part of the work being done by citizens and especially by the negroes, while the weary soldiers rested and prepared to resist the siege operations of Longstreet, which had already begun. The siege lasted till the 4th of December, but though the Thirty-fifth were almost constantly on duty they were not severely engaged. On the 24th of November and again on the 29th the command assisted in driving the enemy back from the Union skirmish line, losing two or three killed and captured. The brigade marched four miles on the Cumberland Gap road on the morning of the 5th of December, finding no enemy, and on the 7th the Ninth Corps, with part of the Twenty-third, started in pursuit of Longstreet. They halted on the 9th near Rutledge, having marched 33 miles, and watched Longstreet's troops a few miles ahead. After a few days the regiment fell back six miles to Blain's Cross Roads where a camp was laid out and the men received their knapsacks and baggage, which were much needed.

The camp was occupied till the middle of January, 1864. During much of the time rations were very short, corn in the ear being issued and considered a luxury. Very many were bare-footed, but after the ground was covered with snow moccasins were made by the men from single pieces of green hide, no other foot-wear being obtainable. Marching orders were received on the 16th of January and the troops began to concentrate toward Knoxville, which Longstreet was again threatening. At this time the Second Division consisted of only three regiments, the others having re-enlisted and gone home on furlough. Passing through Knoxville on the 24th, the regiment went into camp five miles south on a pleasant slope

where with the exception of short rations, which marked the entire service in Tennessee, its situation proved very satisfactory. During the entire winter the health of the command was exceptionally good, notwithstanding manifold hardships.

Camp was moved nearer to the city on the 15th of February, on the 22d Colonel Carruth reported for service, taking command of the brigade, and on the 24th a march was begun toward Morristown, which had been General Longstreet's head-quarters during the winter. In that vicinity the regiment remained until the 17th of March, when the remnants of the Ninth Corps bade adieu to their comrades of the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps, and in 11 days marched 170 miles over the rough and muddy mountain roads to Covington. From Cincinnati, on the afternoon of April 1, cars were taken to Baltimore, the regiment going thence to Annapolis by steamer, and on the 8th encamping two miles from the town where the Ninth Corps was being reorganized under its old commander, General Burnside.

The Thirty-fifth now became a part of the First Brigade, First Division, the other regiments being the Fifth-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Veterans, the Fourth and Tenth United States Regulars. Major Wales commanded the regiment, Colonel Carruth the brigade and General T. G. Stevenson the division. Camp was broken on the 23d, the corps marching to Washington, passing through the city and over Long Bridge, to Alexandria, which it left on the 27th, marching by way of Fairfax Court House and Bristoe to Bealton Station, which was reached on the 30th. There a halt was made till the morning of May 4 when the march to the Wilderness by way of Ely's Ford on the Rapidan began. The regiment was detailed on the 5th to guard the supply train of the division and thus was not engaged in the opening battles of Grant's campaign. Major Wales, having resigned, returned to Massachusetts with the body of General Stevenson, killed at Spottsylvania, and Captain Blanchard commanded the regiment until the 15th, when Captain Park returned from detached service in Kentucky and took command.

The regiment was returned to its brigade on the 17th, finding it under command of General J. H. Ledlie, Colonel Carruth having gone to the hospital. It had part in the disastrous attack of the Union army on the Confederate intrenchments the following day,

losing five men killed and 17 wounded. On the 19th the division was moved to the left and the regiment as skirmishers located the position of the enemy. Then followed the movement to the North Anna, where on the 25th the First Brigade forded the river and with the Thirty-fifth as skirmishers at once began the attack. In the stubborn fight which followed the regiment lost six wounded and eight captured.

The command was detailed next day as engineer corps for the division, an honorable selection but one which involved double duty, since, although placed under the orders of Major Morton, chief engineer of the corps, it was not relieved from duty as a part of the First Brigade. The march to the Pamunkey began on the 26th, each man delivering his knapsack to the wagons and carrying instead a pick, a shovel or an ax. Reaching Hawes's Shop, the newly-made engineers began duty by building a line of intrenchments, but before they were completed the army had advanced beyond them so that the labor was thrown away. For two weeks, during the operations about Cold Harbor, the regiment was incessantly on duty constructing works of every kind, often under fire, and having several men wounded.

The movement to Petersburg began on the 12th, and late in the afternoon of the 16th a halt was made within two miles of the city. General Ledlie had now taken command of the division and in the fighting of the next day Major Morton commanding the engineers was killed. That night the regiment began changing the faces of the captured Confederate works, and thenceforth in building bridges, cutting roads, erecting forts, rifle pits, lunettes, burying the dead and like duties of infinite variety, the long months of that terrible summer passed. During this time considerable numbers of recruits were received and the loss of the regiment went steadily on, much of the work having to be done under fire from the Confederate sharp-shooters. On the 1st of July the Thirty-fifth again lost their commanding officer, Captain Park, who received a wound in the arm, apparently not serious, but which, from his enfeebled condition, caused his death at his Roxbury home six weeks later, after he had, at the special request of General Burnside, received a commission as major. Captain Blanchard succeeded him and on the 23d of July General Bartlett, promoted from colonel of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, took command of the brigade.

At the explosion of the mine on the 30th of July, the regiment followed its brigade and immediately began changing the fortifications about the crater to face in the other direction. Scarcely had the work begun when Captain Blanchard was wounded in the shoulder and disabled. The officer next in rank, Lieutenant Hatch, had been shot through both legs previously, and the next, First Lieutenant Samuel G. Berry of Lynn, was killed. Three officers only remained and under their direction the men worked with desperation until the wounded and stragglers accumulated in such numbers that it was impossible to do more. Then the order was given to retire and a few at a time succeeded in running back to the shelter of the Federal lines. Of 160 taken into action, 12 had been killed and 34 wounded. Captain Ingell took command of what were left of the Thirty-fifth. He was soon obliged to go to the hospital for treatment of a former wound and Lieutenant Farrington succeeded temporarily to the command. On the 1st of August, under flag of truce, the regiment assisted in burying the dead lying between the lines and then the old routine of duty was resumed.

The regiment rejoined its brigade during the night of August 14, and marched some four miles to the left, relieving some troops of the Fifth Corps. Captain Ingell left the hospital, where on account of his wound he had been selected for transfer to the Veteran Reserve Corps, to take command of the Thirty-fifth. On the 18th, the Fifth Corps moved to the left, striking the Weldon Railroad, and the Ninth Corps was ordered into the gap between the Fifth Corps and the established line. The movement was made on the 19th and as the brigade went forward to its position the fighting had already begun. The Thirty-fifth were just in time to encounter Colquitt's Brigade of Mahone's Division which was charging through the woods upon the flank of the Union lines. The regiment opened a well-directed fire and fought steadily for half an hour when the enemy fell back, leaving their dead and wounded and many prisoners, two men of the Thirty-fifth capturing and taking to the rear 13. The regiment never did better service than during that trying half-hour, but the cost was great. Captain Ingell and First Lieutenant Austin J. White of Chelsea were mortally wounded, five enlisted men were killed, 25 wounded and five taken prisoners. The close of the action left the regiment with two officers and about 100 men for duty. These few assisted in intrenching and holding the new line.

They were relieved from engineer duty about the 1st of September, when a reorganization of the corps took place. The Thirty-fifth were assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, its fellow-regiments of the brigade being the Twenty-first, Thirty-sixth and Fifty-eighth Massachusetts, Fourth and Seventh Rhode Island, Fifty-first New York, Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania. General Curtin commanded the brigade and General Potter the division. The detached officers returned to the regiment, Captain Hudson, commissioned major, taking command, and there also came as recruits 385 German and French substitutes fresh from Europe and unable to speak a word of English. These were distributed among the different companies and great efforts made to teach them their duty and the elements of the English language. On the 25th another movement to the left took place in co-operation with General Butler's assault on the right, and on the 30th the regiment marched westward to Peebles Farm. There it formed the extreme left and was still moving forward when fire was opened upon it from front, left and rear simultaneously. Composed as the command was, resistance was out of the question. Those who could do so escaped, formed a new line and attempted to make a stand, but in a few moments were again almost surrounded and fell back in detached fragments as best they could. Ten were known to be killed and some 15 were wounded while 163 were missing, most of whom were captured.

A permanent position was taken on the 2d of October at the point where Forts Welch and Fisher were afterward built, and with the exception of one or two expeditions to the left, the regiment remained there nearly two months. During that time the Thirty-ninth New Jersey and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New York were added to the brigade. After a quite elaborate celebration of Thanksgiving day on the 26th of November, the regiment moved back to the right, taking position in the rear of Fort Sedgwick, where with light duty the rest of the year was passed. Major Hudson was commissioned lieutenant colonel in January, 1865, Captain Mirick becoming major. The regiment relieved the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania as part of the garrison of Fort Sedgwick on the 7th of March, and this unenviable position under heavy fire day and night was maintained till the fall of Petersburg, with only a few casualties from the hundreds of shells thrown into the fort during that time.

Early in the morning of April 2, the Ninth Corps charged the works in their front, made a lodgment and held on valiantly. The Thirty-fifth, nominally remaining as garrison of Fort Sedgwick, were really occupied during the day in carrying ammunition across to their comrades who were stoutly resisting the efforts of the Confederates to drive them back, and in this work lost three killed and nine wounded. The next day Petersburg was found to have been evacuated and the regiment at once joined in the pursuit of Lee's army. Burkesville was reached late at night on the 6th and Farmville on the 10th, where the news of Lee's surrender was received. The command remained there for ten days when the return march began. Petersburg was reached on the 23d and on the 26th steamer was taken at City Point for Alexandria, the regiment going into camp near Fort Lyon on the 29th as a part of General Parke's garrison of the District of Columbia. On the 22d of May they crossed the river into Washington and the following day took part in the review of the Army of the Potomac, Colonel Carruth commanding the brigade and Lieutenant Colonel Hudson the regiment of 318 muskets. About 250 recruits with 11 officers were transferred to the 29th Massachusetts Regiment on the 9th of June and the Thirty-fifth were mustered out of the national service. The next day, in company with the Seventh Rhode Island, they set out for home, going by rail to New York and steamer to Providence, where they took part in the reception of the Seventh on the morning of the 13th, thence by rail to Readville, where on the 27th the men were paid off and discharged.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

THE Thirty-sixth Regiment was formed at Camp John E. Wool on the Agricultural fair-grounds at Worcester, and was composed principally of Worcester county men, with some detachments from neighboring localities. Captain T. L. Barker of Fitchburg brought into camp the first considerable quota for the new regiment, on the 1st of August, 1862, the Thirty-fourth being then practically filled, and from that time the organizing was rapidly carried forward. Company B was an exception in regard to locality, having been formed at Charlestown and intended as a flank company for the Thirty-fourth; but permission to attach to that organization not being secured it formed a part of the Thirty-sixth. With the exception of G, H and K, the companies were made up from single or adjacent towns, the three named being composed of the various smaller detachments reporting to the rendezvous. The muster of the enlisted men was completed on the 27th of August, and the officers, who had been commissioned at various dates in July and August, but mostly on the 22d of the latter month, were mustered into the United States service on the 2d of September, when the regiment was under orders for immediate departure to the seat of war. The colonelcy had been tendered to Lieutenant Colonel John W. Kimball of the Fifteenth, but it was not deemed best at that time to separate him from the latter organization, and the roster of officers of the Thirty-sixth was made up as follows:—

Colonel, Henry Bowman of Clinton; lieutenant colonel, John B. Norton of Charlestown; major, James H. Barker of Milford; surgeon, James P. Prince of Lynn; assistant surgeons, Warren Tyler of North Brookfield and Albert H. Bryant of Natick; chaplain, Charles T. Canfield; quartermaster, Francis B. Rice, both of Worcester; sergeant major, Henry S. Burrage of Roxbury; quartermaster sergeant, Joseph H. Sawyer of Bolton; commissary sergeant, Edward F. Emory of Fitchburg; hospital steward, William H. Blake of Lynn; principal musician, Alfred Chaffin of Holden.

Company A, Fitchburg—Captain, Thaddeus L. Barker; first lieutenant, George L. Chipman; second lieutenant, Joseph A. Marshall.

Company B, Charlestown—Captain, Albert Prescott; first lieutenant, T. Edward Ames; second lieutenant, P. Marion Holmes.

Company C, Worcester—Captain, Arthur A. Goodell; first lieutenant, Edwin A. Morse; second lieutenant, Henry W. Daniels.

Company D—Captain, Amos Buffum; first lieutenant, Levi N. Smith, both of Templeton; second lieutenant, John C. Cutter of Winchendon.

Company E—Captain, Stephen C. Warriner of Monson; first lieutenant, Robert M. Cross of Palmer; second lieutenant, Julius M. Tucker of Worcester.

Company F, Milford—Captain, William F. Draper; first lieutenant, Otis W. Holmes; second lieutenant, Augustus S. Tuttle.

Company G—Captain, S. Henry Bailey of Northboro; first lieutenant, Edward T. Raymond of Worcester; second lieutenant Henry S. Robinson of Clinton.

Company H—Captain, Christopher Sawyer of Templeton; first lieutenant, Joseph W. Gird of Fitchburg; second lieutenant, William H. Hodgkins of Charlestown.

Company I—Captain, Christopher S. Hastings of Berlin; first lieutenant, William F. Brigham of Marlboro; second lieutenant, Frederick H. Sibley of Fitchburg.

Company K—Captain, James B. Smith of Cambridge; first lieutenant, Austin Davis of Oxford; second lieutenant, Wilder S. Holbrook of Sutton.

No appointment of adjutant was made at that time, the position being filled by Lieutenant Chipman of Company A. A fair proportion of the officers had already seen service in the earlier Massachusetts organizations, Colonel Bowman, formerly a captain in the Fifteenth Regiment, having been captured at Ball's Bluff and but recently exchanged. He had been commissioned as major of the Thirty-fourth, but had not joined that regiment for service. Lieutenant Colonel Norton had been captain in the Fifth Regiment at the close of its three-months' service in 1861.

Colonel Bowman reached Camp Wool—which was in charge of Colonel Ward—late in August, and on the 30th of that month received orders to have his command in readiness to set out for the front not later than the 2d of September. A very brief furlough was given most of the men, and on the day appointed Enfield rifles were issued, the mayor of Worcester presented a fine national banner, and at noon the line was formed, the regiment marched to the Common and took cars for Boston. Thence, in company with the Twentieth Maine, it went on board the large ocean steamer Mer-

rimac and next morning set sail for Alexandria. There the Twentieth landed on the 6th; the day following the Thirty-sixth were transferred to the City of Norwich and continued up the Potomac to Washington, landing near the Navy Yard.

For two days the regiment bivouacked near the Capitol, when it was assigned to the Ninth Corps, then moving northward in pursuit of General Lee's invading forces. On the 9th Colonel Bowman marched his command to Leesboro to report to General Burnside, but the latter was no longer there and several days elapsed before further orders could be secured, though on the 12th the regiment was marched 12 miles to Brookville. Five days later definite intelligence was received that the march might be made in safety, and the column pressed forward steadily by way of Frederick, South Mountain and the Burnside bridge across the Antietam, through Sharpsburg, encamping near the head-quarters of General Burnside, and being at once assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps. The division was commanded by General O. B. Willcox, and the Brigade—which in addition to the Thirty-sixth consisted of the Forty-fifth and One Hundredth Pennsylvania—by Colonel Thomas Welsh.

From the 21st to the 26th the regiment remained there in camp constantly expecting orders to march, but it was not till the 26th that the order came for changing the camp to the vicinity of Antietam Iron Works, where another stop was made. On the 29th a special service of thanksgiving was held in recognition of the success of the Union arms at Antietam, by order of General Willcox, in which the entire division joined; after which much of the time was given up to inspections and reviews, including one by President Lincoln and General McClellan on the 3d of October. On the 7th the corps marched over the mountains into Pleasant Valley, encamping some ten miles from Harper's Ferry.

During dress parade of the 11th orders came to the brigade for an immediate departure, and with a section of artillery the three regiments marched to the nearest station on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The Thirty-sixth with loaded weapons at once took a train of platform cars which was in waiting and rode to Frederick, reaching the city about midnight and resting on the streets till morning, when they moved to a field on the edge of the town and later to a position on the Washington road. This sudden movement

was caused by the raid of Stuart's cavalry into Pennsylvania, around the rear of the Union army, and it was feared that an attack would be made upon the stores collected at Frederick; but the enemy, although coming within a few miles, had no wish to encounter any considerable force of McClellan's soldiers and hurried across the Potomac into Virginia. This fact being learned, the regiment took cars again that evening in a drenching rain and rode to Point of Rocks, where three companies went on picket. Next morning camp was made in a field near the railroad, where the command remained till the 15th, when it was ordered back to Pleasant Valley, rejoining the brigade on the way.

The Potomac was crossed on the ponton bridge at Berlin on the 26th, in a heavy rain-storm, and the corps moved steadily forward till the 7th of November, when in a snow-storm it advanced to near Waterloo, halting there for some days. As there was difficulty in getting the supply trains up, the entire army was short of rations at this time, so that the encampment became known among the men as "Hungry Hollow." The command of the Army of the Potomac now passed from General McClellan to General Burnside; the Ninth Corps was placed under General Willcox, the command of the First Division being given to General W. W. Burns. The regiment marched on the 15th of November to White Sulphur Springs, where a skirmish was in progress, and formed line of battle; but no engagement resulted, and the following morning the march was resumed, continuing steadily till the 19th, when camp was made in an open field opposite Fredericksburg. The encampment proving very uncomfortable owing to the almost incessant rain and resulting mud, a change was made on Thanksgiving day, the 27th, to a pine woods, where the regiment was comfortably quartered till the preparations for the battle of Fredericksburg were completed.

The Third Brigade, under Colonel Leasure of the One Hundredth Pennsylvania, was on the field near the river early on the morning of the 11th of December; but owing to the opposition by the enemy's sharp-shooters, delaying the work of the engineers in laying the bridges, it was not till morning of the 12th that the Ninth Corps began to cross the Rappahannock. During the passage of the bridge two of the Thirty-sixth were wounded by the artillery fire of the enemy, the only loss of the regiment in the battle. During the 12th the division remained near the river below the city, and on the

following day it was moved still further to the left, across Hazel Run, where it covered the Franklin bridges, the regiment going to the support of a battery at night.

The result of the day's fighting having been very disastrous to the Union army, General Burnside contemplated forming a column of attack from the Ninth Corps, and leading it in person against the Confederate fortifications the next morning, Colonel Leasure's Brigade to head the column. In pursuance of this idea the One Hundredth Pennsylvania was during the night pushed as close as possible to the enemy, and the other regiments of the brigade were placed in support, in readiness for the ordeal; but there was so unanimous and emphatic protest from all grades of officers that about morning General Burnside abandoned his purpose. The corps retired near to the city where it remained during the 14th, returning to its former position at night and staying there till night of the 15th, when the brigade moved up to the city and assisted in covering the withdrawal of the right wing of the Union army. The Thirty-sixth were among the last troops to cross at the upper bridges, making their way back to the camp which they had left in the rear of the Phillips house. There drill, picket and other camp duties were taken up, and though marching orders were issued occasionally, notably at the time of the "mud march" fiasco, the men standing in line in the mud and storm for some hours, the regiment remained in its winter quarters till the order came separating the corps from the Army of the Potomac.

General Willcox returned to the command of the division on the 8th of February, 1863, and on the 10th the Thirty-sixth received orders for immediate departure. Marching to the railroad station, cars were taken for Acquia Creek, and that evening the regiment went aboard the steamer South America, sailing next morning for Newport News. On reaching its destination, two or three days later, it encamped on a bluff a mile and a half from the landing, and being provided with A tents and comfortably located, passed the next six weeks in drill and camp duty. During this time, Major Barker having resigned, Captain Goodell was commissioned in his stead, and at the review of the corps by General Dix, commanding the department, on the 25th, he first commanded the regiment.

Marching orders came on the 18th of March, but owing to a storm the regiment did not move till the 22d, when on the steamers

Kennebec and Mary Washington it sailed for Baltimore. That city was reached on the 24th, where cars were in waiting, by which the command set out that evening for the west, going via Harper's Ferry and Piedmont to Parkersburg, whence on the steamer Bostonia the journey was continued by the Ohio river. Cincinnati was reached on the evening of the 27th, the river was crossed to Covington the following day, the steamer was exchanged for cars, and morning of the 29th found the Thirty-sixth at Lexington, Ky., where they encamped in a fine black-walnut grove, Colonel Leasure, the acting brigadier, taking command of the post. The regiment passed its time in building a fort in the vicinity and in provost duty in the city till the 5th of April, when at evening it took cars for Covington, being thus placed within reach in case of trouble at the Cincinnati elections the following day. Its services not being required, it remained encamped near Covington during the day and on the morning of the 7th returned to camp at Lexington.

The brigade received marching orders the following morning, passed through Lexington to Nicholasville and on the next day to Bryantsville, where it took possession of Camp Dick Robinson, from which General Bragg had retreated at the Federal advance. There on the 13th Brigadier General Thomas Welsh took command of the division. On the 20th Colonel Bowman with 400 picked men set out on a circuitous march by way of Harrodsburg and Danville which occupied two days, and on the 30th the brigade again broke camp and moved southward, halting on the 2d of May at Middleburg, where it remained till the 23d, moving thence to Columbia, near which it encamped on the morning of the 26th. Next day the Thirty-sixth with the One Hundredth, a section of artillery and a squadron of cavalry, set forth on a search for guerrillas, returning to camp on the evening of the 30th, having marched 47 miles and bringing in 25 captives.

The brigade was reorganized on the 1st of June, to consist of the Thirty-sixth, the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, the Seventeenth and Twenty-seventh Michigan Regiments, Colonel Bowman still commanding. That night the regiment marched to Jamestown, on the Cumberland river, which was reached at daybreak of the following morning, in time to prevent Confederate cavalry from occupying the town. They had just driven in the small force of Union cavalry at the place, but on sighting Companies A and F of the Thirty-sixth

deployed as skirmishers beat a hasty retreat. At noon of the 4th orders were received to march at once for Lebanon, 60 miles northward; and though the heat and dust were terrible and the men heavily loaded, the place was reached at noon of the 6th—48 hours after the receipt of the orders. The Ninth Corps was on its way to reinforce General Grant at Vicksburg.

Leaving Lebanon by rail on the afternoon of the 7th, the regiment, numbering some 760 officers and men, went to Louisville, crossed the Ohio to Jacksonville, Ind., and reached Cairo on the 9th. There it went aboard the steamer Meteor and began the descent of the river, halting at Memphis for three days till the transports with the rest of the division came down, when the flotilla of five large steamers escorted by a gun-boat, running by day and "tying up" at night, continued the journey, being fired on by a party of guerrillas from the shore near Columbus, Ark., but none of the Thirty-sixth being hurt. The regiment debarked at Snyder's Bluff on the Yazoo river during the 17th and marched some four miles inland to a magnolia grove, where it remained till the 20th, when the location was changed to a cross road where Durrell's Battery was posted, the point being considered an important one in view of the known purpose of General J. E. Johnston to come upon the rear of Grant's army and raise the siege. The camp of the regiment was arranged in a semi-circle covering the road, with a strong picket posted a mile in advance, all being strongly fortified, and there the Thirty-sixth remained till the fall of the city. Sickness in the regiment rapidly increased owing to the exposure and the unfavorable surroundings, there being some cases of small-pox, of which Second Lieutenant William L. Howe of Orange died on the 7th of July.

The surrender of Vicksburg on the morning of July 4 was no sooner assured than General Sherman, of whose command the Ninth Corps formed a part, was in motion in search of Johnston's threatening army. On receipt of the information the outposts were called in and the Thirty-sixth at once started on the march but did not overtake the brigade, which was already under way, till the following day, so rapid was the movement of the troops. A strong bridge was constructed over the Big Black river at Birdsongs Ferry on the 6th by the mechanics of the Thirty-Sixth and other regiments, over which the army passed, and then the march was kept up till the 10th with great energy,—the men being almost entirely without rations dur-

ing the time. On the afternoon of the 10th, Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, was sighted, to the defenses of which the Confederates had retreated, and as the Union army emerged from the woods within view of the town it formed in order of battle, the Thirty-sixth on the extreme right of the Ninth Corps, connecting with the Sixteenth. The line advanced steadily till the enemy's main position was developed, when it halted for the night.

Next morning the advance was continued till the main body of the foe, strongly intrenched, was encountered, and the regiment lay all day under a heavy fire; but the only loss was by Company F, which in going upon the skirmish line had two members killed and six wounded. From this time on the regiment remained much of the time at the front during the siege operations which followed, but was not engaged and suffered no further casualties. On the night of the 16th General Johnston evacuated Jackson, and as soon as the fact was known the Thirty-sixth, with other regiments of the division, marched eight miles northward to Grant's Mills, bivouacking for the night. Next morning the Central Mississippi Railroad was reached, ten miles of which had been destroyed by noon of the 19th, when the division returned to Jackson. There it learned that the corps had been ordered back to Kentucky, and next day the return march toward Vicksburg was begun. The weather being very trying and the men weakened by previous hardships and short rations, the long marches of the next two days proved very fatiguing, two members of the Thirty-sixth dying on the 20th from exhaustion. The regiment reached the old camp at Milldale on the 23d, and during the few days that it stopped there it was in a sad plight. While it had a total of 368 officers and men present for duty, it had 167 sick in hospital, 16 of whom had small-pox. Two worthy officers died soon after—Captain Hastings on the 8th of September and Second Lieutenant Sibley August 17. From Milldale, Colonel Bowman commanding the brigade and Lieutenant Colonel Norton commanding the regiment left for home, their resignations having been accepted, and Major Goodell assumed command of the remnant of the Thirty-sixth. Colonel David Morrison was assigned to command the brigade, which was reorganized to consist of his own regiment, the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, the Eighth and Seventeenth Michigan, in addition to the Massachusetts organization, the entire brigade scarcely numbering 500 men fit for duty.

Camp was broken on the 4th of August and the regiment marched to the steamboat landing, where next day with two other regiments and a battery it went aboard the Hiawatha and bade a glad adieu to Mississippi. Cairo was reached on the 10th. Going thence by cars and stopping at Covington for four days, it reached Nicholasville on the morning of the 18th and rested there ten days. Three days of marching, ending on the 29th, took the command to Crab Orchard, where it encamped in the edge of a wood till the 10th of September. During this time Captain William F. Draper was promoted to major, vice Goodell, made lieutenant colonel. The corps was now under orders to join Burnside in East Tennessee, and this grateful period of rest, which essentially improved the condition of the command, was occupied in concentrating the scattered regiments for the march.

The assembly sounded on the morning of the 10th and the long journey began. Though the health of the Thirty-sixth had much improved, it was still necessary to leave more than 150 at Crab Orchard who were unable to march. Passing through Cumberland Gap on the 20th, the regiment reached Morristown on the 22d, from which on the two following days it made a fruitless march of 20 miles, and on its return was detailed to garrison the town—a duty which continued only two days, when it was relieved and took cars for Knoxville, near which it encamped till the 3d of October.

Intelligence being received of a threatening Confederate force near Greenville, the regiment set out early on that day in light marching order and with five days' rations, going by rail to Bull's Gap, some 60 miles, and next day marching to Lick Creek, where it waited till the 10th for the arrival of Burnside with other troops. The enemy was in force at Blue Springs, some three miles distant, and soon after Burnside's army moved the conflict began. The Thirty-sixth were not engaged till the middle of the afternoon, when the brigade was ordered to drive the foe from a patch of woods to which he had clung tenaciously. Moving by the right flank till the enemy's fire was received, the command changed front till it faced the work before it and then with an impulsive charge drove the Confederates in confusion to the shelter of their artillery in the rear. In halting the regiment after this gratifying success Lieutenant Colonel Goodell was severely wounded and the command devolved upon Major Draper. In addition two officers and three men were wounded,—a fortunately small number.

During the night the enemy retreated, being followed by the Union cavalry, while the infantry, including the Thirty-sixth, returned to Knoxville, which was reached during the night of the 14th. After a rest of five days the regiment marched to Loudon, 30 miles southwest of Knoxville, to confront the reported advance of Longstreet from Chattanooga. Remaining there till the 28th, with no signs of the foe, it fell back seven miles to Lenoir's, and on the following day received orders to prepare its winter camp. Substantial and comfortable quarters were built, and were about completed, when on the 14th of November hasty marching orders came. Before noon the division was on the road toward Loudon to meet Longstreet, who was to be delayed as much as possible, to give Burnside time to gather the body of his troops into the defenses at Knoxville, and to extend the operations so that Grant, who had now taken command at Chattanooga, should have time to execute his plans against General Bragg.

The advance met the enemy late in the afternoon, and skirmishing began, the Thirty-sixth at night forming line in a dense woods and expecting an engagement, but in the morning the troops were ordered back toward Lenoir's—a very difficult movement to execute, as it had rained heavily during the previous day and night and the mud was very deep. The regiment was detailed to assist Roemer's Battery, which could scarcely be dragged along, and about noon Lenoir's was again reached. Line of battle was formed by the brigade on the Kingston road, in front of which the enemy made some demonstration toward night, but were content with pressing back the Union skirmishers a trifle and repeating the experiment during the early part of the night. It was very cold, and the command suffered much, as they could have no fires and slept none. In the morning only Humphrey's Brigade remained with Morrison's and the latter began to retire at daybreak, leaving the former to cover the retreat.

On reaching the junction of the roads from Lenoir's and Kingston to Knoxville, the Thirty-sixth with the Eighth Michigan and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania—the latter as skirmishers—took position to cover the Kingston road, by which Longstreet was endeavoring to reach the flank of Burnside's force, while the remainder of the Union troops continued on to a point beyond Campbell's Station which had been selected for offering battle. An energetic attack was almost immediately made by Hood's Division of Confederates,

and the three small regiments made gallant defense, changing position frequently as the danger threatened from front, flank or rear, and holding the enemy in check till the troops and wagons were out of the way, when Morrison's command followed its comrades back to the main position, the Thirty-sixth by the admirable handling of Major Draper narrowly avoiding capture. Burnside's position was repeatedly attacked, from the front and on each flank, but the assailants were driven back by the artillery fire assisted by the infantry, and then the national forces were withdrawn to a still stronger position in the rear, which they held until night, when Burnside withdrew his soldiers to Knoxville, which was not reached, owing to the difficult roads, till near daylight. During the fighting of the 16th the regiment had lost four killed, 17 wounded and three missing, among the dead being First Lieutenant P. Marion Holmes.

Vigorous work on the fortification of the city at once began, and after an hour or two of sleep four companies of the Thirty-sixth went upon the skirmish line, while the rest of the regiment took up the intrenching tools. From that time till the close of the siege there was constant duty and anxiety, but fortunately the position of the command in the line was such that there was no fighting of importance in its front, and its loss was but one killed. During the night of December 4 Longstreet withdrew from his lines of investment and next morning the raising of the siege was discovered and reported by the pickets of the Thirty-sixth, under command of Captain Ames of Company B. General Burnside, having been relieved from the command of the department, was succeeded on the 11th by General John G. Foster.

Meantime the pursuit of Longstreet's retreating legions was ordered, and on the 7th the Thirty-sixth marched out upon the Newmarket road with the rest of the corps, camping two days later near Rutledge. On the 16th the Union troops fell back as far as Blain's Cross Roads, and after a little skirmishing Longstreet retired in the other direction, both armies going into winter quarters. Communication with the base of supplies was difficult, and though all possible exertions were made it was seldom that more than quarter-rations could be issued to the hungry soldiers, while supplies of shoes and clothing were even more difficult to obtain. Camp was broken on the 21st of January, 1864, the baggage being sent to Knoxville, and next morning the march of the troops began, Mor-

rison's Brigade forming the rear guard. As the enemy's cavalry followed it was frequently necessary to face about and offer battle, which was declined, and after a hard day's march the regiment bivouacked within three miles of Knoxville. The Confederates retired from the vicinity the following day, when the Thirty-sixth went through Knoxville, passed Fort Sanders and halted near Erin's Station, five miles beyond. There a camp was built, drills were resumed, and on the 31st the regiment was strengthened by a detachment of 100 men from the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, who had not re-enlisted and were transferred to the Thirty-sixth to complete their term of service. Near evening of February 1, the division marched through Knoxville, crossed the Holston, climbed the hills beyond and bivouacked, only to find next day that the call resulted from a false alarm and to be ordered back to their camps.

General Foster, having been disabled by the opening of an old wound, was succeeded in the command of the Department by General Schofield on the 9th; on the 15th the regiment moved back near to Fort Sanders in a heavy rain-storm, changed its camping ground three days later, and on the 24th started with other troops in light marching order for Strawberry Plains, General Willcox commanding the division. The Holston was crossed in barges the 27th, and during the next two days the column advanced to Morristown; on the 2d of March the regiment fell back 13 miles to Mossy Creek, where it remained till the 11th, when it returned to Morristown. In that vicinity, on picket duty, with an occasional scouting tour through the surrounding region, the regiment remained till the morning of the 17th, when the return march to Knoxville was begun, Fort Sanders being reached on the 19th. Two days later the command marched to the northward, the Ninth Corps having been ordered to Annapolis for reorganization. It was a hard march over the mountains of Tennessee and Kentucky, the roads being rough and snow and rain alternating most of the time; but on the 1st of April Nicholasville, Ky., was reached and cars were taken. Going by way of Cincinnati, Columbus and Pittsburg, the regiment arrived in Baltimore on the 6th, and late that night reached its destination, reporting to General Hartranft, the provisional commander of the post at Annapolis.

The formal reorganization of the Ninth Corps as an independent command under General Burnside took place on the 19th. Many

new regiments had joined the corps, and it was organized in four divisions of two strong brigades each—the Fourth Division being made up of colored troops. The Thirty-sixth formed part of the First Brigade, Second Division, the other regiments of the brigade being the Seventh Rhode Island, Fifty-first New York, Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, the Fifty-eight Massachusetts joining soon after. Brigadier General Robert B. Potter had been designated as the brigade commander, but on reporting for duty he took the division and Colonel J. K. Sigfried of the Forty-eighth commanded the brigade. Lieutenant Colonel Goodell being still disabled by his wound, Major Draper commanded the regiment, which at that time consisted of 551 members present, including the detachment from the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts and one numbering 56 from the Forty-sixth New York. Of the total number but 11 were line officers.

Though the destination of the corps was a secret, marching orders came at night of the 22d and the following morning the camp was quitted and the line of march taken up toward Washington. The corps was reviewed by President Lincoln as it marched through the city on the 25th, camping that night within two miles of Alexandria. Its first duty was the guarding of the railroad from Alexandria to the Rapidan, and on the 27th the regiment began its march, going as far as Kettle Run, which it reached on the 30th, relieving the Seventeenth Regulars and occupying their camp. A few days of picketing the railroad and making an occasional scout in search of guerrillas followed, but the great campaign was about opening, and on the 4th of May the corps was ordered to concentrate and march to the Rapidan. Colonel Zenas R. Bliss of the Seventh Rhode Island at this time took command of the brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Goodell having resigned Major Draper became nominally, as he had in fact been for some time, commander of the Thirty-sixth.

The Rappahannock was crossed at Rappahannock Station in the forenoon of the 5th, and the brigade marched rapidly all day, with but an occasional halt, crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford and went into camp for the night two or three miles beyond. Before 3 o'clock on the morning of the 6th the regiment was under way, moving slowly and carefully in the rear of the Union lines, halting at Wilderness Tavern to load the muskets and prepare for action,

finally taking a road leading toward Parker's Store and advancing till Wilderness Run was crossed and the fire of artillery and infantry at the further side of a small clearing was encountered, when General Potter was ordered to withdraw his division and move to the left to assist General Hancock, whose command was being hard pressed. After pushing through the thicket for some distance position was finally taken near the plank road, and an immediate advance against the enemy ordered.

The skirmish line under Captain Bailey soon encountered the enemy, who delivered a heavy musketry fire, under which the line of the division was corrected and again advanced. Rushing forward at the double-quick, the Thirty-sixth with the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania carried the works in their front and held them. Other portions of the brigade were less successful, and as they gave way the enemy soon threatened the flank and rear of the Thirty-sixth; but the gallant fellows held on desperately, only falling back a short distance when it was impossible to longer maintain their lodgment in the hostile works. Colonel Curtin of the Forty-fifth now took command of the brigade, its line was adjusted and the position was held by Potter's Division till late in the afternoon, when its ammunition being exhausted and a fresh attack ordered it was relieved by the Third Division. It supported the latter in its attack, and when it had gained some advantage formed on its right within close musket shot of the enemy, where the Thirty-sixth intrenched and remained during the night, strengthening the position next day, but not being further engaged.

The total loss of the regiment in the battle of the Wilderness was 85, of whom 12 were known to have been killed, 53 were wounded and the rest were "missing in action." Major Draper was among the severely wounded, having been shot through the shoulder. In the early afternoon of the 7th the regiment moved to the rear and was joined by the rest of the brigade, when it marched to the open ground near Wilderness Tavern where the Ninth Corps was massed, and remained there till after dark, the men meantime taking their first food except bread and water for 48 hours. The trains being now en route for Chancellorsville, the corps was ordered to follow them, and a tedious movement it proved, each march of a few minutes being followed by a halt. At 10 o'clock the regiment laid down by the roadside and waited till daylight, when the journey

was resumed. Chancellorsville was reached about 9 o'clock, where the command halted in an open field near the turnpike and waited without shelter till near noon of the next day, when the march toward Spottsylvania was resumed, position being taken that night on the left of the Army of the Potomac, near General Burnside's head-quarters.

Late in the afternoon of the 10th the regiment moved to and crossed the Ny river, threatening the flank of the enemy's position while other troops from the corps pressed back their outposts, the entire movement being in support of an attack on another part of the line. The regiment lay in line of battle through the night, and in the morning advanced to a ridge within a quarter of a mile of the Court House, where a line of intrenchments was erected; but about the middle of the afternoon, during a heavy shower, these were evacuated without attracting the attention of the foe, and the lines were moved back near the Harris house, where the division was massed till about dusk, when it was once more advanced, taking a postion to the right of that formerly occupied. Here massed in the rear of a line of works near a deserted farmhouse, the division passed the stormy night as best it could, prepared for a desperate attack in the morning of the 12th.

Soon after daylight the cheering and firing of Hancock's men was heard at the right and General Potter's command was ordered forward by brigades in echelon, the Thirty-sixth forming the left of the second line, its flank being unprotected. Soon after the engagement began a heavy Confederate line was discovered on the left and fire was opened, but it was stopped immediately on the supposition that the force in front was part of Hancock's captives, and this error was not dispelled till a volley was received by the Thirty-sixth at short range, causing terrible loss. The flank was at once swung back and the fire returned by those who survived, the uneven contest being maintained till the coming up of the Twenty-first Massachusetts continued the line to the left, when a general advance was made and the enemy's first lines were taken and held against repeated efforts to recover them. The loss of the regiment, including the Twenty-ninth detachment, in this stubborn conflict, was 27 killed, among them Captain Bailey and First Lieutenant Henry W. Daniels, 70 wounded, and 10 missing.

On the 14th and 16th the men from the Twenty-ninth Regiment

whose term of service had expired departed for home, which with the recent losses of the Thirty-sixth in action reduced that regiment to a fraction of its former numbers. Meantime the position in front of the enemy was maintained only by constant skirmishing, in which some loss was met from the fire of the Confederates and more from sickness and exhaustion resulting from the continued strain upon the men, the want of sleep and the exposure to almost continual storm. During this time several officers who had been absent on recruiting service returned, and on the 18th Rev. Nathaniel Richardson of Somerset took the position of chaplain, made vacant the previous autumn by the resignation of Mr. Canfield.

The Ninth Corps moved to the extreme left of the Union lines on the morning of the 19th, intrenched, and remained there in a pleasant camp till afternoon of the 21st, when a reconnaissance was ordered to Stannard's Mills at the crossing of the Po river, some five miles distant. The enemy was found in force across the river, and after some skirmishing the brigade was withdrawn during the night and took the road to Guiney Station, which was reached the following noon. The corps reached Ox Ford on the North Anna late in the afternoon of the 23d, but as investigation showed a passage of the river at that point to be undesirable if not impracticable, the corps was divided, Potter's Division being sent to the left to assist Hancock, who had already made a crossing at Chesterfield Bridge. This movement was made on the afternoon of the 24th, and the regiment after crossing the bridge was pushed to the front, deployed as skirmishers and advanced close to the enemy's works. Late in the afternoon of the 25th it was relieved and took position in rear of the main line, having lost one man killed and four wounded.

The Union troops were withdrawn on the evening of the 26th and the movement toward the Pamunkey at once began. On the 27th the Ninth Corps, which had thus far been an independent command under the immediate orders of General Grant, was made part of the Army of the Potomac. During the forenoon the corps concentrated about Mount Carmel Church and then began the march, which continued almost without rest till the forenoon of the 29th when, the Pamunkey having been crossed the previous night, the brigade went to the rear and had one day's rest. It then joined the division at Hawes Shop and during the 30th there was some skirmishing while the Union line was being established and the position of the

enemy developed, and during the two succeeding days some of the hostile pits were captured; but the ground being of an unfavorable nature and the works well manned on both sides no general attack was made, and the Ninth Corps was withdrawn and massed in the rear of the Fifth, during which movement an attack was made by the Confederates and handsomely repulsed, though at some loss to the Union skirmish line.

During the night of June 2 the regiment was sent through the darkness and storm to occupy some deserted works to the left of the Second Division, which was accomplished with much difficulty, but early in the morning it was ordered to rejoin its brigade and take part in an attack on Early's left, which was at once done. The enemy were driven back for some distance to their main lines, and these were found too strong to be carried; but the Federal troops held on to what they had gained and maintained their position close to the hostile works, though subjected to a sadly fatal fire. The Thirty-sixth, as in previous engagements, held the left of the brigade, with its flank "in the air," and suffered from a flank fire all through the day till near night, when connection was made with its left by the First Division. The loss of the regiment, out of eight officers and about 200 men taken into action, had been 17 killed or fatally hurt and 33 wounded, the battle of Cold Harbor being the most deadly in proportion to the number engaged of any in the regiment's history. Among the dead was Color Sergeant French, who fell at the first fire, and Captain Barker, commanding the regiment, was wounded.

Next morning the enemy were found to have retired from that part of the field, and the brigade was moved more to the left, at the same time parting company with the detachment from the Forty-sixth New York, which returned to its own regiment. The operations of the ensuing days consisted of experiences on the skirmish line and behind the intrenchments, almost constantly under fire but fortunately without severe loss. On the 12th the regiment withdrew from the works at Cold Harbor and late at night of the 14th encamped on the banks of the James. In the evening of the 15th it crossed the river on a ponton bridge 2,200 feet in length, and marched all night to Prince George Court House, halted there for a few hours and then pressed forward to join the forces gathering about Petersburg, taking position that afternoon at the left of

the Union line, and being held in reserve with another regiment to guard the flank, the Thirty-sixth were not actively engaged in the fighting of that day.

They had their turn, however, the next morning, when Potter's Division was selected to make an assault, and for that purpose during the night made a detour and gained a coveted position in a ravine near to the enemy's works. At 3 o'clock the charge was made, each of the two brigades having a front of three regiments, the Thirty-sixth being in the center of the left brigade, and after a short but stubborn fight the enemy were driven from their works and also from a second line where they attempted to rally. In this assault the regiment, out of about 90 taken into action, lost three killed and 16 wounded, four of them fatally, including Captain Otis W. Holmes, who died on the 23d.

After remaining at the front through the day the regiment was employed most of the night in changing the facing of some of the captured intrenchments, and on the 18th was almost constantly under fire in support of the operations of the other divisions of the corps, the loss during the day being Captain Buffum and two enlisted men killed and six wounded. That evening the division relieved the others, picketing the entire front of the Ninth Corps line, reaching from the Second on the right to the Fifth on the left. Since the opening of the campaign the regiment had lost 267 in killed, wounded and missing, and seven of its companies were at that time commanded by non-commissioned officers. The brigade had been strengthened by the addition of the Second New York Mounted Rifles, serving as infantry. All through the remainder of June and all of July the regiment passed in the trenches or the pits of the skirmishers, the men constantly exposed to the fire of the Confederate sharp-shooters and rarely a day passing that some one was not struck, a large proportion of the wounds being fatal.

In the slaughter which followed the explosion of the mine, July 30, the regiment did not share, it being on duty in the trenches and no relief being sent for it, though repeatedly requested. On the 9th of August Major Draper, recovered from the wound received in the Wilderness and promoted to lieutenant colonel, returned and resumed command of the regiment, being mustered in the new rank the following day, with Captain Thaddeus L. Barker promoted to major,—both commissions dating from the 6th of May previous.

General Burnside resigned the command of the corps on the 14th, and the same day the regiment was relieved from the trenches by troops from the Eighteenth Corps. During its less than two months' duty in front of the enemy the Thirty-sixth Regiment had lost from its small band seven killed and 18 wounded by the fire of sharpshooters. The Ninth Corps moved to the left that night and relieved the Fifth the following morning, the Thirty-sixth taking the place of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, and finding the change very agreeable, as there was next to no picket firing and the quarters were well fitted up.

They were not long enjoyed, however. On the 19th a movement was made toward the left, in support of the operations of the Fifth Corps against the Weldon Railroad, and for two or three days the regiment was engaged in skirmishing and maneuvering, after which its energies were devoted to intrenching the position gained. For more than a month after this work was done the corps remained in peace between the Fifth and Second Corps, the lines extending from the Jerusalem Plank road on the right to the Weldon Railroad on the left; on this part of the lines there was little or no sharp-shooting, and the weary men enjoyed a period of comparative rest. On the 13th of September the corps, owing to its sad decimation, was reorganized into three divisions, the old First being broken up and its regiments distributed among the other two white divisions. As reconstructed the First Brigade, Second Division, consisted of nine regiments,—the Twenty-first, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Fifty-eighth Massachusetts, Fourth and Seventh Rhode Island, Fifty-first New York, Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania. General Parke commanded the corps, and General Potter and Colonel Curtin the division and brigade respectively.

Movements began on the 25th of September looking to an extension of the Federal lines still further to the left, and on that day the Thirty-sixth broke camp, moving about from point to point in the vicinity till the 30th, when they took part in the action at Pegram Farm, in which the brigade, after gaining some success was attacked in flank and obliged to retire in confusion, the regiment making a creditable fight under the circumstances and suffering a loss of four killed, 16 wounded and as many missing. Skirmishing continued for some days, during which the command lost several men in the frequent sallies made from both sides and by the sharp-shooting and

artillery fire; but each army held on determinedly and on the Union side Forts Welch and Fisher which afterward became so famous were laid out, covering the angle at the left of Grant's line.

New colors were received by the regiment on the 7th of October, the tattered relics thus far borne being returned to Boston for preservation. Lieutenant Colonel Draper resigned on the 13th; Major Barker succeeded to the command and was soon after commissioned lieutenant colonel. On the 27th the regiment took part in a resultless expedition to Hatcher's Run, but in a day or two was back again in camp. On the 1st of November it was reduced to seven companies by the consolidation of H, I and K with C, G and B, when the Twenty-first Massachusetts Veteran Battalion took the place of the three companies and became thenceforth a part of the Thirty-sixth Regiment. On the same day Captain Burrage, in violation of an understanding then existing, was made a prisoner while exchanging papers near the picket line,—in consequence of which Confederate General Roger A. Pryor was captured in the same manner by the Union pickets and held till an exchange was arranged.

The Ninth Corps returned to the fortifications in front of Petersburg, forming the right of the Union position, on the 29th of November, the Thirty-sixth garrisoning Fort Rice, the brigade holding the works from Fort Meikle on the right to Fort Davis on the left, the line including Fort Sedgwick, better known as "Fort Hell." The regiment, forming the permanent garrison of the fort, passed an uneventful winter, and in the assault on the Confederate lines opposite Fort Sedgwick on the 2d of April, 1865, it had no active part, though after the lodgment was made in the hostile works by their comrades of the Ninth Corps many of the men assisted in carrying ammunition across the interval to those engaged. Next day the regiment joined the corps in its advance to and through Petersburg, marching that night to Sutherland Station, next day to Beasley's, and on the 5th to Blacks and Whites Station, where it rested till noon of the following day. It was then detailed to guard a supply train, which it took charge of after marching to Nottaway Court House, ten miles distant, and at once set out to find the head-quarters of the army, in which undertaking it marched constantly for two days and nights with only an occasional halt for coffee. It was finally relieved at Rice's Station on the morning of the 8th, and next day was ordered to Farmville, where it was detailed as

provost guard and Lieutenant Colonel Barker as provost marshal, General Curtin being made post commandant.

It left Farmville on the 21st and took cars at Burkesville for City Point which was reached next morning. Sailing on the steamer Vidette on the morning of the 27th the command debarked at Alexandria at noon of the 28th, going into camp near Fort Lyon. The review in Washington occurred on the 23d of May and other reviews and parades followed, the last being on the 5th of June, as a farewell to General Curtin who had so long commanded the brigade. The recruits and the men from the Twenty-first were transferred to the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts on the 8th of June, when the regiment was mustered out of the national service by Lieutenant Rose and marched to Alexandria, escorted by the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania. Going by steamer to Washington and then taking cars for Massachusetts, the Thirty-sixth arrived at Readville on the evening of the 10th, visited Worcester on the 13th, receiving an enthusiastic reception, and on the 19th reassembling at Readville, the members were paid, discharged, and returned to their homes.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

THE Thirty-seventh Regiment was organized at Camp Briggs, Pittsfield, where the recruits began to gather early in August, 1862, some of them coming from Worcester, where various detachments had reported while the Thirty-fourth Regiment was being filled; but on the formation of the camp at Pittsfield the recruits from the four western counties of the state were directed to that rendezvous and in the regiment every town of these counties was represented. The camp was for a time in charge of Lieutenant Alonzo E. Goodrich of Pittsfield, assisted by Quartermaster Daniel J. Dodge of the same town. As the number in camp increased the post was placed in charge of Colonel William Raymond Lee of the Twentieth Regiment, the latter being relieved August 12 by Major Oliver Edwards, formerly adjutant of the Tenth Regiment, who as senior aide on the staff of General Darius N. Couch had served with distinction during the Peninsular campaign. Under his skillful control the embryo regiment very rapidly developed into creditable proficiency. Six of the companies were mustered into the United States service on the 30th of August, most of the others on the 2d of September, and the last company—K—on the 4th. The officers' commissions bore date August 27, this being the roster:—

Colonel, Oliver Edwards of Springfield; lieutenant colonel, Alonzo E. Goodrich of Pittsfield; major, George L. Montague of South Hadley; surgeon, Charles F. Crehore of Boston; assistant surgeons, Thomas C. Lawton of Sheffield and Joshua J. Ellis of Marshfield; adjutant, Thomas G. Colt; quartermaster, Daniel J. Dodge, both of Pittsfield; chaplain, Frank C. Morse of Blandford; sergeant major, Robert A. Gray of Springfield; quartermaster sergeant, Thomas Porter, Jr., of Chesterfield; commissary sergeant, James C. Chalmers of Pittsfield; hospital stewards, W. A. Champney of Hatfield and Richard E. Morgan of Pittsfield; principal musician, John L. Gaffney of Chicopee.

Company A, Chicopee—Captain, Jarvis P. Kelley; first lieutenant, Eli T. Blackmer; second lieutenant, Carlos C. Wellman.

Company B—Captain, Franklin W. Pease of Lee; first lieutenant, Thomas F. Plunkett, Jr., of Pittsfield; second lieutenant, P. Woodbridge Morgan of Lee.

Company C—Captain, Edwin Hurlburt of Great Barrington; first lieutenant, John C. Robinson of Adams; second lieutenant, Rufus P. Lincoln of Amherst.

Company D—Captain, Algernon S. Flagg of Wilbraham; first lieutenant, Charles L. Edwards of Southampton; second lieutenant, George H. Hyde of Lee.

Company E—Captain, Archibald Hopkins of Williamstown; first lieutenant, Jonas A. Champney of Adams; second lieutenant, Walter B. Smith of Pittsfield.

Company F—Captain, Eugene A. Allen of Springfield; first lieutenant, Mason W. Tyler of Amherst; second lieutenant, Elihu R. Rockwood of Greenfield.

Company G, Northampton—Captain, Marcus T. Moody; first lieutenant, William Bliss; second lieutenant, Edward Bridgman.

Company H—Captain, Joseph L. Hayden of Williamsburg; first lieutenant, Joshua A. Loomis of Northampton; second lieutenant, Andrew L. Bush of Westfield.

Company I, Springfield—Captain, Hugh Donnelly; first lieutenant, J. Milton Fuller; second lieutenant, Charles Phelps.

Company K—Captain, Peter Dooley of Cheshire; first lieutenant, John B. Mulloy; second lieutenant, George B. Chandley, both of Springfield.

The men were armed with the Springfield rifled muskets on the 3d of September and on the 7th took transportation for Washington, which was reached late on the afternoon of the 9th. A combination of railroad accidents occurred just beyond Philadelphia, but fortunately resulted in no serious harm to the regiment beyond nearly a day's delay till another train could be provided.

The Thirty-seventh were assigned to General Henry S. Briggs's Brigade of Casey's Division of Reserves, forming a part of the defenders of Washington, and went into Camp Chase on Arlington Hights. The sojourn there was brief, for General McClellan, having fought the sanguinary battle of Antietam, called for reinforcements, and General Briggs was sent forward with all the troops available. Camp was broken September 30 and two days later the Thirty-seventh reached Frederick, Md., whence most of the regiments were assigned to brigades already in the field. Colonel Edwards was directed to report to General Charles Devens, commanding the First Brigade of General Couch's Division of the Fourth Corps, serving, but not then incorporated, with the Sixth Corps. The regiment marched by easy stages to the camp near

Downsville, where on the 5th of October it joined the Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts, Second Rhode Island and Thirty-sixth New York Regiments, composing the brigade. On the 16th it shared in the expedition to Hancock, Md., designed to intercept General Stuart on his return from a raid into the loyal states, halted at Cherry Run Ford for a week, and finally returned to the old camp just in time to pack up and join the southward movement of the Army of the Potomac. The river was crossed at Berlin on the 3d of November, and a cold snow-storm on the 7th found the regiment at White Plains without tents or rations other than were furnished by a raid on a neighboring sheep pasture.

Marching to New Baltimore on the 9th, intelligence was received of the removal of General McClellan and the promotion of General Burnside to the command—followed by a week of waiting for the development of the plans of the new commander. From the 16th to the 18th was occupied by the slow advance to Stafford Court House, and there in an unhealthful location the first Thanksgiving was passed, with appropriate exercises and the distribution of gifts from thoughtful friends in the Old Bay State. On the 4th of December another slight advance was made, the Sixth Corps being moved to the left of the Federal line along the Rappahannock, the regiment finding very uncomfortable quarters on a hill where they went into camp during a severe storm and remained till the preparations for the battle of Fredericksburg were completed, the location being known as "Camp Misery on Smoky Hill."

The Thirty-seventh experienced their first battle at Fredericksburg from the 11th to the 15th of December. Devens's Brigade was the first of Franklin's Left Grand Division to cross the river and the only one on the southern side the night of the 11th. The regiment led the way across the lower of the two bridges, General Devens riding at its head, and all through the sharp chill of the night the men stood to arms. During the four days which followed, though frequently under artillery fire, the loss of the Thirty-seventh was but one killed and one or two wounded. The brigade covered the retreat of Franklin's troops on the night of the 15th, and a few days later went into winter quarters some three miles east of Falmouth, the official designation being "Near White Oak Church." Lieutenant Colonel Goodrich resigned on the 16th of January, 1863, Major Montague and Captain Allen being promoted in order.

The regiment had its share in the terrible discomforts of "Burnside's Mud March," and after the command of the Army of the Potomac passed to Hooker, Colonel Edwards, owing to the ravages of disease, devised a new camp named "Camp Edwards," which was made one of the most perfect in the army, and in which the general health of the men rapidly improved. Assistant Surgeon Ellis died of disease at Newport, R. I., on the 27th of March.

Breaking camp on the 28th of April, the Thirty-seventh shared in the maneuverings of General Sedgwick's command, and in the charge and capture of Marye's Hights on the morning of the 3d of May formed a part of the supporting line. Later in the day, in the sharp engagement at Salem Church, the regiment came upon the ground in a moment of extreme peril to the Union left flank. The right wing of the regiment supporting Williston's Battery, which had heroically planted itself in the path of the apparently triumphant Confederates, the left wing under Lieutenant Colonel Montague took position on an eminence somewhat to the left, where it flanked the assailants, and its sharp musketry fire in connection with the splendid service of the battery saved that portion of the field. During the night and the following day the Thirty-seventh held the exposed angle of Sedgwick's line, two of its companies as skirmishers repelling several attempted advances of the enemy, and covering the retreat of the corps at dusk with marked ability. The loss of the command was about 25 wounded—two mortally.

The former camp was re-occupied till the beginning of Lee's northward movement a few weeks later, when part was taken in the demonstrations across the Rappahannock, from the 4th to the 14th of June. During that time there was constant skirmishing and detail duty, and at its close a rapid march to Fairfax Court House. In that vicinity a halt was made till the morning of the 26th, when the northward march was begun which ended on the battle-field of Gettysburg on the afternoon of July 2.

Forming part of the first supporting line at the left of the field, after the re-establishment of the Third and Fifth Corps near Little Round Top, the regiment laid on its arms that night, and next day was moved back and forth from point to point as the exigencies of the battle required, often at a double-quick, regardless of the terrible heat, taking position in the front line after the repulse of Lee's last attack. At the opening of the cannonade which preceded the final

assault the brigade was moving toward the Round Tops, and had just entered the Taneytown road in rear of the Union left center. The Thirty-seventh led, and was in full range of the hostile batteries, which sent through its ranks a terrible fire. In a moment six men were killed or mortally hurt and 25 wounded, but sudden and severe as was the trial, not a man shrank, the conduct of the regiment being such as to win a warm compliment from the brigade commander—Colonel Eustis—as soon as shelter was reached.

The roundabout pursuit of Lee's army toward the Potomac was shared by the Thirty-seventh, and something of their discomforts may be inferred from the fact that in toiling over the rough mountain roads in the storms which prevailed at that time no less than 180 of them were entirely without shoes! At Funkstown, when the two armies again confronted each other, the rifles of the Thirty-seventh were heard on the skirmish line, and when an advance showed that the foe had retired into Virginia the Union columns countermarched and descended the river to Berlin, where they crossed on the 19th and advanced by easy stages to the vicinity of Warrenton, which was reached on the 25th.

At midnight of July 30 an order was received for the command to proceed at once to New York for duty on account of the draft troubles there. Cars were taken next morning at Warrenton Junction and at noon of August 2 the regiment debarked in the vicinity of Castle Garden, proceeding at once to Fort Hamilton, where it encamped. Colonel Edwards took command of the post, and the regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Montague won much praise for its excellence in drill, discipline and deportment—the qualities which had led to its detail for the duty.

August 19 was the date fixed for the renewal of the draft, and the evening previous the regiment was ordered to the city and early next morning marched up to the Washington Parade Ground, whence Companies G and C were detailed for duty at the drafting rooms on Sixth Avenue. No disturbance occurred, and on the afternoon of the 21st the regiment was relieved and returned to its camp. It went again to the city on the 12th of September and encamped on Columbia College grounds, remaining there and performing various duties till October 14, when it returned to the Army of the Potomac, rejoining the brigade on the battle-field of Chantilly three days later, where a fight was momentarily expected.

Again Lee retired and Meade pursued as far as Warrenton, the Thirty-seventh going into camp till they were called forth on the 7th of November to join in the successful movement against Rappahannock Station, where they were in support but not actively engaged. On the 11th the river was crossed and at Brandy Station, six miles beyond, an encampment followed till the 26th—Thanksgiving day in Massachusetts—when the Mine Run campaign began. In that dismal undertaking the Thirty-seventh had a full share. The morning of the 30th, when it was the purpose of General Meade to deliver his attack, found them in the front at the extreme left of the Union lines, and all day in the severe cold they remained under fire, losing a few wounded but suffering most from the biting weather. Withdrawing from this uncomfortable position, the regiment returned to its former camp at Brandy Station, where winter quarters were built. Major Allen having resigned on the 25th of November, Captain Moody was promoted to the vacancy. A march to Madison Court House, in support of a cavalry demonstration, began on the 26th of February, 1864, and ended by the return to camp on the 2d of March, a cold, sleety storm having made the experience very tedious.

The Thirty-seventh began the "Wilderness campaign" soon after midnight of the 3d of May, when tents were struck and the march commenced. Eustis's was one of the three brigades under General Getty detached from the Sixth Corps to operate on the Brock and Orange Plank roads, and the enemy was first encountered toward night of the 5th, when the regiment, though not closely engaged, lost a dozen killed and wounded. Its severest experience came on the following day, when the arrival of Longstreet with reinforcements for the Confederates resulted in the driving back of Wadsworth's Division. That officer, looking for some assistance in stemming the adverse tide, came upon Eustis's Brigade, which was advancing in column of regiments, the Thirty-seventh in front. Colonel Edwards received from Wadsworth the order to charge the enemy, and at once put his command in motion, making a magnificent advance for some 900 yards, during which the regiment cleared everything before it until, being almost surrounded, it was obliged to halt and fight its way back. General Wadsworth, who had accompanied it on the charge, complimented its effective work and rode away, purposing to rejoin his division, but instead received

his death-wound. The retreat of the regiment was even more remarkable than its advance had been. Loading as they fell back, one-half the men would halt and deliver their fire while their comrades passed to the rear, and thus alternating they maintained a firm front till the line of the brigade was regained. The loss during the charge was 34 killed and more than a hundred wounded.

Sharing the fortunes of the brigade through the remainder of the fight, but without being seriously engaged, the Thirty-seventh joined in the movement by the flank to Spottsylvania and in the support of Crawford's Division of the Fifth Corps in the fighting on the afternoon of the 8th. The regiment was in the front line that night, and next morning its skirmishers made a fine advance, pushing back the enemy till his main intrenched line was reached, when, not being supported, they were finally obliged to fall back.

On the same day Colonel Edwards took command of the brigade, General Eustis being transferred, and permanent command of the regiment was vested in Lieutenant Colonel Montague. The next and one of the sharpest trials of the organization was at the battle of "the Angle" on the morning of May 12, when it took position against the outer face of the works captured by Hancock's Corps and held them for nearly 24 hours despite the desperate efforts made for their recapture. During this time the men fired an average of 400 rounds, though there was a severe storm prevailing. At one time in the evening, when they had been relieved and fallen back a few paces because entirely out of ammunition, the relieving regiment broke and huddled to the rear with the cry that the Confederates were in the works. The Thirty-seventh were instantly awakened from the sleep of exhaustion into which they had fallen, advanced to the works and held them with the bayonet till a fresh supply of cartridges came up; the firing was then resumed and continued till near morning, when the enemy were found to have fallen back. The loss to the regiment had been about 15 killed and 50 wounded, among the latter being Lieutenant Colonel Montague, Major Moody, Captain Pease and Second Lieutenants George E. Cooke of Amherst and Joseph Follansbee of Springfield—the three last named mortally.

Then followed the operations by the left flank, the Union commanders spending several days in the attempt to find an unguarded point on the Confederate right; but when these efforts were seen to be futile another attempt was made to break through in the vicinity

of the Angle, and in the attack there on the morning of the 18th the Thirty-seventh had the satisfaction of penetrating the hostile works almost to the muzzles of the batteries, holding on desperately for a time exposed in front and flank to a murderous fire, but obliged eventually to retire owing to the general failure of the attack,—a very trying movement, which was executed in a most creditable manner under the lead of Lieutenant Colonel Harlow of the Seventh Massachusetts, who had been appointed to the temporary command of the Thirty-seventh owing to the many casualties among its own officers. The loss was 20 in killed and wounded.

Then followed a return to the left and renewed hostilities in that quarter, the movement to the North Anna on the 21st, the skirmishing there and the continuation of the movement to Cold Harbor, Edwards's command taking part in a reconnaissance to Peake's Station on the 30th, where a skirmish resulted, showing the Confederates in force, and on retiring the brigade covered the retreat, exchanging more or less compliments with the southern horsemen. In all these minor experiences the Thirty-seventh had a full share, and ever with credit. On the 1st of June they marched to Cold Harbor in season to protect the endangered federal left flank, losing a few men and more heavily on the 3d, though not closely engaged. While this ended the battle, properly speaking, the two armies confronted each other at close quarters till the 12th, the Thirty-seventh being much of the time in the advance line where the sharp-shooting was very deadly, and continually losing men, their entire list of casualties during the time being some 35.

The movement to the south of the James river began on the 12th, and the day previous Lieutenant Colonel Montague returned to duty, relieving Lieutenant Colonel Harlow; but he was obliged to return to hospital and the command of the regiment for some weeks devolved on Captain J. A. Loomis. The lines in front of Petersburg were reached on the evening of the 17th, and the next day the Thirty-seventh shared in the battle, losing four men killed and several wounded. By this time the term of service of the other regiments of the brigade had expired, and all had departed for home, the re-enlisted veterans and the recruits remaining to complete their terms of service—those of the Second Rhode Island being formed into a battalion and those of the Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts continuing with the Thirty-seventh, at first as de-

tachments but three months later being distributed among the different companies of the regiment. The brigade, therefore, for a time consisted only of the Thirty-seventh and the attachments—a total of scarcely 500 men and officers.

During the days which followed there was almost incessant skirmishing and exposure; on the 22d the brigade took position on the extreme left of the Sixth Corps, which had been established along the Jerusalem Plank road, remaining there till the 29th, when the corps marched to Reams Station to the relief of General Wilson's cavalry,—a trying but bloodless expedition, from which they returned on the 2d of July. On the 6th the brigade was discontinued and a new one formed, under Colonel Edwards, consisting of the remains of his former command, with the Fifth Wisconsin, Twenty-third, Forty-ninth, Eighty-second and One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiments. This was made the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, and members of the regiment who had successively worn the blue and the white Greek crosses now donned the red as their distinguished badge.

Three days later the First and Second Divisions of the corps were ordered to Washington to meet the Maryland raid of General Early, —the Third Division having been already sent on by way of Baltimore and defeated at the battle of the Monocacy. The Thirty-seventh took transport to Washington, which was reached about noon of the 12th. Marching at once to Fort Stevens, some part was had that afternoon in the engagement with Early's advance, and next morning the pursuit of his retreating forces was taken up. The day following the regiment was armed with the Spencer repeating rifles, being the first in the Sixth Corps to receive that then remarkable weapon. On the 18th the enemy was overtaken at Snicker's Ferry on the Shenandoah river, and an attack by a division of the Eighth Corps was repulsed. Details from the Thirty-seventh went on picket along the river after the fight, and in the picket fire of the next day proved the power of the new weapons.

On the morning of the 20th the regiment led the crossing of the river, only to find that Early had retreated, and that night General Wright started with his corps for the defenses of Washington, to which he made a sharp march; but he had scarcely arrived there when further intelligence caused him to march toward Harper's Ferry on the 26th. That point being reached by great exertion—

the severely hot weather being intensified by a drought which had prevailed since the first of June—the corps was united with Crook's command a few miles beyond,—which had scarcely been done when the intelligence of McCausland's raid drew from General Halleck at Washington an order for their immediate return to Frederick, which was obeyed though causing great suffering to the men.

In that vicinity the regiment remained till the 6th of August, when, General Sheridan having been put in command of the department, the corps was ordered across the Potomac to more active operations. The result was a parallel race up the Shenandoah Valley by the two armies, Early finally taking post in a strong position near Cedar Creek. After a few days of skirmishing Sheridan decided to fall back to his former position near Charlestown; Early promptly followed. In these maneuverings the Thirty-seventh had its full share of hardships and exposure, and on the morning of the 21st it rendered notable service in repelling an attack by the enemy on the skirmish line. An alarm being sounded the regiment was ordered to the front, deployed along a sunken road, and made so strong a resistance with the Spencer rifle that the Confederates withdrew and did not renew the attempt on that part of the Union Line. The loss of the regiment was five killed and 15 wounded.

Following this experience no event of moment occurred until the battle of the Opequan, in which the Thirty-seventh rendered excellent service and won high commendation. At the opening of the battle Russell's Division, of which it formed a part, was in reserve; but when, after the first advance of the Federal troops, their line was broken at the junction of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, the reserves were brought into action. Colonel Edwards, with quick military intuition, had early ordered the Thirty-seventh to the right, where it occupied a ravine in front of Stevens's Fifth Maine Battery. A Confederate brigade was soon discovered making for the battery and Lieutenant Colonel Montague quickly prepared his command for a vigorous counter-charge. This was successfully executed, the Spencer rifles sweeping everything before them, the colors of the Second Virginia Regiment and many prisoners being captured. The pursuit was kept up for half a mile, and a halt made far in advance of any other Union troops, near a rebel battery, which was soon silenced and driven away by the sharp firing of a

detachment from the regiment. While bringing up troops to the support of this position General David A. Russell was killed. The regiment had by a change of direction been entirely separated from the rest of the brigade, and fought for some time as an independent command, making another dash to the front and cutting off the line of retreat in use by some of the Confederates as their lines were crumbled further to the right, and being led far forward by the gallant General Upton, who was severely wounded while galloping with the colors of the regiment toward the enemy. Although out of ammunition and far in advance of their supports, the Thirty-seventh still held on with the bayonet till other troops were ordered forward with cartridges, when they joined in the final decisive charge. The loss was heavy; out of 296 enlisted men taken into action, 15 were killed and seven officers and 72 men wounded, among the fatally hurt being First Lieutenant Charles S. Bardwell of Whately.

For his services that day Colonel Edwards received the brevet of brigadier general and was made commander of the post at Winchester, the Thirty-seventh forming the provost guard, in which enviable but well-earned position they remained till the frost and storms of winter and the practical dispersion of Early's command put an end to military operations in the Valley. Major Moody having been discharged July 26 for disability, Captain Rufus P. Lincoln succeeded to the office. On the 13th of December the Thirty-seventh took cars for the Army of the Potomac, in front of Petersburg, by way of Washington, being the last regiment of the Sixth Corps to depart; three days later they rejoined the brigade—at the time commanded by General Isaac C. Bassett, going into camp in the vicinity of Fort Wadsworth on the Weldon Railroad.

During the winter no events of great importance transpired, but there was an incessant round of dangerous and disagreeable duties. The regiment formed part of a supporting force sent out on the 5th of February, 1865, to operate against the enemy's right flank at Hatcher's Run, and for two days there was skirmishing and fortifying during one of the severest storms of winter; when, with the loss of a few men wounded and the rest nearly frozen, the command returned to camp. Lieutenant Colonel Montague resigned on the 3d of March, Major Lincoln and Captain Mason W. Tyler were each advanced a grade, the command of the regiment being taken by the latter, the former being absent on staff duty.

The assault on Fort Stedman on the morning of March 25, 1865, called the Thirty-seventh with other troops of the Sixth Corps toward the scene, but when it was found that their services would not be needed in repelling the assault, General Wright made a counter attack on the Confederate works in front of Fort Fisher, capturing the intrenched picket line, in holding which against repeated efforts for its recapture the Thirty-seventh rendered important service. Among the few wounded that day was Major Tyler, and the commander of the regiment from that date till the surrender of General Lee was Captain Hopkins.

In the attack on the defenses of Petersburg, in the morning of April 2, the skirmish line was composed of 75 picked men and volunteers from the regiment under Captain John C. Robinson, formed alternately with the brigade pioneers commanded by Lieutenant David M. Donaldson, armed only with axes for cutting through the abatis, while the rest of the command was in the front line of the assaulting column. The line of battle reached the abatis almost as soon as the pioneers, sweeping through and over it, the objective of the Thirty-seventh being a three-gun fort. This with a stand of colors was captured after a sharp struggle, the loss of the regiment being three killed and 32 wounded. Other important service was rendered during the day, including the silencing of a battery by a detail of two companies in the afternoon.

That evening when the Union lines halted near Petersburg General Edwards was made officer of the day, and his skirmishers were largely from the Thirty-seventh. Before daylight next morning he advanced with them to the city, the evacuation of which by General Lee had just been completed, and received from the officials a formal surrender. The Thirty-seventh Regiment alone of the Sixth Corps entered the city to preserve order till it could be garrisoned by the Ninth Corps, and then the pursuit of the retreating Confederates was taken up. Within 75 hours over 70 miles were marched, and on the afternoon of the 6th, after making several miles on the double-quick, the regiment took an important part in the severe engagement at Sailor's Creek which resulted in the destruction of Lee's rear guard under General Ewell.

At the opening of the engagement the division—commanded by General Wheaton—advanced up a broken and bush-covered slope till it encountered the Confederate line, when a heavy fire at short

range was received and the Union troops, with the exception of the Thirty-seventh, fell back. That organization stood its ground, and aided by the Spencer rifle drove out the forces in its front and pursued them some distance. It then dispersed another body moving past its flank, when it was almost at the same moment attacked from the rear by General Custis Lee's Brigade and a terribly obstinate contest at close quarters followed. Finally the assailants were driven back into a ravine from which they had emerged to the attack and forced to surrender, General Custis Lee and more than their own number being captured by the Thirty-seventh. The loss of the regiment was nine killed and 31 wounded out of some 200 taken into action. Captain Hopkins, who had received the brevet of major for his part in the fall of Petersburg, was now brevetted lieutenant colonel.

This was the last engagement in which the regiment took part. It followed Lee to Appomattox, retraced its steps to Burkesville where it remained for ten days, thence went to Danville, where the news of General Johnston's surrender was received, and passed the early part of May guarding the Southside Railroad. The Sixth Corps was reviewed in Richmond May 24, marching thence to Hall's Hill, a few miles across the Potomac from Washington, and on the 8th of June was reviewed in the national capital, the Thirty-seventh under Major Tyler having 300 members present.

The re-enlisted men and some of the officers were transferred to the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment on the 21st of June, while the remainder of the regiment was mustered out of the United States service. Next morning it set out for home, going by way of New York, Hudson, Pittsfield, Springfield and Boston to the camp at Readville, whence on the 2d of July, having been paid and discharged by the state, the veteran band bade adieu to soldier life.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

THE Thirty-eighth Regiment was recruited from various towns near Boston and in Plymouth county. Companies A, B and F gathered at Camp Day in North Cambridge, while the other seven companies rendezvoused at Camp Stanton, Lynnfield, under command of Major D. K. Wardwell. The latter were mustered August 20–22, 1862, while the Cambridge companies were sworn in by detachments at various times during July and August, a few recruits being added later. The roster of officers at the time the regiment left Massachusetts follows:—

Colonel, Timothy Ingraham of New Bedford; lieutenant colonel, David K. Wardwell of Boston; major, William L. Rodman of New Bedford; surgeon, Samuel C. Hartwell of Southbridge; assistant surgeons, Edwin F. Ward of Enfield and George F. Thompson of Belchertown; adjutant, Frank W. Loring of Boston; quartermaster, Elijah Swift of Falmouth; sergeant major, Timothy Ingraham, Jr., of New Bedford; quartermaster sergeant, William A. Richardson of Newton; commissary sergeant, Israel B. Nelson of Cambridge; hospital steward, Amasa D. Ward of Worcester; principal musicians, Charles Monroe of Cambridge and Albert T. Finney of Plymouth.

Company A, Cambridgeport—Captain, James P. Richardson; first lieutenant, Arthur Hodges; second lieutenant, William H. Jewell.

Company B, East Cambridge—Captain, J. Henry Wyman; first lieutenant, Frank N. Scott; second lieutenant, George H. Bennett.

Company C, Abington—Captain, Charles F. Allen; first lieutenant, Timothy Reed; second lieutenant, Francis A. Nash.

Company D—First lieutenant, Cephas Washburn of Kingston; second lieutenant, Albert Mason of Plymouth.

Company E, Lynn—Captain John E. Smith; first lieutenant, Eben Parsons, Jr.; second lieutenant, Vivian K. Spear.

Company F, Cambridge—Captain, Taylor P. Rundlett; first lieutenant, Joseph A. Hildreth; second lieutenant, Edward C. Dyke.

Company G, Plymouth—Captain, Charles C. Doten; second lieutenant, George B. Russell.

Company H—Captain, Thomas R. Rodman of New Bedford; first lieutenant, Julius M. Lathrop of Dedham; second lieutenant, Charles C. Howland of Boston.

Company I—Captain, James H. Wade of Boston; first lieutenant, Osgood W. Waitt of Malden.

Company K—Captain, James H. Slade; first lieutenant, Samuel Gault, both of Boston; second lieutenant, George T. Martin of Melrose.

The vacant line offices were filled by promotions dating from November 1, Lieutenant Reed becoming captain of Company D, Sergeant Major Ingraham advancing to second lieutenant and being succeeded by Frederick Holmes of Plymouth.

Marching orders came for the 26th of August, when the Lynnfield companies formed regimental line, having been fully equipped and armed with the Enfield rifle, went by rail to Boston and took cars for New London via Worcester, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Wardwell. The other companies also came to Boston, but not till the main body had left the city, when they took a special train and overtook the others at New London. From there the command went to Jersey City by steamer, thence to Philadelphia by two trains, enjoying the hospitality of the Quaker City and about midnight setting out for Baltimore. The Monumental City was reached the next forenoon, and after dinner at the Union Relief Rooms the regiment marched to Camp Belger in Druid Hill Park. There a day or two later the Cambridge companies were armed and equipped, and on the 3d of September Colonel Ingraham arrived and assumed command; as both he and the second in command were experienced soldiers the regiment made rapid progress in drill and discipline. On the 9th the Thirty-eighth were ordered to take a position on the Liberty or Frederick road, some seven miles from Baltimore, near the village of Powhattan, to guard against attack on the city by General Lee's Confederate army, then in the state. That place was reached late in the evening, and next day Camp Cram was laid out and occupied, the regiment remaining there some five weeks, and a brass-band being organized from musicians in the command.

Marching orders were received on the 11th of October, and next day the regiment returned to Baltimore and took cars for Chambersburg, being called out on account of the raid of Stuart's cavalry around the rear of McClellan's army; but the train had hardly started when it was called back, the troops debarked and were quartered in convenient buildings during the night. Next morning the Thirty-eight marched to a pleasant location on the southwest

outskirts of the city, designated as Camp Emory, where they were attached to one of the brigades of General Emory's command. This position was occupied till November 9, Colonel Ingraham acting as brigadier much of the time. By this time the first severe snowstorm had occurred, and the order which came on that day to embark on ocean transports was welcomed by the men. On the 10th the regiment was taken down Chesapeake Bay in small craft and transferred to the Baltic, General Emory's flag-ship, sailing to Hampton Roads where the vessel anchored. With brief trips ashore for musket practice and drill, the regiment remained on shipboard till the 8th of December. During this time Lieutenant Colonel Wardwell resigned, dating from December 3; Major Rodman and Captain Richardson being advanced in due order.

The fleet bearing the division began to weigh anchor in the morning of the 8th, and that afternoon the Baltic sailed, in the rear of the squadron. Ship Island was reached on the 13th, en route to New Orleans; but as the Baltic was of too heavy draft to enter the Mississippi river, the Thirty-eighth debarked and waited on the uninviting spot for the return of some of the lighter craft. Christmas passed, and it was not till the 28th that the Northern Light appeared to take the regiment on its way. It sailed the 30th, reached New Orleans the following day, and on New Year's day went up the river to Carrollton, where the regiment went ashore. Some changes in the assignment of regiments to brigades occurred at first but the Thirty-eighth soon became part of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Corps, the other regiments of the brigade being the Thirty-first and Fifty-third Massachusetts, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New York. Colonel Gooding of the Thirty-first commanded the brigade and General Emory the division. Colonel Ingraham was about this time appointed to the command of the First Brigade, same division, and did not return to the regiment for duty.

The regiment took part in its first expedition February 11, 1863, when it went aboard the steamer Morning Light and ascended the river to Plaquemine, where a landing was made and the troops waited till the 19th, anticipating an expedition up the Bayou Plaquemine. A reconnaissance showing that the stream was thoroughly obstructed, the regiment re-embarked on the transport and returned to Camp Kearny, where it remained till the 6th of March, the men

suffering much from disease. Camp was broken during a heavy rain storm, and at noon of the 7th the command embarked on the St. Mary's, reaching Baton Rouge next morning and being quartered in the theater. After reviews and other preparations, line was formed late in the afternoon of the 13th and the Thirty-eighth joined the force demonstrating against Port Hudson in conjunction with the attempt of Admiral Farragut to run the batteries with a portion of his fleet. The column moved slowly till midnight, and resumed the march next day; but on the morning of the 15th information was received that the naval purpose had been accomplished. After some marching back and forth in the mud, the regiment returned to Baton Rouge on the 20th, encamping in a magnolia grove for a few days, then moving to a swampy locality on the Perkins road where it remained till the 1st of April.

Going by transport to Algiers, opposite New Orleans, the regiment encamped till the 9th, when it took cars to Brashear City, joining an expedition which was being organized to drive away the Confederate force threatening New Orleans and the vicinity, striking thence to the Red river and clearing the way for the intended operations against Port Hudson. The regiment at once crossed the Atchafalaya river to Berwick City, where it encamped till the 11th, when the movement of the column began. The enemy's outposts were encountered some miles in front of Fort Bisland on the 12th, and were pressed back near to their works, when the skirmishing ended for the day. The brigade took position in front of the enemy early the following day, and about noon the Thirty-eight relieved the Thirty-first on the skirmish line, advancing close to the enemy's batteries and doing good service with their rifles, though suffering from the return fire. Their ammunition being exhausted, they were relieved and withdrew a short distance, having lost six killed and 29 wounded; among the former Captain Samuel Gault of Company A.

The morning of the 14th found the Confederate works deserted, and pursuit was at once made, in the hope of capturing the entire force; but General Taylor had evaded the troops under General Grover, and the movement of the Union column continued till the Red river was reached. With one day's rest while a bridge was being built over Vermilion Bayou, the regiment marched till the afternoon of the 20th, when it halted at Opelousas, remaining there till the 5th of May when it set out for Alexandria, which it entered

with flags flying and bands playing, the town having already been taken possession of by United States naval forces.

The regiment remained in camp near that place till the 15th, when marching orders came, and soon after daybreak the road was taken, three days' marching bringing the command to Simmsport on the Atchafalaya. The troops were ferried across that river on the 19th, and two days later set forth for Port Hudson, reaching the Mississippi at Morganza Bend on the afternoon of the 22d. Transports were there waiting, on which the soldiers were taken to Bayou Sara, landing some ten miles above Port Hudson. A heavy storm just as the troops landed made the subsequent marching very difficult, but during the 23d the division reached its assigned position in front of the stronghold, completing the investment. After resting a day, the Thirty-eighth were detached to Sandy Creek, on the right, to support a battery, and several of the company were deployed as skirmishers, exchanging shots with the foe across the creek and having two men killed and two wounded.

Remaining in that vicinity till the morning of the 27th, when the general assault was to be made upon the Confederate works, the regiment started to rejoin its brigade, but before reaching it was directed by General Paine to support Duryea's Battery. This it did till about 10 o'clock, when it joined in the assault, advancing by the flank owing to the difficult nature of the ground, and was within four or five hundred feet of the intrenchments when the column was ordered to halt and lie down, obtaining such cover as was possible from the fierce fire of the enemy. Unable to advance or retreat, the regiment remained there during the rest of the day, returning the Confederate fire with some effect and suffering comparatively few casualties, the total loss being but three killed and 14 wounded. That loss however, included the gallant commander of the regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Rodman, who on rising to give an order was instantly killed by a sharp-shooter, the command devolving upon Captain Wyman. Major Richardson, absent from illness, returned on the 30th, and was promoted to fill the vacancy.

During the truce of the following day the regiment remained at the front, and for 24 hours after the resumption of hostilities, when it was relieved and went back into the woods for a brief rest. But after one day's respite the Thirty-eight moved back to their old position in the ravine, facing the intrenchments, where they re-

mained for four days, having one man killed and one wounded by the Confederate sharp-shooters while bringing rations from the rear to their comrades. On being again relieved the regiment was detailed as part of the column under General Paine to drive away a threatening force near Clinton, being absent four days. It then reoccupied its position in the woods, till the 13th of June, when preparations were made for the second assault on the works, which had been planned for the following morning.

The column of attack was formed early in the night, the Thirty-eighth in the front of the division column, next to the skirmishers and special details. In the gray of morning the order to advance was given by General Paine, and the regiment bravely responded, pressing onward till it was inextricably mixed with other commands in the broken and difficult ground and further progress in the face of the murderous fire was impossible. Then came another interminable day of hugging the ground under fire from front and rear, the wounded suffering terribly for the care which it was impossible to give them, General Paine himself lying disabled with a shattered leg and none being able to assist him till darkness covered the scene. Of 250 men taken into action, the Thirty-eight had lost more than a third; seven having been killed on the field, including Second Lieutenant Frederick Holmes of Company G, promoted from sergeant major, and 84 were wounded, 15 fatally.

The regiment retired from the front about midnight, and for some days rested at the rear, after which it alternated between the two positions during the rest of the siege. Some of its members were killed and wounded by the sharp-shooters, but no further engagement took place, and on the 9th of July Port Hudson surrendered. The Thirty-eighth was one of the two regiments from its division designated to occupy the works, but before the arrangements were completed the brigade was selected to relieve General Dudley's at Plains Store, a few miles in the rear, in consequence of which the regiment did not receive the honor intended for it.

On the afternoon of the 11th the brigade was ordered to Baton Rouge, making an all-night march, and remained there till afternoon of the 15th, when with two other regiments it embarked on the steamer St. Charles for Donaldsonville, which the Confederate General Taylor, having collected the scattered fragments of his army, was now threatening. The fall of Port Hudson, however,

and the prompt appearance of a considerable Union force, led him to retire, and on the 1st of August the Thirty-eighth returned to Baton Rouge by the steamer North America, going into camp just outside the city, near the Asylum on the Highland road. On the 8th of September the regiment moved into the camp vacated by the Forty-ninth Massachusetts, whose time had expired, rechristening it Camp William L. Rodman, and remaining there with no important experience till the 10th of December, when it occupied Camp Banks, vacated by the Thirty-first Massachusetts. At this time Companies A and K were detailed for provost duty in the city, I went to Plaquemine, to guard against guerrillas, a part of the men being mounted, and other details called for most of the available members of the regiment. During the winter the health of the command was very good, though the weather was unusually cold, and there was no more exciting event in the vicinity than an occasional skirmish with guerrillas.

A few recruits arrived on the 11th of March, 1864, previous to which a reorganization of the Nineteenth Corps had been made, placing the Thirty-eighth in the Third Brigade, Second Division, the other regiments of the brigade being the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York. General Banks was now preparing for the Red River expedition, Fort De Russy having been captured on the 14th by General A. J. Smith, and on the 23d the regiment embarked on the steamer Laurel Hill for Alexandria, passing Port Hudson that afternoon and debarking at the destination on the morning of the 25th. The expedition moved out toward Shreveport the 26th, leaving the Third Brigade as a garrison for Alexandria, which was to be the base of supplies.

The regiment remained on this duty till the 12th of April, when tidings of disaster to the expedition began to be heard, and the Thirty-eighth, being detached from the garrison, marched out a few miles, embarked on the steamer Mittie Stevens, and began to ascend the river. Soon after noon next day a band of guerrillas concealed on the shore poured a volley into the steamer, killing a sick man lying in the cabin and wounding three others. Some consternation was produced, but the men soon obtained their weapons and returned the fire, the steamer quickly passing out of range. Landing at Grand Ecore that afternoon, the regiment was assigned to

the Second Brigade, Second Division, and at once joined in fortifying the position, to which Banks's command had retreated.

The Thirty-eighth remained in the front line, some two miles from the town, behind the strong intrenchments, till the 21st, when preparations for the retreat to Alexandria were completed. The sick were placed on transports, whatever stores could not be removed were destroyed, and at 5 o'clock the column, led by the Second Division of the Nineteenth Corps, started on its march through the forest, covering 40 miles during the following night and day. On the morning of the 23d, while marching along the Cane river, the column was fired upon by Confederate artillery from a point in advance, and after some preliminary movements the Thirty-eighth with other troops, were sent across the river, deployed as skirmishers, and with a line of battle in support drove the opposing force out of sight after a sharp little fight, in which the regiment lost Captain Julius M. Lathrop of Company I mortally wounded, four enlisted men killed or fatally hurt and six others wounded.

Following this engagement the regiment was detailed to support a battery, and resumed the march as the rear of the column, except for a slight covering force of cavalry, which continually skirmished with the closely-pursuing enemy. Three days of hard marching brought the entire force safely to Alexandria, where the Thirty-eighth rejoined its brigade; but the Union gun-boats were above the rapids, and it was not till the 9th of May that they could be got down. Preparations were then at once made for the evacuation of the town; the soldiers who had worked incessantly to unload the transports now labored as severely to reload them, and on the 11th the regiment broke camp and began the march toward the Mississippi, though the last of the army did not move till the 14th.

During the march which followed the enemy kept quite too near for comfort, and near evening of the 15th the Second Division went through the village of Marksville on the double-quick to assist the cavalry, which was having the worst of a skirmish. The contest was resumed in the morning, the division advancing in line of battle, though the fighting was principally confined to the artillery. Colonel Sharpe of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, who commanded the brigade, being absent, and Colonel Smith of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth disabled, the command of the brigade devolved on Lieutenant Colonel Richardson and that of the regiment on

Captain Wyman, both of whom won praise. The hostile line being pressed back across the plains of Mansura did not offer further resistance in front, though some skirmishes took place at the rear.

The Thirty-eighth crossed the Atchafalaya on the 18th, and on the banks of that river with occasional changes of camp it remained till afternoon of the 20th, when it resumed the movement toward the Father of Waters. Morganza Bend was reached the following day, the regiment going into camp on the sandy plain beside the river till the morning of the 30th. The Third Brigade with some other troops then joined in an expedition to the Atchafalaya river, being gone four days, but having no encounter more serious than an exchange of volleys with guerrillas. On the 19th of June the regiment went up the Mississippi to Fort Adams, where bushwackers were giving some trouble, making head-quarters on the steamer Starlight and returning to Morganza two days later.

This ended the active service of the regiment in Louisiana. It remained as quietly as possible in its sandy and terribly hot camp till the 3d of July, when very early in the morning the entire brigade went aboard the steamer City of Memphis and next day landed at Algiers, the regiment camping near the railroad. On the 20th the Thirty-eighth with some 200 men from other commands embarked on the steamer Karnack, where their position was very precarious, the craft being old and worthless, poorly manned, and the living cargo suffering for room, shelter and food. The sealed orders under which the vessel sailed directed it to Fortress Monroe, and fortunately the weather proved favorable, so that no disaster occurred. The destination was reached on the 28th, and the regiment was ordered to proceed without delay to Washington, where it arrived on the afternoon of the 29th, debarking the following morning at Arsenal Wharf and marching through the city to Georgetown, finally making camp near Chain Bridge.

The stay there was short, however, for the following afternoon the regiment marched back to Washington, took cars at the Baltimore and Ohio depot and the next day at noon reached the Monocacy Junction depot, going into camp in a grain field. Staying there till August 4, it proceeded by rail to Harper's Ferry, moving on the 6th to the fortifications near Halltown, where it was temporarily assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps, the brigade commanded by Colonel Macauley of the Eleventh Indiana.

The regiment was now a part of the Army of the Shenandoah under General Sheridan, and on the 10th the advance southward began, ending after three days' sharp marching with the army confronting the Confederates under General Early near Cedar Creek. On the night of the 16th the Union army began a retrogade movement, and on the evening of the 18th went into camp near Charlestown, the Thirty-eighth rejoining its own brigade on the 20th.

With the rest of the army, the regiment was called to arms August 21 by an attack on the outposts, and that evening fell back to the stronger position near Halltown, which was further fortified, where the army remained till the 28th, awaiting an attack, which Early did not make. Then came an advance of the Union forces to Summit Point, a few miles beyond Charlestown, with skirmishing but no serious conflict. A movement was made to Berryville on the 3d of September, something of an engagement taking place between the Union advance and the enemy; the Third Brigade forming line of battle on a ledge and lying there during the night. The contest not being renewed in the morning, the regiment was detached from the brigade and advanced some distance, where it soon constructed a strong line of works. This position, fronting Winchester, was held till the battle of the Opequan, the 19th.

Breaking camp before light that morning, the regiment with its corps followed the Sixth Corps to the battle-field, the Third Brigade forming the left of the front line of the Nineteenth Corps and connecting with the Sixth. At the opening of the battle the brigade advanced rapidly, and owing to the conformation of the ground became separated from its connections, when the Confederates took advantage of the situation and by a sharp attack crumbled the brigade, including the Thirty-eighth, after a stubborn resistance. Colonel Sharpe and Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, commanding the brigade and the regiment respectively, were wounded and taken from the field, and Major Allen (recently promoted from captain) assisted by his few remaining officers rallied the command and returned with it to the front in time to take part in the final victorious charge of the entire Union army. The loss of the Thirty-eighth during the battle was eight killed, 38 wounded, several fatally, eight made prisoners and one missing. The colors were at one time in great danger of capture, but were saved through the bravery and coolness of the bearers and their guard.

Bivouacking that night near Winchester, the regiment took part next day in the general advance, finding the Confederates in a strong position at Fisher's Hill, from which they were driven on the 22d by a flank movement of the Eighth Corps, supported by a charge of the rest of the army in front. In the pursuit the Thirty-eighth had one man killed by the fire of a party in ambush, and continuing the chase during the night reached Woodstock the following morning. With little rest the movement continued till the 25th, when Harrisonburg was reached and the tired brigade went into camp for four days. On the 29th a portion of the army went to Mount Crawford in support of a cavalry reconnaissance, the Thirty-eighth acting as flankers during the day and going on picket at night. Returning to Harrisonburg next day, the regiment remained there till October 6, then began the march down the Valley, and on the 10th halted at Cedar Creek, where the camp of the army was fortified to some extent.

The critical battle of Cedar Creek occurred the 19th. On that morning the Third Brigade was under orders to make a reconnaissance, and daylight found it in line about to set forth, when the sound of the attack on the Eighth Corps sent it at once to the breastworks. But the attack did not come from the front, and the brigade, which formed the left of its corps, next to the Eighth, was soon involved by the victorious flank attack of the Confederates, and under a severe cross fire the line gave way, the brigade commander, Colonel Macauley, being severely wounded. The disorganized forces were finally rallied, the Thirty-eighth taking a place in the second line, and when the Union advance was made, under the inspiration of Sheridan's presence, the regiment returned to the camp which it had occupied the night before, though everything left there had been taken or destroyed by the Confederates during their temporary occupancy. Five of the regiment had been killed or mortally hurt, 14 wounded and some 35 captured.

After a feint of following the retreating enemy which only took the regiment a few miles away, it returned to the old camp at Cedar Creek, where it remained till the 9th of November, when it marched to Camp Russell, a point on the Opequan creek between Kernstown and Winchester. Log huts had been built and it was supposed the winter would be passed there, when on the 20th of December the brigade was ordered to Winchester and the Thirty-eighth were de-

tailed as provost guard. Their service in this capacity, however, was brief, for on the 6th of January, 1865, the comfortable quarters in buildings near the Court House were vacated and the regiment marched before daylight to Stephenson's Depot, the railroad terminus, a few miles from the city. There it was soon joined by the rest of the brigade under Lieutenant Colonel Richardson—the Thirty-eighth commanded by Major Allen,—all being packed on and in freight cars; in which most uncomfortable position the whole division rode during the day and night, in a severe storm, to Baltimore.

Reaching that city on the morning of the 7th, the regiment was quartered in the cavalry stables at Camp Carroll till the 13th, when it marched through the city and with two other regiments of the brigade took passage on the steamer Oriental for Savannah, Ga. Stopping at Fortress Monroe for supplies, the steamer sailed thence on the 15th, and four days later reached the mouth of the Savannah river, after a rough passage. There it waited till the 23d for a pilot to guide it through the partially removed obstructions and torpedoes, when it steamed up to the city and the following morning the regiment debarked. Sherman's army, which then occupied the city, was about departing on the march through the Carolinas, and after being quartered in a vacant warehouse for a few days the Thirty-eighth encamped on the outskirts of the town at the edge of a swamp.

The calls on the regiment for fatigue, patrol and picket duty were incessant till the 4th of March, when the brigade assembled, moved through the streets and the Thirty-eighth with two other regiments embarked on the steamer Ashland the following day. Sailing at once to Hilton Head, orders were received to report at Wilmington, N. C., which had just been captured by General Terry, and sailing on the 7th the Ashland reached that city on the 10th. On reporting to General Terry, Lieutenant Colonel Richardson was directed to proceed with his command to Morehead City, and on reaching that point the following afternoon cars were taken for Newbern en route for Kinston, where General Slocum was being opposed by the Confederates, who hoped to defeat his army before the arrival of Sherman's.

On reaching Newbern, however, it was learned that Slocum had proved victorious, and the service of the brigade not being needed it went into camp in the vicinity till the 13th, when it returned to

Morehead City and encamped in a burying-ground. Morehead being the base of supplies for Sherman's army, the regiment found ample employ in unloading vessels, loading cars, and the other duties naturally falling to it; which duties continued till the base of supplies was changed. On the 8th of April camp was broken and the Thirty-eighth with another regiment of its brigade took cars to Newbern and thence on to Goldsboro, which was reached next morning, and on the departure of Sherman's army the following day the regiment was assigned to duty in town, four companies as provost guard and the remainder in care of commissary stores and the like. This duty continued till the 1st of May, when the command was relieved and on the 2d took cars to Morehead City, where on the 4th it embarked on the transport Thetis with another regiment and a cargo of horses. The voyage this time was by way of Hilton Head to Savannah, where on the 7th the regiment went into camp west of the city, taking the place of other troops in doing the light duties which were required of the military under the able administration of affairs by General Grover. Major Allen was provost marshal of the city, and the time passed very slowly during the long hot days while the regiment waited orders to proceed homeward.

These came at last, and after considerable delay the rolls were prepared, the recruits were transferred to the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, and then came another wait till transportation could be obtained. The small blockade-running steamer Fairbanks was finally available, June 30, and the regiment went aboard, steaming slowly to Boston, which was reached late at night of the 6th of July. The soldiers were then ordered to Gallop's Island, where they were quartered in the barracks till the 13th, when they were paid and mustered out. The regiment then proceeded in a body to Cambridge, where a rousing reception was tendered by the citizens, after which the members dispersed to their homes.

THE THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

THE Thirty-ninth Regiment encamped at Lynnfield, each of the companies with the exception of A and G being recruited from single towns and coming to camp in an advanced state of organization. Company D was the first to be mustered, at different times during the month of July, 1862; from the 12th to the 25th of August seven others were ready for the mustering officer, and on the 2d of September G and H completed the list. Colonel Timothy Ingraham was at first designated to command the organization, but he was commissioned colonel of the Thirty-eighth and on the 1st of September Colonel Davis took command of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, which was transferred to Camp Stanton at Boxford as soon as its quota was filled. There it remained for but a few days, setting out for Washington September 6, with the following roster of officers:—

Colonel, P. Stearns Davis of Cambridge; lieutenant colonel, Charles L. Peirson of Salem; major, Henry M. Tremlett of Boston; surgeon, Calvin G. Page of Boston; assistant surgeons, James L. Chipman of Milford and Henry H. Mitchell of East Bridgewater; chaplain, Edward Beecher French of Chatham; adjutant, Emery Washburn, Jr.; quartermaster, Edward E. White, both of Cambridge; sergeant major, C. Henry Chapman of Providence, R. I.; quartermaster sergeant, H. B. Leighton of Cambridge; hospital steward, Frederick Harvey of Dorchester; principal musician, George Mark of Quincy.

Company A—Captain, George S. Nelson; first lieutenant, Henry W. Moulton; second lieutenant, George H. Wiley, all of South Danvers.

Company B, Roxbury—Captain, William W. Graham; first lieutenant, William T. Spear; second lieutenant, Julius M. Swain.

Company C, Medford—Captain, John Hutchins; first lieutenant, Perry Colman; second lieutenant, Isaac F. R. Hosea.

Company D, Quincy—Captain, Edward A. Spear; first lieutenant, William G. Sheen; second lieutenant, Charles H. Porter.

Company E, Somerville—Captain, Frederic R. Kinsley; first lieutenant, Joseph J. Giles; second lieutenant, Willard C. Kinsley.

Company F, Taunton—Captain, Joseph J. Cooper; first lieutenant, Isaac D. Paul; second lieutenant, John D. Reed.

Company G—Captain, Ezra J. Trull of Watertown; first lieutenant, Charles W. Thompson of Boston; second lieutenant, C. Henry Chapman of Cambridge.

Company H—Captain, Charles N. Hunt of Quincy; first lieutenant, Robert Rhodes; second lieutenant, Robert Williams, both of Dorchester.

Company I, Natick—Captain, Ephraim H. Brigham; first lieutenant, Simon Mulligan; second lieutenant, William H. Brown.

Company K, Woburn—Captain, John I. Richardson; first lieutenant, Luke R. Tidd; second lieutenant, Luther F. Wyman.

The regiment went by way of Boston, New York and Philadelphia to Washington. While passing through Baltimore it was ordered by General Wool to Ellicott's Mills, Md., but as it was without camp equipage or transportation the order was countermanded, and the national capital was reached on the 8th of September. After passing one night in the city, the regiment crossed the Potomac by Long Bridge and proceeded to Camp Chase, on Arlington Hights, where it formed part of a temporary brigade under General Henry S. Briggs, the other regiments in the brigade being the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, Tenth Vermont, Eleventh New Hampshire and Twenty-first Connecticut.

After remaining there until the 12th, the regiment changed its camp to a piece of woods near Fort Tillinghast and took up the duty of picketing the section between that fortification and Fort Craig, the next fort in the chain. This assignment lasted but two days, when two regiments of the brigade, the Thirty-ninth and Tenth, with Battery D of the First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, were ordered to Edwards Ferry on the Potomac to guard a 13-mile section of the river from Seneca Creek to Conrad's Ferry, the detail being under command of Colonel Davis. The Tenth halted at Seneca Creek while the Thirty-ninth and the battery proceeded to the Ferry where on the 17th they took position for the protection of the river. General George Stoneman soon after took command of the troops in that vicinity, returning Colonel Davis to the command of his regiment, and in the routine duty of guarding the fords, the time passed till the 12th of October. On that day the regiment was concentrated at Conrad's Ferry in the hope of intercepting Stuart, whose cavalry column had been making a circuit in the rear of the Army of the Potomac, but the daring leader with his brave

detachment crossed the river at White's Ford, less than two miles above, and was safe on the Virginia side without a blow having been struck to check his successful retreat. The regiment was ordered October 14 to Seneca Creek, and three days after arriving there it became part of a brigade under command of General Cuvier Grover, comprising the Thirty-ninth, Tenth Vermont, Fourteenth New Hampshire and Twenty-third Maine Regiments, to which Company F of the First Rhode Island Cavalry and a section of Battery D were temporarily attached. Colonel Davis with his command marched on the 20th to Muddy Branch, three miles south of the Creek, where the regiment remained for three weeks, furnishing a daily detail of 100 for picket duty. On the 11th of November Colonel Davis took command of the brigade, and gathering the regiments scattered along the river marched to Offut's Cross Roads, within 16 miles of Washington, where on the 14th a camp of instruction was formed and occupied till the 21st of December. Then the command by a single day's march returned to Poolesville, going into camp near the village for winter quarters. Colonel Davis continued in command of the brigade till the 5th of January, 1863, when it was ascertained that Colonel Jewett of the Tenth Vermont was the senior officer, and he took the command, Colonel Davis returning to his regiment. The winter camp was occupied till the middle of April, when the Thirty-ninth bade adieu to the brigade and marched for Washirgton. The capital was reached on the 17th, and there the regiment remained on guard and patrol duty, till after the battle of Gettysburg had been fought.

Early in the evening of July 9 the regiment took cars for Point of Rocks, opposite Harper's Ferry, where it arrived 24 hours after and at once climbed to Maryland Hights and bivouacked. A day or two later it was brigaded with the Eighth, Forty-sixth and Fifty-first Massachusetts—nine months' regiments whose enlistment had nearly or quite expired but who had volunteered their services to assist in driving the Confederate army from the loyal states. The brigade, which was commanded by General Henry S. Briggs, marched toward Funkstown, late in the evening of the 12th, where on the following day it joined the Army of the Potomac, confronting the Confederates under General Lee. It was attached as a provisional brigade to the Second Division, First Corps, General Robinson commanding the division and General Newton the corps.

Next morning the Southern army was found to have recrossed the Potomac, and after advancing to Williamsport the Union army began a parallel movement southward by way of Berlin, where it crossed the river, through White Plains, Warrenton and Bealton to Rappahannock Station, where the Thirty-ninth arrived on the 27th of July. The nine-months' regiments had now returned to Massachusetts, and at Bealton the Thirty-ninth was attached to the First Brigade of the same division, its associate regiments being the Thirteenth Massachusetts, Sixteenth Maine, Ninety-fourth and One Hundred and Fourth New York and One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania. The command of the brigade was at that time held by Colonel Coulter of the Eleventh Pennsylvania, but passed at short intervals to General Briggs, Colonel Davis, Colonel T. F. McCoy of the One Hundred and Seventh, and Colonel Samuel H. Leonard of the Thirteenth, who held it during the autumn and winter.

Buford's cavalry crossed the river August 1, the Thirty-ninth following them across and intrenching on the south bank, where they remained for a week, returning to the north side on the 8th and encamping there till the 16th. They then moved to Stevensburg, halting for a week, marching thence to Raccoon Ford on the Rapidan, where with some changes of position they remained till the 9th of October. Then the movement northward began, the regiment fording the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford on the 11th, covering the crossing there for a day and then marching in haste to Centerville, which was reached at noon of the 14th. The two armies were now confronting each other on the old battle-fields in that vicinity, and that afternoon the Thirty-ninth moved out to Bull Run and went on picket. About noon of the next day the outposts were drawn in and the regiment marched to Cub Run, where before camp could be pitched it was ordered out to the support of the picket line. No engagement transpired, and after waiting for some days in hourly expectation of a battle the regiment on the 19th marched to Haymarket, near Thoroughfare Gap, and next day passed through the Gap, encamping there till the 24th. By this time the Confederate army had fallen back behind the Rappahannock and General Meade had moved his forces in that direction, leaving detachments to repair and guard the railroad by which supplies for his army must be forwarded. The Thirty-ninth moved to Kettle Run October 24, where they were detailed to guard the railroad bridge, and remained

till the 4th of November. The 8th found them again in the vicinity of Rappahannock Station, and next day they reached Licking Run, where they encamped till the 23d.

The Mine Run campaign was then under consideration, and preliminary to that movement the regiment marched to Rappahannock Station once more, so that when the Army of the Potomac set forth on Thanksgiving morning, the 26th, it was in its place in the First Corps. On the morning of the 28th the enemy were encountered near Mine Run, the regiment being on the right of its division, in the center of the line of battle, with two companies deployed as skirmishers. Its only loss was one man wounded on picket, though the command suffered much from the inclement weather during the four days that with slight changes of position it remained before the enemy in order of battle. Falling back with the army at night of December 1, the regiment reached Germania Ford that evening and the following day its corps covered the crossing of the Fifth and Sixth Corps, after which it followed toward the old camps, the Thirty-ninth being the last regiment of the First Corps to recross the river, its left wing crossing in the ponton boats. Encamping on the 3d near Kelly's Ford, the regiment for a time occupied log cabins which the Confederates had erected some time previous for their own winter quarters; but on the 24th it was advanced to Mitchell's Station, the extreme southern outpost of the Army of the Potomac, where it constructed other quarters and remained till the opening of the spring campaign of 1864.

In the consolidation of the Army of the Potomac to three corps, preliminary to that movement, the First Corps was one of those discontinued, General Robinson's Division being made the Second Division, Fifth Corps. The brigades were little changed in their make-up, the First being still commanded by Colonel Leonard, and in addition to the two Bay State regiments was composed of the Sixteenth Maine, One Hundred and Fourth New York, Ninetieth and One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania. The story of the breaking of camp and the march to the Wilderness battle-field on the 4th and 5th of May is similar to that of other regiments of the corps, which crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford. The brigade was in lead of the division on the 5th, and after passing most of the forenoon near the Lacy house was ordered at 1 o'clock to the support of General Griffin, who had attacked Ewell's advance on the

Orange turnpike, and had been repulsed. The arrival of the Second Division, Fifth Corps, restored the line of battle and the enemy were driven from that portion of the field, which remained debatable ground until the end of the battle. Position was then taken at the front and later in the afternoon the brigade made an assault on the enemy, but there was a failure of other troops to co-operate and no good results were accomplished, although the brigade suffered a loss of about 300 in killed, wounded and missing, of which the regiment had two killed and 18 wounded.

Colonel Peter Lyle of the Ninetieth Pennsylvania took command of the brigade on the 6th, Colonel Leonard being ill, and led it during the remainder of the campaign. It was relieved in the morning of the 6th and went to the rear, near the Lacy house, but in a short time was sent to the left to hold the Brock road, in continuation of the Second Corps line, and formed part of the command of General Birney, where it intrenched and remained till the movement toward Spottsylvania began at night of the 7th. General Cutler's Division, followed by Robinson's, led the column, next to the cavalry, in this movement, and next morning as Spottsylvania Court House was approached the enemy's cavalry, artillery, and finally Anderson's (formerly Longstreet's) Corps disputed the advance. The division was formed with Lyle's Brigade on the left of the road to the Court House in column of regiments, and advanced against the Confederate position, but the intrenchments were too strong and too heavily manned, and after an obstinate contest, during which the Thirty-ninth hung to the position close up to the enemy, the division was flanked and forced to fall back, the Maryland Brigade, which had been in reserve, checking the advance of the Confederates. General Robinson being severely wounded at this time, and General Baxter commanding a brigade having been wounded in the Wilderness, General H. H. Lockwood, who had just been assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac, was placed in command of the division; but two days later he was ordered to duty near Washington, when the division was broken up, one of its brigades being assigned to each of the other three divisions, the First Brigade being attached to the Fourth Division, of which General Cutler had succeeded to the command after the fatal wounding of General Wadsworth at the Wilderness.

Another engagement in which the Fifth Corps took a prominent

part occurred on the 10th, in which the Thirty-ninth suffered severely, lying in front of the works, exposed to a heavy fire, and taking an active part in the assault. In the two engagements of the 8th and 10th at Laurel Hill the loss of the regiment reached 135 in killed, wounded and missing, six being killed on the 8th and nine on the 10th. The first officer of the regiment to fall in action was First Lieutenant Isaac D. Paul, who was mortally wounded on the 8th and died soon after in the hands of the enemy, while Lieutenant Colonel Peirson was wounded on the 10th. There were a few casualties, one man being killed, on the 12th, in the assault upon the hostile lines, the Thirty-ninth being in support. After the repulse the regiment was moved to the left to maintain connection with the Sixth Corps, a part of which had been withdrawn to support the Second Corps in its assault at the Angle. The next night the Fifth Corps moved around through the forest in a heavy rain to the Union left, and in that vicinity the Thirty-ninth remained, making demonstrations but not becoming engaged, till the movement toward the North Anna on the 21st. When this movement began the pickets were necessarily left behind to conceal the absence of the main body till it should be well on its way, and several members of the regiment were captured by the enemy in consequence.

The North Anna was reached on the 23d, and during the afternoon was crossed at Jericho Ford without much opposition. Line of battle was formed half a mile from the river, but before all of Cutler's Division was in position the Confederates delivered an attack which was repulsed, the Thirty-ninth taking a share in the fighting, having one man killed and some wounded. Various changes of position occurred during the three days which followed, while the two armies confronted each other, and the regiment was for a portion of the time under fire; but at night of the 26th the river was recrossed and the progress of the Union army to the left was continued. While across the North Anna the Thirty-ninth had been surprised and gratified to welcome back to duty those of their members who had been made prisoners at Laurel Hill on the 8th, who with other Union prisoners of war had been recaptured by General Sheridan's cavalry at Beaver Dam while en route for Richmond.

During the next few days the regiment was continually on the march or the picket line, but not till the 30th at Bethesda Church did it again face the foe. There it took position, intrenched, and

remained till the 5th of June, with almost daily skirmishing, but no general action and no fatal casualties to its members. The movement on the 5th was some miles to the rear and left, in preparation for the crossing of the Chickahominy; but before entering upon an undertaking of so vast proportions as the proposed transfer of the Army of the Potomac south of the James, General Grant allowed the weary troops a few days of very much needed rest, although the operations of the two armies in front of Cold Harbor were continually going on. Lieutenant Colonel Peirson returned to the regiment on the 10th, and at that time the Fifth Corps was again reorganized into four divisions, commanded respectively by Generals Griffin, Ayers, Crawford and Cutler. Under this arrangement Colonel Lyle's command became the First Brigade, Third Division. While on the march on the 11th the Thirty-ninth Regiment was transferred to the Second Brigade, but within an hour was returned to the First, where it remained.

During the 11th and 12th the Fifth Corps moved south to Long Bridge, where it crossed the Chickahominy, and turned sharply to the west, moving in the direction of Richmond till the Confederate outposts were encountered near White Oak Swamp. The division then deployed covering the roads leading toward Richmond, so as to give the impression of a movement in force against the Southern capital from this direction, while in fact the Army of the Potomac, protected from observation, moved swiftly past on its way to the James river. The other corps being well out of the way, General Warren withdrew his command after dark of the 13th and followed, crossing the James at Wilcox Landing on the morning of the 16th, and after an all-night march reached the scene of action in front of Petersburg on the morning of the 17th. That day was consumed in getting the corps into the best position for the active work contemplated, and the regiment passed the night in a ravine well up toward the enemy's outposts, where several members were wounded and one was killed by musketry. Next morning an advance of the corps pressed the Confederates back across the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad to their inner line of works; but the contemplated assault on these was given up, and the Thirty-ninth, taking position near the Marshall house, and establishing their picket line at a point afterward known as the Crater, sheltered themselves with a strong line of earthworks.

The regiment remained here till the 24th, meeting almost daily losses from sharp-shooters, so that when the movement to the rear and left was made the list of casualties since reaching Petersburg amounted to five killed and a large number wounded. The next location was in the neighborhood of the Jerusalem Plank Road at the left of the Union line, and in that vicinity the command remained for several weeks. It was strengthened in numbers on the 25th of June by the transfer from the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, whose term of service was about expiring, of 241 veterans and recruits, 125 of whom were present for duty, and on the 13th of July 103 were in like manner transferred from the Thirteenth Massachusetts.

A sad loss came to the regiment on the 11th of July, when a shell from the Confederate Fort Mahone, better known as Fort Damnation, exploded in the regimental head-quarters, mortally wounding Colonel Davis, who died before he could be taken to the hospital. "A pure patriot, a brave and faithful soldier, none more respected among his fellows," was the testimony of one who knew him intimately in the camp and field. The day following his death the regiment moved into a large earthwork on the west side of the Jerusalem Plank Road, a third of a mile south of Fort Sedgwick, which was named Fort Davis in his honor, and remained there for a month, strengthening the works and picketing the front. It was relieved August 15 by colored troops of the Ninth Corps and moved to the rear, preparatory to the demonstration against the Weldon Railroad which was to result so disastrously to the Thirty-ninth.

The movement began on the morning of the 18th and the railroad was reached at 9.30 o'clock by Griffin's Division, followed by Ayres's. These two divisions were in advance of Crawford's, Cutler's following, and while they were engaged in the destruction of the railroad the latter formed on the right of Ayers's Division, with which Lyle's Brigade connected. Soon after the corps was in position General Heth of the Confederate army attacked Ayers and Lyle with great energy, and both were forced back temporarily, though the ground was recovered and the assailants were finally repulsed with heavy loss. The Thirty-ninth had six killed, some made prisoners, and many wounded, including Lieutenant Colonel Peirson very severely,—the regiment being left in command of Captain F. R. Kinsley. First Lieutenant Spear was mortally wounded. The position occupied was intrenched during the night,

and as anticipated a more determined rebel attack was made the following day. The advances in front of the Thirty-ninth were repelled, but late in the afternoon General Mahone broke through the Union skirmish line to the right of Crawford's Division and secured a position on the flank and in the rear of Lyle's Brigade. The latter, driven from their works by the artillery fire from the Union batteries, could only run into the enveloping lines of Confederates to be made prisoners. Thus the brigade was almost destroyed, and the division was heavily depleted, the loss of Crawford in the engagement being over 1,800. The loss of the Thirty-ninth in killed was only four, but during the two days its wounded numbered 32 and the missing 245. Among the captured on the 19th was Captain Kinsley, leaving the command of the remnant of the regiment to Captain Nelson.

The Union troops were rallied and the lost ground regained, but next day the Thirty-ninth were withdrawn from the woods where they had fought so heroically, and with other troops formed a line in the open field at the rear, which was intrenched and held, none of the assaults made on this position by the rebels during the 21st meeting with success or causing further loss to the regiment. The Confederates then relinquished the effort to regain possession of the Weldon Railroad, and the Federals proceeded to fortify the vicinity so that any further attempts to dislodge them would have been hopeless. In the month which followed the Thirty-ninth moved from point to point, though never leaving the vicinity.

During this time a final reorganization of the Fifth Corps was made, Cutler's Division being discontinued and its troops attached to Crawford's Division. What had been the First and Second Brigades of the Second Division a year before were consolidated to one brigade under command of Colonel Richard Coulter of the Eleventh Pennsylvania, being known as the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps, and consisting of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, Sixteenth Maine, Ninety-seventh and One Hundred and Fourth New York, Eleventh, Eighty-eighth, Ninetieth and One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Regiments. Subsequently the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania was assigned to another brigade. In October, Colonel Coulter was relieved from command of the brigade by General Henry Baxter, who had recovered from the wound received at the Wilderness. The One Hundred and Fourth New York Regiment,

having no commissioned officers after the battles on the Weldon Railroad, was reinforced with some 300 recruits and placed under command of Captain W. W. Graham of the Thirty-ninth, with Second Lieutenant Charles K. Conn of Woburn as adjutant, and thus officered served through the war as corps headquarters guard.

A reconnaissance to the left, in support of cavalry, was made on the 15th of September, and on its return the brigade was detailed as garrison for the forts at the left of the Union line, the Thirty-ninth with some of the small regiments being assigned to Fort Dushane in the flank line of works, beside which the regiment encamped. Another reconnaissance occurred on the 29th, ending with a skirmish at Poplar Spring Church, and next day the regiment took position inside Fort Dushane, where it remained till October 16. It then moved to the vicinity of Fort Wadsworth in the front line of works, garrisoning Fort Conahey for a few days at the close of the month, but with that exception remaining near Fort Wadsworth till the 5th of December, when it again moved to the rear to join the Fifth Corps in an expedition. The regiment was then commanded by Major Tremlett, who on the 5th of November had returned from duty at the Massachusetts draft rendezvous.

This expedition was sent southward to destroy the Weldon Railroad in that direction, as the Confederates had been using it to within a few miles of Petersburg, and set forth on the morning of the 7th, the Thirty-ninth leading the infantry column. Next day the regiment picketed the Halifax road at its junction with the Jerusalem Plank Road over which the column was passing, following during the night and joining the main body at Jarrett's Station, where the work of destruction was begun. There it again went on picket, and when the column started on its return on the 10th the Thirty-ninth were designated as the rear guard. The return began about noon of the 11th, and during the day there were several exchanges of shots with the enemy's cavalry, while four members of the regiment who fell out exhausted were made prisoners by the hostile horsemen hovering in the rear of the retreating column. The return march ended near night of the 12th, and four days later winter quarters beside the Jerusalem Plank Road were occupied.

Early in the morning of February 5, 1865, the regiment was ordered to the Gurley House where it joined the corps for another expedition, marching at 8 o'clock toward Dinwiddie Court House,

within two miles of which it halted at night. As usual the regiment went on picket, but next morning was withdrawn and followed the brigade in its march toward Hatcher's Run, crossing which in the afternoon order of battle was formed with the Thirty-ninth on the right of the first line. The advance which followed encountered the enemy in force and the line was intrenched at Dabney's Mills. An engagement took place, in which General Crawford's Division, after gaining some advantages, was forced to fall back. The fighting was renewed the following day, though a severe storm prevailed, the Thirty-ninth being on the skirmish line and driving the Confederate skirmishers back to their main works. An attack late in the afternoon was not successful, and the contest was abandoned, though the Union lines were extended to the Run, and the brigade a few days after removed its camp to that vicinity.

The regiment still remained under the command of Major Tremlett, Lieutenant Colonel Peirson being disabled by his wound. In consequence of that disability he was mustered out under a General Order of the War Department January 4, 1865, having been commissioned but not mustered as colonel of the regiment. Several reviews were held during March, in which the Thirty-ninth participated,—one on the 9th by Major General Robinson, the former division commander; a corps review on the 14th by General Warren; one before the Secretary of War on the 16th, and another by President Lincoln on the 25th. On the latter occasion the regiment with other troops from its vicinity had been ordered very early in the morning toward the right to assist in the recovery of Fort Stedman, which had been captured by a dash from the Confederate lines; their services not being needed they marched back to the Gurley House where they were reviewed by the President and afterward took position in support of a contemplated attack by the Sixth Corps; but that movement was carried no further than to gain the enemy's skirmish line, and late in the evening the regiment with its division returned to the camp near Hatcher's Run.

The final campaign of the war, so far as the Thirty-ninth were concerned, began on the morning of the 29th of March, when the regiment broke camp long before light and during the day marched to the left till the Boydtown Plank Road was reached, where the enemy were found in some force but were driven out, the Fifth Corps holding the position till morning of the 31st, the Thirty-ninth being

on picket during the entire time. Then an advance was made to the vicinity of White Oak Road, over a difficult branch of Gravelly Run, where a heavy attack was made by the Confederates under the direction of General Lee in person, who was on the scene anxious to protect his only remaining lines of communication, threatened by this vigorous movement. Before the fierce onset in front and on the flank, Ayers's Division which was in advance gave way, followed by Crawford's which had been placed in support a few hundred yards in the rear. The Thirty-ninth, having won renown on many a skirmish line, were deployed and thrown forward to check if possible the advance of the enemy till the broken lines could be reformed. The attempt was desperate and fruitless. The thin skirmish line was swept back with the loss of many of its bravest and best. Major Tremlett received a wound necessitating immediate amputation of his leg, from the effects of which he died on the 6th of June; Captain Willard C. Kinsley also received a wound from which he died the following day. Two enlisted men were killed on the field, while the loss in wounded was large. The casualty to Major Tremlett devolved the command of the regiment upon Captain Cooper, who continued in that capacity till the close of the campaign.

The arrival of reinforcements finally enabled General Warren to regain the lost ground and make a further advance, moving his corps to the assistance of General Sheridan, who with his cavalry was at close quarters with the enemy at Dinwiddie Court House. During the night General Pickett, the Confederate commander, fell back to Five Forks, and there next day he was attacked and routed, most of his command being captured. The Thirty-ninth occupied a position in the front line of Crawford's Division, on the extreme right of the Fifth Corps, and did not suffer severely though engaged till after dark. Next day the march was continued toward the northwest, the Southside Railroad being crossed and a halt made at night near Hickanock Creek, where the enemy exchanged shots but disappeared soon after a skirmish line had been established by the Thirty-ninth. There were other slight skirmishes during the week that followed while the Fifth Corps with the rest of the Army of the Potomac followed up and closed in about the dwindling Army of Northern Virginia. After the latter surrendered the Thirty-ninth with other troops remained at Appomattox till the work of paroling was completed, starting on the 15th of April on the re-

turn to Petersburg. At Blacks and Whites Station on the Southside Railroad a halt was made on the 21st, and the regiment remained there till the 1st of May. During this time some of its members who had been prisoners in the hands of the enemy returned to duty, including Captain F. R. Kinsley, who resumed command.

Setting out on the 1st of May, the regiment marched to Arlington Hights by way of Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg, encamping near Fort Albany on the 12th. The routine of camp life there was broken on the 23d by the grand review of the Army of the Potomac in Washington, and directly afterward the disbanding of the army began. The recruits having been transferred to the Thirty-second Massachusetts, the muster out of the original members of the Thirty-ninth took place on the 2d of June, and two days later the regiment crossed the Potomac for the last time and took transportation from Washington for Boston, being quartered in the barracks at Readville on the 6th. On that day Colonel Tremlett died at his home in Boston from the effects of his wound, and the news of his fate brought much sadness to the members of the regiment, by whom he was held in high esteem. He had been commissioned lieutenant colonel and colonel, but not mustered to the offices.

After a week in camp at Readville the regiment was paid and discharged, closing an honorable record. It is worthy of mention that of the 250 lives which it gave for its country, 111 were lost in Confederate prison pens.

THE FORTIETH REGIMENT.

THE Fortieth Regiment began to gather at Camp Edwin M. Stanton, Lynnfield, early in August, 1862, the first company, B, being filled and mustered on the 22d, Company A the day following, two others on the 31st, two on the 1st of September, three on the 3d, and the last, G, on the 5th. Major Burr Porter of the United States Army, who had served with distinction on General Fremont's staff, was selected for colonel, but did not join the command till after it reached Washington; previous to his arrival it was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Dalton, an experienced militia officer, under whose lead it left Massachusetts September 8, reaching Washington at night of the 11th and the following day marching to Fort Ethan Allen, on the Virginia side of the Potomac near Chain Bridge. The regiment was officered as follows:—

Colonel, Burr Porter of New York; lieutenant colonel, Joseph A. Dalton of Salem; major, Joseph M. Day of Barnstable; surgeon, Oliver A. Brewster of Pittsfield; assistant surgeons, Andrew M. Smith of Williamstown and Jonathan Cass of Great Barrington; chaplain, J. Henry Thayer; adjutant, A. Parker Browne, both of Salem; quartermaster, Edward Hitchings, of Saugus; sergeant major, Daniel E. Bowen; quartermaster sergeant, Charles A. Campbell, both of Chelsea; commissary sergeant, Edmund D. Bigelow of Boston; hospital steward, Sidney A. Merriam of Topsfield; principal musician, Martin Cunniff of Salem.

Company A—Captain, James T. Lurvey of Lowell; first lieutenant, Eugene A. Albee of Marlboro; second lieutenant, Charles B. Leathe of Reading.

Company B—Captain, Daniel H. Johnson, Jr.; first lieutenant, Joseph H. Webb; second lieutenant, George C. Bancroft, all of Salem.

Company C, Lawrence—Captain, Stephen D. Stokes; first lieutenant, Eugene J. Mason; second lieutenant, John F. Weare.

Company D—Captain, Henry F. Danforth of Salem; first lieutenant, Stephen C. Rose of Marblehead; second lieutenant, John Pollock of Salem.

Company E—Captain, Charles A. Jackson of Chelsea; first lieuten-

ant, Oreb F. Mitchell; second lieutenant, Southworth Loring, both of Middleboro.

Company F—Captain, Reuben L. Garlick; first lieutenant, William H. Cundy; second lieutenant, George F. Howard, all of Boston.

Company G—Captain, George E. Marshall; first lieutenant, William A. Smith, both of Chelsea; second lieutenant, Charles G. Cox of Salem.

Company H—Captain, Horatio Jenkins, Jr., of Chelsea; first lieutenant, Wisner Park; second lieutenant, Eugene H. Richards, both of Attleboro.

Company I—Captain, William H. Harper of Sandwich; first lieutenant, Benjamin H. Manning of Marshfield; second lieutenant, Hartwell W. Freeman of Sandwich.

Company K, Beverly—Captain, Edward L. Giddings; first lieutenant, John F. Piper; second lieutenant, Leonard G. Dennis.

While encamped at Fort Ethan Allen the Fortieth was nominally a part of General Abercrombie's Brigade; but that organization was a rather indefinite one, comprising whatever troops chanced to be located in the vicinity of Chain Bridge, and the regiment had no association with and little knowledge of the other troops in its neighborhood. As other regiments arrived and the force in the defenses increased it was reorganized, the Fortieth being moved to Munson's Hill, five miles to the south on the Leesburg and Alexandria turnpike. A week later it was advanced to Miner's Hill, three miles further to the front, just outside the line of forts forming the Washington defenses, and near the village of Falls Church. There it was attached to the Second Brigade of Abercrombie's Division, commanded by General Robert Cowdin, the regiments associated with the Fortieth in the brigade being the Eleventh Rhode Island, Twenty-second Connecticut and Fifteenth Virginia. The early history of the regiment was not marked by activity. It remained in camp near Miner's Hill, picketing the front in that vicinity, till the 28th of December, when about an hour before midnight the brigade was called upon to repair at once to Mills Cross Roads, near which the Confederate cavalry under General Stuart had made a dash upon the Union lines; but the command was only in time to capture a small rear guard, the main body of the enemy having disappeared. Returning to camp next evening, the regiment remained there till February 12, 1863, when it was moved to the vicinity of Hunter's Chapel, going into quarters there and picketing the roads in that vicinity.

On the adjournment of Congress, March 4, without the nomination of Colonel Cowdin to be brigadier having been confirmed,

that officer's commission expired by limitation and he returned to Massachusetts, when Colonel Porter, as senior officer, took command of the brigade, leaving the Fortieth again under Lieutenant Colonel Dalton. Camp was broken at 9 o'clock in the evening of the 30th of March, and the regiment set out through a driving storm of snow and wind for Vienna, 15 miles distant, making the distance through forests and over execrable roads and in intense darkness in four hours. The regiment remained on outpost duty there till April 11, when it returned to quarters, receiving for its arduous efforts the compensation of a complimentary notice in general orders from department head-quarters. Four days after with its brigade it was ordered to Alexandria, marched thither early in the morning and at once embarked on transports, bound for Suffolk, Va., then besieged by General Longstreet. That point was reached about midnight, and the following day the Fortieth with the rest of its division formed camp outside the town near the Nansemond river.

The regiment at once became an active part of the defense, and occupied various positions in the works surrounding the town, but it was not till the 24th that it marched out with a column under command of General Corcoran by way of the Edenton road in search of the enemy. As he was found in force, and the intention was not to bring on an engagement, the column returned to its position within the works. The regiment took part in another reconnaissance on the 3d of May, and the day following, the siege having been raised by General Longstreet's retreat, the Fortieth with other troops under General Keyes set out for West Point, reaching there on the 7th. The regiment was the first to land, and at once deployed as skirmishers, advancing some three miles and establishing a picket line under the direction of General Keyes. Well to the rear of the outposts the main line was intrenched, and that general position was maintained during the month. On the 31st the command set out for Yorktown, reaching there June 1 and remaining till the 9th, when it marched to Williamsburg, camping on the battle-field. On the following day the Fortieth were detailed to make an excursion across the Chickahominy river and as far as Jamestown Island, returning to the brigade on the 13th after having marched 75 miles. Two days later the force moved up the Peninsula to White House Landing, and on the 1st of July the Fortieth led the Fourth Corps to Baltimore Cross Roads.

Colonel Porter's brigade was called into action during the evening of the 2d to support the brigade of Colonel West, which had been attacked by the enemy and was falling back in confusion. A lively skirmish ensued, in which the Fortieth had the lion's share and won credit. General Keyes's movement was abandoned on the 8th; the regiment, which had led much of the advance, formed the rear guard when the retrograde movement began, and after two days' severe marching reached Yorktown. With no more than an hour's rest it embarked on transports for Washington, passing through that city the evening of the 11th and reaching Frederick, Md., by rail during the night. There the brigade broke up, the time of the nine-months' regiments of which it was principally composed having expired, and Colonel Porter returned temporarily to the command of the Fortieth, with which he reported to the Eleventh Corps, then with the Army of the Potomac following Lee's Army of Northern Virginia back into the Old Dominion as the result of the battle of Gettysburg. The regiment accompanied the army across the Potomac and as far as Warrenton, going thence to Catlett's Station, where on the 6th of August orders were received to report to Alexandria and take transport for South Carolina. At this time Colonel Porter had left the regiment, having returned to service in the regular army, and his successor was not immediately commissioned.

The regiment embarked on the 7th, and six days later debarked at Folly Island, Charleston Harbor. It went into the trenches at Fort Wagner on the 15th, and remained there till the stronghold was evacuated by the Confederates. Here the command lost its first member killed in action, Second Lieutenant Augustine F. Webb of Salem, on the 20th of August, while five men were wounded. For some time after the evacuation the active duty of the regiment was not noteworthy. The new commander, Colonel Guy V. Henry, promoted from lieutenant of artillery in the regular service, arrived on the 10th of November. Major Day had resigned August 25, and that vacancy was filled by the promotion of Adjutant Browne. On the 13th of November the regiment set out on an expedition to Kraivah and Seabrook Islands, during which there was some sharp skirmishing with the enemy, but no serious casualties in the regiment. After two or three days' absence the command returned to camp, where it remained till January, 1864.

At that time the regiment enjoyed a high repute for excellence

in drill and discipline, as a result of which it was selected for service as mounted infantry. It left camp on the morning of the 16th of January, marched to Stone Landing and took transports for Hilton Head, at which point it debarked on the 18th, going into camp outside the fortifications. Horses and the proper equipments were issued to the men on the 21st, and they began drilling in the new arm of service with zeal. But little time was allowed for this educational work. The regiment embarked for Jacksonville, Fla., on the 4th of February, reaching there on the 7th and taking possession of the town without opposition. What was known as the Light Brigade was organized, composed of the Fortieth, the Independent Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry (formerly part of the First Regiment) and Battery B, First United States Artillery, Colonel Henry acting brigadier. The regiment was placed under command of Major Day, Lieutenant Colonel Dalton having resigned a few days previous. This vacancy was filled later by the commissioning of Charles L. Chandler of Brookline.

The brigade began its advance on the afternoon of the 8th, and at midnight the Independent Battalion, supported by the Fortieth, captured a Confederate battery of four guns with all its belongings at Ten Mile Run without the loss of a man. Company H was left in charge of the capture and the column pushed on to Baldwin where two more guns were taken in like manner. On the 10th an advance was made to Barber's Ford, where the enemy were defeated in a skirmish and driven to Sanderson, the regiment losing one killed and two wounded. Early next morning, while en route for Lake City, the enemy's pickets were encountered and the force proved so strong that the Union column fell back some six miles, where it remained encamped for three days, when the Light Brigade went to Starke. A detachment of 52 men from the Fortieth under Captain Marshall captured Gainsville on the 15th, with a large quantity of public stores, but the little force was soon after attacked by three times its own number. Captain Marshall hastily formed barricades of cotton bales behind which he placed his men, and without loss repulsed the attacking party, killing and wounding several. On the 18th he rejoined the brigade at Barber's Ford.

The main column under General Seymour having come up, an advance by way of Sanderson began on the morning of the 20th, Colonel Henry with his mounted troops leading. Early in the

afternoon, when within two or three miles of Olustee Station, the advance encountered the enemy in a strong position and at so close quarters that it was little better than an ambuscade for the Federal soldiers. The latter fought at a serious disadvantage, and after a desperate conflict of two or three hours, during which the Union command lost nearly half its number in killed, wounded and prisoners, General Seymour's troops were forced to retire. The Fortieth were during the action placed in various important positions, covering the flanks, supporting the artillery, and the like. They were not so heavily engaged as the infantry, but lost four men killed, 21 wounded and four missing; three horses were shot under Colonel Henry. The column retreated to Jacksonville, the Light Brigade holding an advanced position toward the enemy till the 1st of March, when the Confederates attacked it at Cedar Creek, and after a skirmish the Union outposts withdrew with slight loss. The regiment remained at Three Mile Run for some three weeks, and preparations were being made for a raid, when a considerable part of General Seymour's troops, including the Fortieth Regiment, were summoned to Virginia.

The Light Brigade was therefore broken up, the horses were turned in, the Fortieth became once more an infantry regiment commanded for the time by its gallant colonel, embarked on the 22d for Hilton Head, changed there on the 24th to the steamer S. R. Spaulding, sailed the following day and reached Gloucester Point where they debarked on the 28th and reported to General Butler, then organizing the Army of the James. Various changes occurred about this time among the field officers of the regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Chandler having been transferred to the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, his place with the Fortieth was filled by the promotion of Major George E. Marshall, dating from April 20. The latter had succeeded Major Browne, resigned March 5, and Captain Jenkins was advanced to the vacant majority.

The Fortieth were assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Corps, and two days after the landing of the regiment, the brigade under the command of Colonel Henry re-embarked and on the 1st of May sailed up the York river to West Point, where it landed and took position behind intrenchments, the Fortieth re-occupying its camping ground of a year before. The movement being only a diversion, the brigade remained in that vicinity for five days, till

the Army of the James had established itself at Bermuda Hundred, when Colonel Henry withdrew his command and on the 6th joined the main force on the James river. On the 9th the regiment took part in an expedition against the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, which it assisted in destroying in the vicinity of Chester, and shared, though not seriously engaged, in the fighting which ensued in the neighborhood of Swift Creek, generally known as the battle of Arrowfield Church. Returning to its intrenchments next morning, it remained there till the 12th, when the Army of the James advanced toward Richmond, the Fortieth leading the right wing and skirmishing most of the day.

Position was taken in front of the enemy's works the following day, and with some changes of location the regiment remained there under the fire of Fort Darling till the morning of the 16th, when the battle of Drewry's Bluff occurred, in which the Fortieth bore their full share, suffering a loss of 10 killed, 42 wounded and 22 missing. Most of the killed and wounded were left in the hands of the Confederates and with the rest of the army the regiment returned to the fortifications at Bermuda Hundred. The Union picket line was captured on the morning of the 20th by the Confederates, and the Fortieth took part in the task of driving back the assailants, losing six killed and 16 wounded. A few days later, in preparation for the movement of a considerable part of the Army of the James to Cold Harbor to join the Army of the Potomac, the Fortieth was made part of the Third Brigade, First Division, Eighteenth Corps. Colonel Henry commanded the brigade, which consisted of the Twenty-first Connecticut, Ninety-second New York, Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiments.

The movement of the Eighteenth Corps, under General "Baldy" Smith, began on the 28th of May, when the Fortieth, with its fellow-regiments, embarked at City Point. It landed at White House on the 30th and marched till midnight, rested for three hours and then pushed forward till early in the afternoon of the 1st of June when it reached Cold Harbor, General Smith forming his corps on the right of the Sixth Corps, which reached the scene about the same time. These two corps were soon ordered forward, some of the enemy's outer intrenchments were carried and the Union lines were established close to his main works. This advantage was gained at heavy cost, the Fortieth losing 12 killed, including Lieutenant

Colonel Marshall and First Lieutenant Bancroft, and a large number wounded, most of whom were brought within the lines during the night. A sharp fire was kept up through the following day, inflicting some casualties, and on the morning of the 3d the regiment joined in the general attack on the Confederate position, and shared in the bloody repulse. The loss was ten killed, including First Lieutenant Edward Carleton of Lawrence, and many wounded. The Fortieth remained with the other troops in front of the impregnable works till the 12th, suffering some casualties, including one killed, when General Smith's command led the way toward Petersburg, whither the scene of carnage was to be transferred.

Going by transports from White House on the 13th, the regiment landed the next day at Point of Rocks on the Appomattox river, and at once advanced upon Petersburg, a division of colored troops in the lead. At evening of the 15th, after a day of skirmishing, an attack was made and some works were captured. From that time the regiment, now sadly reduced in numbers, was constantly under fire and engaged in the siege operations which followed. Its position was at the right of the Union lines, near the river, where on the 24th Colonel Henry's brigade was attacked by the Confederate brigade of Hagood. The assault resulted most disastrously, Hagood's brigade being almost annihilated, and the survivors finding themselves prisoners of war, while the loss of the Fortieth was but two men killed and as many wounded. At the battle of the Crater, on the 30th of July, the regiment, though not heavily engaged, lost nine wounded. Such was the severity of the exposure, sickness and loss from the fire of the enemy that on the 27th of August, when the Eighteenth Corps was relieved by the Tenth, the Fortieth marched out of the trenches with but two officers and 45 enlisted men present for duty. On the following day at the special request of Colonel Henry, the regiment was detached from the brigade for the comparative rest to be obtained during the performance of provost duty at Bermuda Landing, Captain Park taking command of the post.

The detail lasted for a month, during which the strength of the command was measurably increased by the return of convalescents. It was then ordered to the front once more on the 29th of September, and remained on duty along the lines before Bermuda Hundred till the 24th of October, when it rejoined the Third Brigade near

Fort Harrison. On the 30th of September First Lieutenant J. Arthur Fitch of Middleboro was killed in an engagement near Chapin's Bluff, in the vicinity of Fort Harrison, on the east side of the James river. With the exception of a skirmish on the Williamsburg road, October 27, the regiment was not actively engaged during the autumn, and after that event, in which the command lost three men missing, it was for some time encamped in reserve, under command of Captain John Pollock, who was subsequently promoted to major and lieutenant colonel. Major Jenkins was commissioned lieutenant colonel vice Marshall killed in action but was not mustered to either position, being discharged as captain to become lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Cavalry. Captain Charles G. Cox had also been promoted to major, but was obliged to resign on account of wounds; and after the promotion of Pollock to lieutenant colonel, February 4, 1865, Captain Josiah L. Elder of Lynn was advanced to the majority.

The Army of the James was reorganized into the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Corps, December 3, 1864, when Colonel Henry's brigade became the Third of the Third Division, Twenty-fourth Corps. It consisted of the same regiments as before, except that the Second New Hampshire had taken the place of the Ninety-second New York. At the opening of the campaign of 1865, General Ord commanded the Army of the James, General John Gibbon the corps, General Charles Devens the division, and Colonel Samuel H. Roberts of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York the brigade in the absence on sick leave of Colonel Henry, from which the latter did not again return to active duty with the brigade. At this time, notwithstanding its severe experiences in the past, the regiment enjoyed the distinction of standing first in the corps in discipline and morale, being awarded that position at five successive weekly inspections and afterward barred from the competition. In recognition of this high standing it was excused from furnishing details for outside picket or fatigue duty for five weeks.

Colonel Roberts reported his brigade to General Grant for special service on the 3d of March, 1865, and the following morning it marched through a heavy rain to Deep Bottom Landing, where the Fortieth embarked on the steamer Metacomet and sailed for Fortress Monroe, whence it steamed up the Rappahannock river and on the evening of the 6th landed at Fredericksburg. The regiment

was made provost guard for the city, while the rest of the expedition devoted itself to destroying the railroad at Hamilton Crossing and capturing tobacco and public stores of various kinds, which were found there in large quantities. The regiment returned to Fortress Monroe without the loss of a man. This enterprise proving so successful, the same force set out a few days later upon another, proceeding up the Potomac and the Yeocomico rivers to Kinsale Landing. The expedition, however, proved fruitless, and on reaching Point Lookout on the return orders were received from the commander-in-chief for the force to repair to White House Landing and establish a depot of supplies for General Sheridan and his cavalry, then on the way overland to that point from upper Virginia. This was done, a bridge being built across the Pamunkey, and on the 18th the weary riders appeared, crossed the river the following day, and after resting till the 24th set out to join the forces operating against Petersburg and Richmond, the Third Brigade marching to its camps, some 50 miles away.

Signal Hill, near the former location, was reached on the 26th, and there the regiment remained till the fall of Petersburg and the evacuation of Richmond, the division, with one of colored troops from the Twenty-fifth Corps, having been designated to hold the lines on that part of the field while the rest of the Army of the James was operating at the left. On the morning of the 3d of April the division set out for Richmond, which was found abandoned and in flames. The Fortieth Regiment encamped outside the city, changed its location for a more healthful one ten days later, and on the 25th moved to Manchester, where it remained till the 17th of June, when it was mustered out of the national service and started for home. Going to New York by transport and thence by the steamer Connecticut, Readville was reached on the 21st. There the command remained in camp till the 30th, when it was paid off and discharged. The record of the regiment was an especially honorable one; it had but 13 desertions during its varied service—a record which few organizations could equal.

THE FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

THE Forty-first Regiment was the last of the organizations raised under the call of July, 1862, and in fact the last ordinary three-years' volunteer regiment sent out by Massachusetts; the only infantry regiments subsequently enlisted for that term being the two colored and the four veteran regiments authorized in 1863. Its first rendezvous was at Camp Edwin M. Stanton, Lynnfield, but before the organization was completed it was transferred to the camp at Boxford. Its first company, I, was mustered on the 5th of August, 1862, K the following day, A on the 31st, B and C September 4, a part of D on the 6th and E the 20th. From that time enlistment dragged, owing to the filling of the nine-months' quota which was going on at the same time and the heavy draft made by the two calls on the Commonwealth. It was not till the 27th of October that Companies F and H were ready for the mustering officer, G being filled on the 1st of November, completing the organization. On the 5th the regiment left for New York, under orders to report to General N. P. Banks, who was there organizing the force which was to accompany him to New Orleans, where he had been assigned to succeed General Butler in command of the Department of the Gulf. In its march through Boston the regiment was escorted by some civil organizations with which its colonel was connected; reaching New York it encamped for a time at the Park Barracks, after which it was transferred to Long Island where the other troops destined for Louisiana were gathering, and went into camp on the Union Race Course. The commissioned officers at that time connected with the command were as follows:—

Colonel, Thomas E. Chickering; lieutenant colonel, Ansel D. Wass, both of Boston; major, Lorenzo D. Sargent of Lawrence; surgeon, Albert H. Blanchard of Sherborn; assistant surgeons, Daniel S. Allen of Gloucester and Daniel F. Leavitt of South Danvers; chaplain, Henry F. Lane of Lawrence; adjutant, Henry S. Adams of Chicopee;

quartermaster, Charles B. Stoddard of Plymouth; sergeant major, John Rolston of Charlestown; quartermaster sergeant, George A. Fiske, Jr.; commissary sergeant, Charles B. Stone, both of Roxbury; hospital steward, Harry N. Coburn of New Bedford; principal musician, Ai B. Chase of Boston.

Company A, New Bedford—Captain, John F. Vinal; first lieutenant, James W. Hervey; second lieutenant, Eliphalet H. Robbins.

Company B, Lawrence—Captain, Edward L. Noyes; first lieutenant, Cyrus T. Batchelder; second lieutenant, Charles Stone.

Company C—Captain, John L. Swift; first lieutenant, William T. Hodges; second lieutenant, Theodore C. Otis, all of Roxbury.

Company D—Captain, Frederick G. Pope; first lieutenant, William M. Gifford; second lieutenant, William Harris, Jr., all of Boston.

Company E, Boston—Captain, Lyman W. Gould; first lieutenant, Wesley A. Gove; second lieutenant, John H. Weston.

Company F—Captain, G. Frank Stevens of Lawrence; first lieutenant, Henry C. Dane of Cambridge; second lieutenant, Amos Henfield of Salem.

Company G—Captain, William H. Seamans of Roxbury; first lieutenant, David P. Muzzey of Cambridge; second lieutenant, John A. Comerford of Lowell.

Company H—Captain, Francis E. Boyd; first lieutenant, Charles W. C. Rhoades; second lieutenant, John C. Gray, Jr., all of Boston.

Company I—Captain, John C. Wyman; first lieutenant, Benjamin F. Talbot, both of Boston; second lieutenant, Frank E. Frothingham of Charlestown.

Company K—Captain, David T. Bunker; first lieutenant, Bradley Dean; second lieutenant, Charles W. Lovett, Jr., all of Boston.

The regiment embarked on the steamer North Star, which sailed from New York on the 4th of December, having on board General Banks and his staff. After a pleasant voyage New Orleans was reached in due time, and General Banks landed there, while the Forty-first remained aboard and were taken on the 15th to Baton Rouge, landing on the 17th with a considerable number of other regiments under command of General Cuvier Grover and occupying that city without serious resistance. On the organization of the troops in the department into the Nineteenth Corps, a few weeks later, the Forty-first became a portion of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, the division being commanded by General Grover and the brigade by Colonel William R. Kimball of the Twelfth Maine. In addition to his own regiment and the Forty-first, Colonel Kimball's command consisted of the Fifty-second Massachusetts and the Twenty-fourth Connecticut. On the 31st of January, 1863, Lieutenant Colonel Wass resigned, Major Sargent was promoted

to the vacancy and Captain John F. Vinal to be major. Till near the close of March the regiment remained at Baton Rouge with no more noteworthy experience than an expedition on the 9th of March to destroy some bridges over the Comite river. In this affair the Forty-first were accompanied by a company of cavalry and a section of artillery and accomplished the undertaking after some skirmishing without casualty to the regiment. During the movement toward Port Hudson a few days later, the regiment remained as part of the garrison of Baton Rouge, Colonel Chickering having command of the post.

Grover's Division set out on the 28th on the march from Donaldsonville through the La Fourche country to Brashear City, where it united with the rest of the Army of the Gulf under General Banks for operations against the enemy threatening New Orleans from the rear. With the Twelfth Maine, the regiment embarked April 12 on a gunboat for transportation across Grand Lake, landing at Indian Bend Bay on the afternoon of the 13th and with other troops marching across the Teche to rejoin the division. In the battle of Irish Bend on the 14th the brigade was in reserve, in support of batteries, and suffered no casualties. The march being continued after the battle, New Iberia was reached at evening of the 16th, when the Forty-first, with two other regiments of its brigade and a section of artillery, marched at once for Avery's Island, where the salt works were destroyed and a large number of horses collected, the detachment rejoining the column the same night. Opelousas was reached on the 20th, 300 miles from the starting point at Baton Rouge.

Here Colonel Chickering was appointed military governor of the district, with Lieutenant Colonel Sargent provost marshal, the regiment under command of Major Vinal being assigned to provost duty. During the time that they were thus engaged the members provided themselves with horses confiscated from the surrounding territory, so that when on the 11th of May they moved to Barre's Landing horse equipments were drawn and the command was thenceforth known as the Forty-first Mounted Rifles. The work done by the regiment during the month that it was on duty at Opelousas and Barre's Landing is thus summarized in the report of the adjutant general of Massachusetts: "It collected and sent to New Orleans via Brashear upward of 6,000 bales of cotton, large quanti-

ties of sugar, molasses and other products of the country, and at least 10,000 contrabands, men, women and children, to work the government plantations in the La Fourche country. This regiment set all the corn mills in operation, furnishing large quantities of meal to the troops and inhabitants and feeding the contrabands. It established a free market for the benefit of the poorer inhabitants, re-opened the printing-office and issued a daily paper, etc."

Barre's Landing was left on the 21st of May, the Mounted Rifles in advance, followed by a wagon train five miles in length, and a great number of contrabands, the flanks and rear being covered by seven regiments of infantry and a section of artillery, Colonel Chickering commanding the column. A march of five days brought the force to Berwick City with no further adventure than an attack on the last day by a superior body of the enemy, which was repulsed, but in consequence the column marched all night to reach its destination, covering 36 miles within 24 hours.

The infantry regiments were then forwarded to General Banks at Port Hudson, and the Forty-first, after waiting till transportation could be secured for their horses, followed by battalions, the regiment being reunited on the 4th of June and assigned to General Grierson's cavalry brigade, and engaged in outpost, scout and train guard duty. While this arrangement was in force an order was issued consolidating with the regiment the three unattached companies of Massachusetts cavalry in the department, the whole being permanently transformed to a mounted regiment, to be known as the Third Massachusetts Cavalry—under which designation the subsequent fortunes of the regiment will be narrated.

THE FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

THE Forty-second Regiment was recruited at Camp Meigs, Readville, the nucleus being the Second Regiment of Militia, which volunteered when the call for nine-months' troops was made, and went into camp to recruit to the maximum. As there was already a Second Massachusetts Regiment in the field for three years, the name of this command was changed to the Forty-second in order to avoid a duplication of numbers. Companies A and B were mustered on the 13th of September, 1862, G and I three days later, and four others during the month; but C was not ready for the mustering officer till October 11, and K not till the 14th. The field and staff were mustered on the 11th of November, and on the 19th orders were received to report to General Banks, whose expedition was being organized on Long Island near New York city. The roster of officers:—

Colonel, Isaac S. Burrell of Roxbury; lieutenant colonel, Joseph Stedman of Medfield; major, Frederick G. Stiles of Worcester; surgeon, Ariel I. Cummings of Roxbury; assistant surgeons, Thomas B. Hitchcock of Newton and Rush B. Heintzelman of Philadelphia, Pa.; chaplain, George J. Sanger of Hardwick; adjutant, Charles A. Davis of Roxbury; quartermaster, Charles B. Burrell; sergeant major, Charles P. Bosson, Jr., both of Boston; quartermaster sergeant, Henry C. Foster of Dorchester; commissary sergeant, William H. Hutchinson of Roxbury; hospital steward, Charles J. Wood of Hardwick; principal musician, Richard A. Neuert of Boston.

Company A, Weymouth—Captain, Hiram S. Coburn; first lieutenant, Martin Burrell, Jr.; second lieutenant, John P. Burrell.

Company B—Captain, Ira B. Cook of Bellingham; first lieutenant, David A. Partridge of Medway; second lieutenant, Joseph C. Clifford of Medway.

Company C, Boston—Captain, Orville W. Leonard; first lieutenant, Isaac B. White; second lieutenant, Joseph Sanderson, Jr.

Company D—Captain, George Sherive; first lieutenant, William H. Cowdin both of Roxbury; second lieutenant, Darius F. Eddy of Dorchester.

Company E—Captain, Charles A. Pratt of West Boylston; first lieutenant, John W. Emerson of Millbury; second lieutenant, Brown P. Stowell of Boston.

Company F—Captain, John D. Coggswell of Leicester; first lieutenant, Timothy M. Duncan of North Brookfield; second lieutenant, Lyman A. Powers of Spencer.

Company G—Captain, Alfred N. Proctor; first lieutenant, Albert E. Proctor both of Boston; second lieutenant, Thaddeus H. Newcomb of Quincy.

Company H—Captain, Davis W. Bailey of Chelsea; first lieutenant, Charles C. Phillips of Hopkinton; second lieutenant, Augustus L. Gould of Chelsea.

Company I, Dorchester—Captain, Cyrus Savage; first lieutenant, Samuel F. White; second lieutenant, Benjamin F. Bartlett.

Company K—Captain, George P. Davis of Ware; first lieutenant, Henry A. Harding of Worcester; second lieutenant, J. Martin Gorham of Barre.

The regiment left camp November 21, going by way of New York to Camp Banks on Long Island, which it reached late in the evening of the following day. There it remained till the 2d of December, when it marched to Brooklyn and on the 3d took passage on four transports for New Orleans. Colonel Burrell and his staff with Companies D, G and I went aboard the Saxon; Lieutenant Colonel Stedman with Companies A, B and F, on the Quincy; Major Stiles with C and H on the Shetucket; and Companies E and K on the Charles Osgood. All were at sea by the morning of the 5th, but the Saxon proved the only sea-worthy vessel and reached her destination far in advance of her consorts. Touching at Ship Island on the 14th, she reached New Orleans the 16th and at once proceeded to Carrollton, where on the 17th Colonel Burrell debarked his three companies and went into quarters at Camp Mansfield. Two days later the colonel was ordered to re-embark and sail for Galveston, there to land and take post, co-operating with the naval force at that point, with the promise that the remainder of his regiment should be sent forward on its arrival. The destination was reached on the 24th, and after consultation with Commander Renshaw of the gun-boat Westfield, commanding the blockading fleet, Colonel Burrell landed on Kuhn's Wharf on the morning of the 25th, hoisted the regimental flag and barricaded the approaches. A reconnaissance was made the following morning to a distance of five miles from the city, everything indicating that the enemy had hastily abandoned the island; but during the night of the 27th

they began to cross again from Virginia Point on the main land, and thereafter the little Union force was closely watched by the cavalry scouts of the enemy, though the latter as often as discovered were driven away by detachments sent out by Colonel Burrell.

During the night of the 31st it was found that the enemy was about to make an attack, and the gun-boats were requested to co-operate, which they did, answering the fire of the Confederate artillery as soon as it opened, and two or three assaults which were made before daylight of January 1, 1863, were repulsed by the fire of the three companies behind their barricades. The Confederate gun-boats attacked the Federal fleet soon after daylight, capturing the Harriet Lane, the Westfield being blown up on account of grounding. Flags of truce were then raised on the fleet and by both parties on shore, Colonel Burrell sending his adjutant to the Federal gun-boats to request them to take off his command, as he could not defend the position. Almost immediately, however, an officer from General Magruder demanded the instant surrender of the three companies, threatening an attack with his entire force of over 5000 men and 30 pieces of artillery. The capitulation was therefore agreed upon and the three companies, with the colonel, surgeon, chaplain and Lieutenant Stowell of Company E were made prisoners, but Colonel Burrell was requested to retain his sword in recognition of the gallant defense which he had made with so small a force. The loss of the Union troops in action was but a few wounded, while the enemy confessed very many more casualties. Most of the enlisted men were paroled on the 18th of February, and eight days later, accompanied by the chaplain, who was unconditionally released, reached New Orleans, proceeding thence to Bayou Gentilly where they formed a camp for paroled prisoners, remaining unexchanged till the expiration of their term of service. The officers remained in captivity, Surgeon Cummings and Lieutenant Bartlett dying in prison during the summer, and the others being finally exchanged July 22, 1864.

Meantime, Lieutenant Colonel Stedman with his three companies aboard the Quincy met with various delays, so that New Orleans and Carrollton were not reached till the 29th of December, when they debarked and rested at Camp Mansfield till the 3d of January, embarking then under orders to join Colonel Burrell at Galveston, but on learning of his capture returned to Camp Mansfield, where

they were joined by the two companies on the Charles Osgood, which had reached New Orleans on the 1st of January and the following day sailed toward Galveston. The Shetucket, which was the poorest vessel of the four, narrowly escaped going to the bottom, and after numerous stops for repairs reached New Orleans on the 14th, and the seven companies of the regiment were at last united, the command being attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps. General T. W. Sherman commanded the division, and Colonel Farr of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts the brigade.

Companies C and H were detached from the regiment on the 15th, under command of Captain Leonard, and reported to Major Houston, chief engineer of the corps, by whom they were employed to construct a bastioned redoubt at Camp Parapet, in which work they were engaged till the early part of the following June. During that time Captain Leonard organized from the colored men engaged in constructing the fortifications a regiment known as the First Louisiana Engineers, a large number of the officers of which were commissioned from the enlisted men of the Forty-second. The five remaining companies were on the 26th ordered to Bayou Gentilly on the Ponchartrain Railroad, establishing themselves in Camp Farr, named in honor of the brigade commander. Three weeks later Company K, Lieutenant Harding, was detailed for duty in the engineer department of the corps, and thenceforth till near the end of the regiment's service performed arduous duty as pontoniers, laying and caring for bridges in connection with nearly every important movement in that part of the district. Their services at Port Hudson were especially valuable.

About the same time Company A was detailed to occupy two or three fortifications on the line of the railroad and in the vicinity, Company F was sent out to Lakeport, taking charge of some 15 miles of the lake shore; while Lieutenant Colonel Stedman assumed command of all these stations, the extended lines and varied range of duties requiring much tact and activity on the part of men and officers. For two months only two companies remained at the regimental head-quarters, and those were weakened by generous details; but by the 5th of June Company A and the two engineer companies had returned, and on the 9th a detail of 100 men under Captain Cook was sent to Brashear City and attached to a battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Stickney of the Forty-seventh Mas-

sachusetts. On the 20th, very early in the morning, 20 of these men embarked on a gun-boat as sharpshooters, and an hour or two later the balance were ordered to Lafourche Crossing, where an attack was expected. Beyond some artillery firing there was no fighting till the following day, when near sunset a section of artillery, supported by the detachment from the Forty-second under command of Lieutenant Tinkham advanced beyond the pickets and soon became engaged, fighting their way successfully back to the main line. The Confederate attack which followed was repulsed after some sharp fighting, the loss of Lieutenant Tinkham's command being one killed and three severely wounded, with one taken prisoner and paroled. Three days later the position at the Crossing was evacuated and the detachment rejoined the regiment soon after.

The garrison at Brashear City was attacked and captured on the 23d, including 46 members of the Forty-second Regiment, commanded by First Sergeant George W. Ballou, two of whom were killed and two severely wounded during the resistance. Of the prisoners all but two were paroled. The main body of the regiment was not engaged in battle; but the quality of its make-up was sufficiently attested by the honorable part taken by the detachments which encountered the enemy on the field of strife. The headquarters of the Forty-second, with the companies and parts of companies present were transferred to Lafayette Square in New Orleans on the 21st of June, and with the exception of one day at Camp Farr a week later, the regiment remained in the city till the 14th of July, the last two weeks of the time being quartered at the Custom House. It then moved to Algiers, and during the rest of the month was engaged in picketing the Opelousas Railroad, where it was rejoined by the detachments which had been absent during the recent months.

The arms and other government property in possession of the regiment were turned over to the proper officers on the 31st and transportation was taken on the steamer Continental for New York, which was reached August 8. Being transferred there to the steamer Commodore for Providence, the journey homeward was continued without delay, but early next morning the vessel ran upon the rocks at Point Judith and remained aground during the day. At night the regiment was transferred to the steamer City of Newport, and without further adventure debarked at Provi-

dence whence it went to Boston by rail on the 10th. The men were immediately furloughed till the 20th, when they re-assembled at Readville and were mustered out.

THE HUNDRED-DAYS' TERM.

This regiment was also one of those which in the summer of 1864 reorganized and went into service for 100 days that troops on garrison duty and like inactive service might go to the front for the assistance of the exhausted Union armies in the field at that momentous time. Its make-up was somewhat changed, some of the companies which had responded in 1862 having dropped out and others taking their places; while of the staff and line officers, few names re-appeared with the former rank. The new list was as follows:—

Colonel, Isaac S. Burrell of Roxbury; lieutenant colonel, Joseph Stedman of West Roxbury; major, Frederick G. Stiles of Worcester; surgeon, Albert B. Robinson of Holden; adjutant, Charles A. Davis, quartermaster, Alonzo J. Hodsdon; sergeant major, Jediah P. Jordan; all of Roxbury; quartermaster sergeant, Charles E. Noyes of Boston; commissary sergeant, Augustus C. Jordan of West Roxbury; hospital steward, Robert White, Jr., of Boston; principal musician, Thomas Bowe of Dorchester.

Company A, Boston—Captain, Warren French; first lieutenant, Charles W. Baxter; second lieutenant, Joseph M. Thomas.

Company B—Captain, Benjamin C. Tinkham; first lieutenant, George W. Ballou; second lieutenant, George E. Fuller, all of Medway.

Company C, Boston—Captain, Isaac B. White; first lieutenant, Joseph Sanderson, Jr.; second lieutenant, David C. Smith.

Company D—Captain, Samuel A. Waterman of Roxbury; first lieutenant, George H. Bates of Scituate; second lieutenant, Almon D. Hodges of Roxbury.

Company E—Captain, Augustus Ford of Worcester; first lieutenant, James Conner of West Boylston; second lieutenant, Frank H. Cook of Worcester.

Company F—Captain, Samuel S. Eddy; first lieutenant, Henry J. Jennings, both of Worcester; second lieutenant, Edward I. Galvin of North Brookfield.

Company G—Captain, Alanson H. Ward of Worcester; first lieutenant, Moses A. Aldrich of Uxbridge; second lieutenant, E. Lincoln Shattuck of Westboro.

Company H—Captain, George M. Stewart of Springfield; first lieutenant, Julius M. Lyon of Wales; second lieutenant, Joseph T. Spear of Westfield.

Company I—Captain, James T. Stevens of Braintree; first lieutenant, Edward Merrill, Jr., of Dorchester; second lieutenant, Charles A. Arnold of Braintree.

Company K—Captain, Benjamin R. Wales of Dorchester; first lieutenant, Alfred G. Gray of Roxbury; second lieutenant, Charles P. Hawley of Boston.

The regiment gathered at Readville, two of its companies being mustered on the 14th of July and others almost daily till the 22d, when the organization was completed, and two days later the command set out for Washington under Lieutenant Colonel Stedman, going by steamer from Boston. It was at about this time that Colonel Burrell returned from captivity, and after a short time at home he rejoined his regiment at Alexandria, Va., where its term of service was passed. It performed faithfully and creditably its part, which was principally in the form of guard and patrol duty, a detachment being for some time at Great Falls, Md., and large details being made for the guarding of supply trains to the Shenandoah valley. It was mustered out of service on the 11th of November, 1864.

THE FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

THE Forty-third, familiarly known as the "Tiger" Regiment, was an outgrowth of the Second Battalion, First Brigade, First Division, M. V. M., which volunteered for nine months' service and was sent to Camp Meigs at Readville to be recruited to a full regiment. In the camp, under command of General Pierce, were also the Forty-second, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Regiments and the Eleventh Battery. As the companies were filled they were mustered into service,—D, F and G on the 12th of September, 1862, and the others at various dates till the 11th of October, when the ten companies were completed, though detachments were mustered at intervals till near the close of the month, the mustering officer being Captain N. B. McLaughlen, U. S. A. Most of the field and staff were mustered on the 25th of October, and the roster of officers follows:—

Colonel, Charles L. Holbrook; lieutenant colonel, John C. Whiton, both of Boston; major, Everett Lane of Abington; surgeon, A. Carter Webber of Charlestown; assistant surgeon, Augustus Mason of Brighton; adjutant, James M. Whitney of West Roxbury; quartermaster, Henry A. Turner; chaplain, Jacob M. Manning, both of Boston; sergeant major, James E. Gilman of Chelsea; quartermaster sergeant, William W. Tuttle of Roxbury; commissary sergeant, Augustus C. Jordan of West Roxbury; hospital steward, William H. Mansfield of Roxbury.

Company A—Captain, Henry J. Hallgreen of Chelsea; first lieutenant, George Chadbourne of Roxbury; second lieutenant, Lucius A. Wheelock of Boston.

Company B—Captain, Edward G. Quincy; first lieutenant, William Jordan, both of Boston; second lieutenant, John C. Sanborn of Braintree.

Company C—Captain, William B. Fowle, Jr., of Boston; first lieutenant, Augustine Sanderson of Brighton; second lieutenant, John F. Thayer of Boston.

Company D—Captain, Thomas G. Whytal of West Roxbury; first lieutenant, Edward A. Sumner; second lieutenant, James Schouler, both of Dedham.

Company E—Captain, Henry Doane of Charlestown; first lieutenant, Joseph W. Paine of Roxbury; second lieutenant, Charles M. Upham of Chatham.

Company F—Captain, Charles W. Soule of Scituate; first lieutenant, Henry S. Bates of Marshfield; second lieutenant, Nathan S. Oakman of Hanover.

Company G—Captain, Josiah Soule, Jr.; first lieutenant, Lysander Poole; second lieutenant, Joseph B. Warne, all of Abington.

Company H, Chelsea—Captain, George B. Hanover; first lieutenant, William Bradbury; second lieutenant, D. C. Colesworthy, Jr.

Company I—Captain, George G. Tyler; first lieutenant, Robert Torry, Jr.; second lieutenant, Oliver H. Webber, all of Cambridge.

Company K—Captain, J. Emory Round of Cambridge; first lieutenant, Lucius P. Kimpton of West Roxbury; second lieutenant, John W. Fletcher of Chelsea.

The organization of the regiment being practically completed, it was armed with the Springfield rifle and ordered on the 24th of October to prepare to join the force in North Carolina under Major General Foster. It was not ready for departure, however, till the 5th of the following month, when it took cars to Boston, was reviewed on the Common and received its colors from the hands of Robert C. Winthrop, in behalf of the Boston Light Infantry Association. Late in the evening the command embarked on the steamer Merrimac, with one-half of the Forty-sixth Regiment, the transport anchoring near Deer Island in company with the Mississippi, carrying the rest of the Forty-sixth and the Forty-fifth. The Confederate cruiser Alabama being off the coast, it was not deemed safe for the unarmed steamers to put to sea with their important human freight till the gun-boat Huron, then undergoing repairs at the Charlestown navy-yard, was ready to escort them and they waited during a heavy storm from the east, which with snow and rain and a heavy sea made the anchorage in the harbor anything but delightful. The steamers being overcrowded, the Saxon was sent down and took on board the Forty-sixth.

The gun-boat finally appeared on the afternoon of the 10th and the flotilla at once began the slow trip, which ended at Beaufort at noon of the 15th, when the regiment debarked and took cars to Newbern. Marching thence two miles northwesterly along the course of the river Trent, it halted for the night on the spot where in a day or two it was very comfortably located in "Camp Rogers," which proved its permanent abiding place during nearly the entire

term of its sojourn in North Carolina. The regiment became a part of the First Brigade, First Division, of General Foster's command, the regiments with which it was brigaded being all from Massachusetts and comprising the Seventeenth, Twenty-third, Forty-fifth and Fifty-first, the brigade being commanded by Colonel Thomas J. C. Amory of the Seventeenth.

Company C having been sent to Beaufort (where it remained on duty till March 4, 1863), the remainder of the regiment set out on the 11th of December as a part of General Foster's Goldsboro expedition. At the battle of Kinston, on the 14th, it was under fire, and maneuvered somewhat on the field, but was not engaged and suffered no loss. It was more exposed at the battle of Whitehall on the 16th, where it was in support and lost one man killed and a few wounded, but without taking an active part in the contest. As the column drew near Goldsboro next day, the Forty-third were detached and sent under guidance of a staff officer several miles to the right, to Spring Bank Bridge, accompanied by a section of artillery and a company of cavalry. The bridge being burned as the force approached, a skirmish with the Confederates across the river ensued, in which the artillery and four companies of the Forty-third took part, the latter losing two killed and one mortally wounded. The other companies lay in reserve, and after midnight the regiment was directed to rejoin the column on its return march toward Newbern.

After this the organization remained in camp, with the exception of ordinary duties and some details, till the 17th of January, 1863, when with the other nine-months' regiments of the brigade it started for Trenton, a small village on the Trent some 25 miles to the northwest. The destination was reached the following day, but no enemy was found. Marching back on the 19th to Pollocksville, the regiment halted while Companies F and G went on with the rest of the column some eight miles in a southerly direction to Young's Cross Roads. After a very heavy rain-storm, the expedition returned on the 21st to the camps at Newbern.

In connection with the demonstration against Newbern by the enemy on the 13th and 14th of March, the regiment was put under marching orders during the night of the 13th, and early the following morning marched out upon the Kinston road, but was soon ordered back and remained till afternoon, when it again moved out some six miles and relieved the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, which

had been holding the Confederates in check. No further attack was made at that point, and late the next afternoon the regiment marched some miles further out, halting over night and continuing in the morning till a total distance of 15 miles from Newbern had been made. Then, as the cavalry scouts reported no enemy within several miles, the return march was taken up and Camp Rogers was reached late that afternoon.

Early in April the regiment took part in a movement intended for the relief of General Foster and a small force at Little Washington, then besieged by the Confederates. On the afternoon of the 7th it went aboard gun-boats and was carried across the Neuse, where it waited till General Spinola had gathered a force of some 10,000 men, when on the afternoon of the 8th it started upon the march, going some nine miles that day and continuing the movement the next. Soon after noon the enemy was encountered at Blount's Creek, the Seventeenth Massachusetts and the artillery engaging them while the Forty-third formed the support. After a sharp skirmish the Union forces were withdrawn and marched rapidly back to Newbern.

With a single day's rest the regiment went aboard a transport and sailed for the scene of the blockade in the Pamlico river below Little Washington, where it remained at anchor till the 14th, during which time some of its members volunteered to assist in running other craft through the blockade, some of them being wounded in the dangerous service. Afterward three companies landed at Hill's Point, the site of one of the strongest Confederate works, while the command, after sailing back to Newbern, was taken up to Little Washington, where it remained from the 18th to the 24th on duty. The entire regiment then returned by the steamer Long Island to Newbern, resting in camp from the 25th to the 27th, when as part of a considerable force it took cars at Newbern and went out some miles beyond Batchelder's Creek, whence after some repairs to the road and various demonstrations, it returned to the old camp at Newbern on the 1st of May.

During May and most of June the Forty-third remained in the vicinity of Newbern, often engaged in fatigue duty upon the forts and other fortifications thereabout, but having no part in marches or battle. The movement of the regiment northward began on the 24th of June, when it was ordered on board transports and pro-

ceeded with other troops of General Foster's command to Fortress Monroe for orders. Without disembarking the troops sailed up the York river to White House Landing, by way of demonstration, and on the 29th were ordered back to Fortress Monroe to await directions from Washington. Landing at Hampton the next day and going into camp till the 2d of July, the regiment was then ordered on board the steamer Kennebec, landing at Baltimore near Fort McHenry the following afternoon.

That night was passed in barracks, and during the 4th the regiment marched through the city to Camp Bradford on the north, where three days were passed. The term of service of most of the men had now expired, and there was some dissatisfaction at their being retained in the service; this coming to the knowledge of General Naglee, he gave the men individually the option of returning to their homes or of joining for brief service the Army of the Potomac, then in pursuit of Lee on his retreat from Gettysburg. Under this option 203 officers and men volunteered to go to the front, while the remainder of the regiment took cars on the 8th for Massachusetts, going by way of Philadelphia to New York, thence by boat to New Haven and rail by Springfield to Boston.

The volunteers for further service proceeded to Sandy Hook opposite Harper's Ferry, where they were detailed for provost duty, Major Lane being made provost marshal, General Naglee commanding the post. This duty continued till the 18th, when the detachment was relieved by the Nineteenth Maryland and started for Boston, having won the right to wear the badge of the First Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps. Boston was reached on the 21st by steamer from New York, where the detachment was received with honor. After a parade the men were furloughed until the 30th, when the regiment gathered in the camp at Readville and was mustered out of service.

THE FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

THE Forty-fourth Regiment was an outgrowth of the Fourth Battalion, M. V. M., which, having volunteered promptly and almost unanimously when the call was made for enlistments for the nine-months' quota, was sent to Camp Meigs at Readville, then commanded by General Peirce, to be transformed into a full regiment. This was quickly done; the camp was occupied during the last days of August, and on the 12th of September the several companies were mustered into the United States service with full ranks by Captain McLaughlen, U. S. A. The commissions of the officers bore date from that time, and the roster was as follows :—

Colonel, Francis L. Lee of Newton ; lieutenant colonel, Edward C. Cabot of Brookline ; major, Charles W. Dabney of West Roxbury ; surgeon, Robert Ware of Boston ; assistant surgeon, Theodore W. Fisher of Medway ; chaplain, Edward H. Hall of Plymouth ; adjutant, Wallace Hinckley of Lowell ; quartermaster, Francis Bush, Jr., of Boston ; sergeant major, William H. Bird of Roxbury ; quartermaster sergeant, Frederick S. Gifford of New Bedford ; commissary sergeant, Charles D. Woodbury of Boston ; hospital steward, William C. Brigham of New Bedford ; principal musician, George L. Babcock of Boston.

Company A—Captain, James M. Richardson of Hubbardston ; first lieutenant, Jared Coffin ; second lieutenant, Charles G. Kendall, both of Boston.

Company B, Newton—Captain, John M. Griswold ; first lieutenant, Frank H. Forbes ; second lieutenant, John A. Kenrick. (Forbes resigned a month later, Kenrick was promoted and Charles C. Soule of Brookline was commissioned second lieutenant.)

Company C—Captain, Jacob H. Lombard ; first lieutenant, George B. Lombard ; second lieutenant, James W. Briggs, all of Boston.

Company D—Captain, Henry D. Sullivan ; first lieutenant, James H. Blake, Jr. ; second lieutenant, Asa H. Stebbins, all of Boston.

Company E—Captain, Spencer W. Richardson ; first lieutenant, James S. Newell ; second lieutenant, James S. Cumston, all of Boston.

Company F—Captain, Charles Storrow of Boston ; first lieutenant,

Alfred S. Hartwell of Natick ; second lieutenant, Theodore E. Taylor of Newton.

Company G—Captain, Charles Hunt of Boston ; first lieutenant, James C. White of Milton ; second lieutenant, Frederick Odiorne of Boston.

Company H—Captain, William V. Smith ; first lieutenant, Edward C. Johnson, both of Boston ; second lieutenant, Albert R. Howe of Brookline.

Company I—Captain, Joseph R. Kendall ; first lieutenant, William D. Hooper ; second lieutenant, Benjamin F. Field, Jr., all of Boston.

Company K—Captain, Frank W. Reynolds of Boston ; first lieutenant, Richard H. Weld ; second lieutenant, Fred T. Brown, both of West Roxbury.

Colonel Lee had been promoted from major of the Fourth Battalion, and many of his associate officers were those who had formerly served under him in various capacities. The command was armed with the Enfield rifle, and through its commanding officer was presented by Miss Josie Gregg of Boston with an elegant national flag. Marching orders were received on the 2d of October, but did not take immediate effect. The regiment was reviewed by Governor Andrew on the 15th and one week later took cars for Boston, where with one-half of the Third Regiment it went aboard the transport Merrimac, destined for North Carolina.

A landing was made at Morehead City, near Beaufort, on the 26th, whence the journey to Newbern was made on platform cars during a rain-storm, giving the regiment an unpleasant introduction to active service. Quarters were secured in barracks north of the city, the command forming part of a brigade composed of the Twenty-fourth and Forty-fourth Massachusetts, Fifth Rhode Island and Tenth Connecticut. The brigade was commanded by Colonel Thomas G. Stevenson of the Twenty-fourth.

The warfare in North Carolina at that time largely consisted of expeditions from either side to feel the position of the enemy and occupy strategic points, and on one of these the Forty-fourth were soon engaged. On the 30th of October, as part of a large force under General Foster, the regiment went on board transports, sailing down the Neuse river into Pamlico Sound and ascending the Tar river to Washington, where they debarked next day, and on the 2d of November set forth on their march northward. Nearly 20 miles were covered that day, and about dusk the Confederates were found in some force at Rawles Mills or Little Creek, near

Williamston. They were in command of a ford in the midst of dense dark woods, and as Companies H and C, detached as skirmishers, undertook to cross the creek they were fired upon, but made the crossing and engaged the foe till their guns became useless, when they were relieved by Company E, supported by Company I. This little force fought its way to the top of a hill beyond the creek, and the ford being thus secured the column crossed and pushed its way slowly along most of the night, making but little progress, with some skirmishing, though the casualties of the Forty-fourth were confined to the skirmishers, being two killed and six wounded.

The march was continued the following morning, leading by way of Hamilton toward Tarboro, within a few miles of which it ended on the 5th, the column retracing its steps to Hamilton next day, and thence by easier stages back to Plymouth, where steamer was taken for Newbern and camp was reached after an absence of two weeks. The Massachusetts Thanksgiving Day was celebrated very appropriately on the 27th, after which the routine of camp life was not broken till the Goldsboro expedition, which left Newbern December 11, consisting of four brigades. The first engagement occurred at Kinston on the 14th, but it was fought and won before the Forty-fourth were called into service, they being merely in time to receive the surrender of a considerable number of prisoners. Two days later, on reaching Whitehall, it was found that a bridge across the creek had been burned, the southern troops being strongly posted on the opposite bank to dispute the crossing. The Forty-fourth took position behind a hill-crest on the Federal side of the stream but received a very severe fire, and were soon ordered back to the support of Belger's Battery, having lost eight killed and 14 wounded. In the battle near Goldsboro the following day the regiment was on the reserve, and after this event the column turned its steps toward Newbern once more, where it arrived on the 20th.

No other expedition in which it had part took place till the 1st of February, 1863, when the regiment marched to Plymouth, whence it moved out several miles through the country, gathering a large quantity of forage without adventure, reaching Newbern on the 10th. Companies B and F were at this time dispatched to Batchelder's Creek, for picket duty under Colonel Jones of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania, where they remained till the 1st of May. The quiet of camp life was stirred on the 14th of March by an attack on the

Union outposts on the east shore of the Neuse, and the day after the eight companies of the Forty-fourth present for duty started to reinforce the small garrison at Washington, a post of some importance at the confluence of the Tar and Pamlico rivers. On reaching the place Colonel Lee took command of the forces at Washington, consisting in addition to his own regiment of eight companies of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, two companies of loyal North Carolinians and one each of cavalry and artillery.

The Confederates began the siege of Washington on the 30th, on which date Companies A and G of the Forty-fourth, while making a reconnaissance across the river, nearly walked into an ambush and were fired upon, leaving three of Company G severely wounded, one fatally, in the hands of the enemy. Captain James M. Richardson was also badly wounded, and others slightly. The force withdrew to the town, and the enemy at once began the investment, firing their first shots into the place on the 1st of April. The small force of defenders and the few gun-boats in the river made so determined a resistance, however, that the besiegers were held at bay till the arrival of reinforcements on the 14th, when the Confederates retired.

During the occupation of Washington the Forty-fourth met with a severe loss in the death of their esteemed surgeon, Dr. Ware, from malarial fever. He was not only devoted to the interests of the men under his professional charge, but delighted to serve the inhabitants who needed his assistance, and in this manner is supposed to have contracted his own fatal disease.

Companies C, D and I, under Major Dabney, were taken on board the gun-boat Eagle on the evening of the 16th, and the following day landed at Hill's Point, on the south side of the Sound, eight miles below Washington, where they occupied and destroyed the Confederate fortifications, building defenses to guard against an attack from the land side and remaining till the 22d, when the detachment at Hill's Point was relieved by part of the Forty-third and that at Washington by the rest of the Forty-third and the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, and the regiment started back to Newbern once more. After passing one night in the barracks the command was sent into Newbern as provost guard, relieving the Forty-fifth, and in the somewhat irksome details of that duty passing the time till the expiration of its term of service.

The Forty-fourth were relieved by the Twenty-seventh on the 6th of June, and going by cars to Morehead City embarked on the transport steamers Guide and George Peabody. After a decidedly rough passage Boston was reached early in the morning of the 10th, when the returning regiment paraded under escort, received a cordial welcome from Mayor Lincoln and the city government of Boston, and was furloughed until the 16th. Re-assembling then at Readville, the command passed three days in camp, when it was mustered out of the United States service and disbanded. Owing to the danger of a draft riot, however, the state authorities on the 14th of July called on the Forty-fourth, with other militia organizations. They reported promptly and remained on duty for a week.

THE FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

THE Forty-fifth, from the fact that its field and many of its line officers had been prominently identified with the First Company of Cadets, was known as the "Cadet Regiment." It was one of those recruited for nine months' service at Camp Meigs, Readville. Eight of the companies were mustered on the 26th of September, 1862, and the others on the 7th of October; though additions were made later to bring the command up to the maximum. The field and staff were commissioned October 8, and mustered the 28th. Though the officers were largely from Boston and the immediate vicinity, over 200 cities and towns of the state were represented in the ranks of the regiment. The original roster of officers follows:—

Colonel, Charles R. Codman; lieutenant colonel, Oliver W. Peabody; major, Russell Sturgis, Jr.; surgeon, Samuel Kneeland; assistant surgeon, Joshua B. Treadwell; chaplain, Andrew L. Stone, all of Boston; adjutant, Gershom C. Winsor of Brookline; quartermaster, Francis A. Dewson of Newton; sergeant major, Henry G. Wheelock of Walpole, N. H.; quartermaster sergeant, Arthur Reed; commissary sergeant, Charles F. Richardson; hospital steward, Edward Wigglesworth, Jr., all of Boston.

Company A—Captain, George P. Denny; first lieutenant, George E. Pond, both of Boston; second lieutenant, Edward B. Richardson of Brookline.

Company B—Captain, Joseph M. Churchill of Milton; first lieutenant, William S. Bond of West Roxbury; second lieutenant, Abijah Hollis of Milton.

Company C—Captain, Edward J. Minot of Boston; first lieutenant, Harrison Gardner of Newton; second lieutenant, Lewis R. Whittaker of Franklin.

Company D—Captain, Nathaniel Willis Bumstead; first lieutenant, Samuel Thaxter; second lieutenant, Cyrus A. Sears, all of Boston.

Company E—Captain, Thomas H. Wales, Jr.; first lieutenant, Alpheus H. Hardy; second lieutenant, J. Frank Emmons, all of Boston.

Company F—Captain, Edward F. Deland; first lieutenant, Samuel C. Ellis, both of Boston; second lieutenant, Theodore C. Hurd of Framingham.

Company G—Captain, Joseph Murdock of Roxbury; first lieutenant, Theodore A. Thayer of Boston; second lieutenant, Benjamin H. Ticknor of West Roxbury.

Company H—Captain, Lewis W. Tappan, Jr., of West Roxbury; first lieutenant, Alfred Winsor, Jr., of Brookline; second lieutenant, Albert K. Post of New York.

Company I—Captain, Charles O. Rich; first lieutenant, John D. Thompson; second lieutenant, Edward R. Bladgen, all of Boston.

Company K—Captain, George H. Homans; first lieutenant, Charles A. Walker, both of Boston; second lieutenant, John H. Robinson of Newton.

The regiment was ordered on the 24th of October to prepare for departure to North Carolina, and on the 5th of November embarked on the transport steamer Mississippi. Some days of waiting followed in Boston harbor, made more tedious by the prevalence of a heavy storm, but the Mississippi, in company with two other steamers carrying the Forty-third and Forty-sixth Regiments, finally sailed under the protection of a gun-boat and reached Beaufort on the 15th. The regiment was at once transported by rail to Newbern and assigned to Colonel Amory's Brigade, consisting of the Seventeenth and Twenty-third Regiments, to which the Forty-third and Fifty-first were added on their arrival—a fine brigade of Massachusetts volunteers. Camp was established on the bank of the Trent some two miles from Newbern, where the command remained without incident until the 12th of December. On that date the eight companies in camp (C having been detached for special duty at Morehead City and G to Fort Macon) set forth upon the Goldsboro expedition. Two days later, in the battle of Kinston, the regiment was engaged, winning much praise for its gallantry and efficiency. Being ordered to charge the enemy, it advanced steadily over difficult ground, through a swampy forest under a severe cross fire, driving the Confederates from their position, suffering a loss of 15 killed and 43 wounded. On the 16th, at Whitehall, the Forty-fifth again bore an honorable part, fighting the Confederates across the creek, the bridge having been burned, and losing four killed and 16 wounded, among the former being Color Sergeant Theodore Parkman of Boston. In the action at Goldsboro on the following day the regiment was not actively engaged, and after the burning

of the railroad bridge across the Neuse at that point by the Union troops the return march was begun, the command reoccupying their former camps near Newbern on the 21st.

Some two weeks later Company I relieved Company C on duty at Morehead City and later went to Fort Macon. On the 17th of January, 1863, the regiment, with two other nine-months' organizations, took part in a reconnaissance as far as Trenton, returning to camp after an absence of five days without having encountered the enemy, but having suffered much from heavy storms and consequent difficulty of marching. On the 26th it was detailed for provost guard at Newbern, were it remained till the 25th of April, when it returned to the brigade and went into camp on the Neuse near the mouth of the Trent.

Two days later Amory's Brigade took part in an expedition, marching on the 27th to Core Creek, 15 miles from Newbern on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Next morning Colonel Codman, acting under orders, sent Companies C and H under Major Sturgis up the railroad, while Company D was sent out on a cross road to communicate with another column under General Palmer. About noon Colonel Codman with the balance of his regiment and the Seventeenth Massachusetts followed up the railroad, and after joining the force under Major Sturgis pushed along toward the junction of the railroad and the Dover road, driving the enemy's pickets from point to point and finally encountering a considerable body near the junction behind an earthwork. After a sharp skirmish fire the regiment, supported by the Seventeenth, charged the works, driving out the enemy and planting the flag of the Forty-fifth in triumph on the intrenchments. The loss of the regiment was one killed and four wounded.

The object of the expedition being accomplished the column returned to camp, and the Forty-fifth took no further part in active campaigning. They remained encamped near Fort Spinola till June 24, when they proceeded to Morehead City, and embarking on the steamers Spalding and Tillie sailed by way of Fortress Monroe for Boston. That city was reached on the 30th, the regiment being formally welcomed and proceeding to camp at Readville, where it was mustered out of the United States service on the 8th of July.

THE FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

THE Forty-sixth Regiment was composed of Hampden County men and was recruited largely through the efforts of Rev. George Bowler of Westfield, who was made its first colonel. Camp N. P. Banks at Springfield was the place of rendezvous, and there the different companies gathered during September and October, the camp being commanded by Colonel Walker of Springfield. As the companies filled they were mustered—Company I on the 24th of September, A, C, D and F on the following day, four more on the 15th of October and K on the 22d, completing the regiment. The field and staff were mustered on the 30th, the following being the original roster of officers:—

Colonel, George Bowler of Westfield; lieutenant colonel, William S. Shurtleff of Springfield; major, Lucius B. Walkley; surgeon, James H. Waterman, both of Westfield; assistant surgeon, Thomas Gilfillan of Cummington; chaplain, George W. Gorham of Holyoke; adjutant, James G. Smith of Chicopee; quartermaster, Henry M. Morehouse of Springfield; sergeant major, Joseph F. Field of Westfield; quartermaster sergeant, George B. Pierce of Holyoke; commissary sergeant, Alfred J. Newton of Monson; hospital steward, John R. Greenleaf of Ware.

Company A, Springfield—Captain, Samuel B. Spooner; first lieutenant, Lewis A. Tifft; second lieutenant, Daniel J. Marsh.

Company B—Captain, Daniel E. Kingsbury; first lieutenant, Henry Wheeler, second lieutenant, Amos O. Kenney, all of Holyoke.

Company C—Captain, Andrew Campbell 2d; first lieutenant, Joseph C. Noble, second lieutenant, Joseph T. Spear, all of Westfield.

Company D—Captain, David E. Grimes; first lieutenant, George H. Knapp; second lieutenant, David Bronson, all of Chicopee.

Company E—Captain, James M. Justin of Granville; first lieutenant, Charles U. Ely of West Springfield; second lieutenant, Lathrop Lee of Southwick.

Company F—Captain, Russell H. Conwell of Worthington; first lieutenant, Horace Heath of Russell; second lieutenant, Charles Fay of Chester.

Company G—Captain, Francis D. Lincoln of Brimfield; first lieutenant, George H. Howe of Monson; second lieutenant, Julius M. Lyon of Wales.

Company H—Captain, Francis C. Cook of Palmer; first lieutenant, William Shaw of Belchertown; second lieutenant, George S. Dixon of Monson.

Company I—Captain, William G. Leonard of Wilbraham; first lieutenant, Reuben DeWitt of Agawam; second lieutenant, N. Saxton Cooley of Longmeadow.

Company K—Captain, John Avery of Westfield; first lieutenant, Elisha C. Tower of Worthington; second lieutenant, George M. Stewart of Wales.

The regiment being filled to its maximum left camp on the 5th of November for Boston where it embarked for Newbern, N. C. At first the command was divided between the steamers Merrimac and Mississippi, carrying the Forty-third and Forty-fifth Regiments respectively, five companies going aboard each transport; but this disposition crowded both steamers uncomfortably, and before sailing the steamer Saxon took on board seven of the companies, one being left on the Merrimac and two on the Mississippi. In this manner the trip to North Carolina was made, Newbern being reached on the 15th, when the regiment was assigned to Colonel Horace C. Lee's Brigade, consisting of the Third, Fifth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh and Forty-sixth Massachusetts Regiments. The regimental camp was established on the right bank of the Neuse, near the town. Soon after Companies A and K, under command of Captain Spooner, were detailed for duty at Newport Barracks, a station on the railroad between Newbern and Beaufort.

The first active service of the command was in connection with the Goldsboro expedition. Starting on the morning of the 11th of December, the regiment held its place in the brigade column till 9 o'clock of the 13th, when it was detached with one section of the Twenty-fourth New York Battery, to guard the direct road to Kinston and some connecting roads, while the main column made a detour to the left. This position was held during the day, and at dusk an order was received to advance four miles toward Kinston, which was promptly executed, other cross roads being guarded at that point. Rejoining the main column next morning, the regiment during the battle of Kinston supported a battery, but was not actively engaged. In the fight at Whitehall on the 16th it was at first directed to engage the enemy across the creek, but after 50 men

were detailed as sharp-shooters the regiment resumed its place in the column marching toward Goldsboro. The Wilmington Railroad at the point of its crossing the Neuse being reached next day, the battle of Goldsboro opened, the Forty-sixth supporting Belger's Battery without casualty. The bridge being burned and the track destroyed, the Union troops began to retire; but as the enemy threatened the rear guard the Forty-sixth retraced their steps and took position near the Third Massachusetts, where they remained under artillery fire till the demonstration ceased, losing one killed and three wounded. One of the sharp-shooters at Whitehall was also wounded.

A march of three days took the regiment back to its former camp near Newbern. During the expedition it had been commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Shurtleff. Colonel Bowler, though too ill to assume command, accompanied the regiment to Kinston, when he was obliged to return to camp, and on the 23d of January he resigned his commission, Lieutenant Colonel Shurtleff, Major Walkley and Captain Spooner being promoted in regular order. At this time Company A returned from its detached duty, being relieved by Company F, and the camp of the regiment was changed to a point near the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers. There was the usual drill and much fatigue work on the fortifications, but the regiment was not again engaged in active campaigning till March, when the Confederates began to threaten Newbern.

Near night of the 13th of that month, the Forty-sixth, with the Fifth and Twenty-fifth and Belger's Battery, were sent out on the Trent road under Colonel Lee to hold in check a column of the enemy which had captured an outpost at Deep Gully, eight miles from Newbern. Next morning, after the skirmishers of the two forces were engaged, the Forty-sixth and Fifth were ordered back to Newbern, another rebel column having appeared and opened an attack near the city on the north bank of the Neuse. Reaching camp about noon, the regiment remained under arms till near night, when it was again sent out to Deep Gully, but found the foe retiring, and after following him for some distance returned to camp, three days after leaving it.

Leaving Companies A and I under Major Spooner, the remaining six companies of the Forty-sixth, with the Twenty-fifth and Lee's Battery, were sent to Plymouth, on the Roanoke river,—an import-

ant post threatened by the enemy and defended only by four companies of infantry, a few cavalry and some gun-boats in the river. On reaching the place Colonel Pickett of the Twenty-fifth took command and at once set his entire force to strengthening the defenses, which they were allowed to do unmolested, the enemy meeting with no success in their siege operations at Little Washington, where their most earnest effort was put forth, and so finally abandoning hostile demonstrations in that section. The region being districted, and General Wessells with his brigade taking charge of the "District of the Roanoke," including Plymouth, the Forty-sixth returned to Newbern May 8, going into barracks near the town.

On the 21st the regiment with the rest of the brigade took part in an expedition against a detachment of the enemy known to be posted at Gum Swamp, eight miles from Kinston. Before reaching the swamp the force divided, two regiments by a circuitous route seeking the rear of the Confederate position, while the Forty-sixth, Fifth and Twenty-fifth approached from the front, moving up about midnight and driving in the outposts, the Forty-sixth supporting a battery in the center of the Union line of battle. After some skirmishing on the morning of the 22d the fire of the two regiments in the rear was heard, when a simultaneous charge was made, driving out the Confederates in confusion. The column then started on its return, being harassed somewhat by the enemy but reaching Newbern the following day without serious encounter.

The two companies—A and I—left behind when the regiment went to Plymouth had taken an honorable part in the defense of Newbern at that time, and early in May were sent to Batchelder's Creek to serve on outpost duty under Colonel Jones of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania. This place was attacked on the 23d of May, Colonel Jones was killed and most of his command thrown into confusion; but Captain Tifft with his own company and part of Company I held an advanced redoubt long after the rest of the Union soldiers had fallen back some two miles, until finally discovered by a reconnoitering party and relieved. Sergeant A. S. Bryant of Company A was made sergeant major and received a medal from Congress for bravery on this occasion. Six days later a scouting party of nine sent out from these two companies was captured by guerrillas, but the men were fortunately soon paroled.

As the term of service of the Forty-sixth neared its close over

100 of the members enlisted in the Second Heavy Artillery Regiment, then being formed largely from among the nine-months' regiments. During the night of the 23d of June orders were received for the regiment to embark at short notice for Fortress Monroe, which it did the following night; but owing to storms and delays did not reach its destination till the 28th. It then prepared for a campaign under General Dix, but it being found that that officer did not wish for troops whose term had so nearly expired, General Naglee, who arrived next day suggested that the regiment volunteer for service during Lee's invasion of the North. This was agreed to, and the Forty-sixth, with the Eighth and Fifty-first were ordered by General Halleck to report to General Schenck at Baltimore.

Reaching that city on the 1st of July, the regiment was assigned to the brigade of General E. B. Tyler, commanding the defenses of Baltimore, and was stationed at Camp Bradford, near the outskirts of the city, where it remained doing provost and guard duty till the 6th when it was attached to a brigade commanded by General H. S. Briggs and took the cars to Monocacy Junction, near Frederick. Marching to the city and reporting to General French, it was ordered back to its brigade and continued on to Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry. During the night of the 7th it took position on Maryland Hights, where it remained, picketing the Sharpsburg road, till the 11th, when General Briggs was ordered to join the First Corps, Army of the Potomac. The 25 miles were marched in 16 hours, almost without a halt for rest, the brigade taking its assigned position at the right of the Union lines beyond Funkstown. There it remained for 24 hours, momentarily expecting to take part in a great battle; but that expectation vanished when it became known on the morning of the 14th that Lee's army was again in Virginia.

Moving southward with the Army of the Potomac, the regiment reached Berlin on the 16th and rested till the 18th, when the First Corps began crossing the ponton bridge into Virginia. The Forty-sixth in the column were but a few rods from the river when orders were received to proceed immediately to Massachusetts to be mustered out of service. Obeying at once, the regiment went by rail via Baltimore and New York to Springfield, where it arrived on the morning of July 21. The men were furloughed for a week, when the command reassembled on Hampden Park and was mustered out of the service by Captain Gardner of the United States Army.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

THE Forty-Seventh Regiment, familiarly known as the "Merchants' Guard Regiment," was recruited through the efforts of Lucius B. Marsh, a prominent Boston merchant, gathering at Camp Edwin M. Stanton in Boxford, where the various companies were filled and mustered—A and B on the 19th of September, 1862, three more by the 23d, while the other five followed at various dates during October, from the 9th to the 31st. The field and staff were mustered on the 7th of November and on the 11th the regiment was transferred to Camp Meigs at Readville. From each camp numerous desertions occurred,—the regiment in that respect being quite unfortunate. On the 29th of November orders were received to report to New York, where the Banks expedition was gathering, which it did with the following roster of officers:—

Colonel, Lucius B. Marsh of Boston; lieutenant colonel, Albert Stickney of Cambridge; major, Austin S. Cushman of New Bedford; surgeon, John Blackmer of Somerville; assistant surgeon, Frederic W. Mercer; chaplain, George P. Hepworth, both of Boston; adjutant, Eli C. Kinsley of Cambridge; quartermaster, George N. Nichols of Roxbury; sergeant major, George P. How of Concord; quartermaster sergeant, Joseph H. Wellman of Boston; commissary sergeant, Henry L. Wheeler of Concord; hospital steward, Charles Lee Foster of North Andover; principal musician, William M. Wright of Pepperell.

Company A, Cambridge—Captain, Alpheus Hyatt; first lieutenant, Charles B. Stevens; second lieutenant, Stephen S. Harris.

Company B, Cambridge—Captain, John W. McGregor; first lieutenant, Jared Shepard; second lieutenant, Edward B. P. Kinsley.

Company C, Attleboro—Captain, Lemuel T. Starkey, first lieutenant, Frank S. Draper; second lieutenant, Everett S. Horton.

Company D, New Bedford—Captain, Joseph Burt, Jr.; first lieutenant, William H. Topham; second lieutenant, Samuel J. Blain.

Company E, Charlestown—Captain, Charles Callender; first lieutenant, Charles G. Pease; second lieutenant, Benjamin F. Hatch.

Company F, Boston—Captain, John P. Burbeck; first lieutenant, George L. Shaw; second lieutenant, John J. Currier.

Company G, Concord—Captain, Richard Barrett; first lieutenant, Humphrey H. Buttrick; second lieutenant, George F. Hale.

Company H—Captain, Samuel O. Laforest of South Boston; first lieutenant, Granville G. Redding; second lieutenant, Charles B. Spencer, both of Roxbury.

Company I—Captain, Edward L. Bird of Boston; first lieutenant, Albert H. Townsend; second lieutenant, William B. Rand, both of East Boston.

Company K—Captain, Josiah A. Osgood of Chelsea; first lieutenant, Lewis E. Munroe of Roxbury; second lieutenant, James W. Converse of West Roxbury.

The regiment went into camp on Long Island and waited there some three weeks for transportation, when with other troops to the number of 2,000 it went aboard the steamer Mississippi on the 21st of December and the following day sailed for New Orleans, touching at Ship Island, and reaching its destination on the evening of the 31st. Reporting to General Banks on the 1st of January, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Carrollton, where it reported to General T. W. Sherman, debarking next day and going into Camp Kearny, of which Colonel Marsh took command. On the 11th of January, 1863, the Forty-seventh were ordered to United States Barracks, in the lower part of New Orleans, and marched to that point, proceeding the following day to the Louisiana Lower Cotton Press, three or four miles further, but returning on the 14th to the Barracks and relieving the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, Colonel Marsh taking command of the post. Four companies were detailed for special service, and Company B as guard for commissary and ordnance stores, on which duty it continued till the term of service expired.

Company E was detailed for provost duty at Thibodeaux on the 4th of February, and the remaining companies were ordered to the Cotton Press. The regiment being thus scattered, Lieutenant Colonel Stickney was given an active command, serving at Brashear City, Thibodeaux, Lafourche Crossing and other points with credit, while the legal ability of Major Cushman was given scope on the Sequestration Committee. The detached companies, with the exception of B, were called in on the 12th of March, and the regiment was ordered to the Metaire Race-course, an especially unhealthy place, being surrounded by stagnant pools and marshes.

Colonel Marsh took command of the post, the force comprising several batteries of artillery, and much attention was given to improving the regiment in drill and discipline. Companies D and H went across Lake Ponchartrain twice, capturing a steamer, a schooner and other property, including a quantity of cotton.

On the 19th of May, Colonel Marsh with his command was ordered to Camp Parapet, where he relieved General Dorr and took command of the post, consisting of numerous detachments of artillery and other troops, the line of defenses being some 30 miles in length. Soon after taking command Colonel Marsh recruited a company of negroes for service in the swamps, to which additions were made till the Second Louisiana Engineer Regiment was nearly filled, and its officers came largely from the membership of the Forty-seventh, the contraband camp furnishing most of the enlisted men.

Camp Parapet was occupied by the regiment during the siege of Port Hudson, after which, the term of enlistment having expired, the command received orders to return home, sailing on the 5th of August from Carrollton in the steamer Continental. Cairo, Ill., was reached on the 13th, and thence the journey to Boston was made by rail, the regiment reaching the latter city on the morning of the 18th and receiving an enthusiastic reception. The experience of this regiment was peculiar. It was not in action during its service; its single fatal casualty was the killing of one man by guerrillas, while but 24, including the hospital steward, had died from disease. The men being furloughed till the 1st of September gathered then at Readville and were mustered out of the service by Captain Brown, U. S. A.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

THE Forty-eighth Regiment was intended for an Essex county nine-months' organization, and eight companies had been gathered at Camp Landers in Wenham, when the necessity for sending forward the troops intended for the "Banks Expedition" led to a modification of the original plan. Two of the companies were detached and assigned to the Fourth Regiment to bring it to the required standard, while the six companies remaining were transferred to Camp Meigs at Readville. There they were joined by four Irish companies from Camp Joe Hooker at Lakeville, which had been recruited by James O'Brien with the intention of forming a regiment of that nationality, and after considerable difficulty, during which many of the O'Brien recruits deserted, the regiment was organized and officered, Mr. O'Brien being made lieutenant colonel. Company A was mustered the 16th of September, 1862, and six other companies by the 1st of October, but it was not till the 9th of December that Company K, barely filled to the minimum, was ready for the mustering officer, and additions were made at later dates. The field and staff were mustered December 8, and the roster was as follows:—

Colonel, Eben F. Stone of Newburyport; lieutenant colonel, James O'Brien of Charlestown; major, George Wheatland of Salem; surgeon, Yorick G. Hurd of Amesbury; assistant surgeon, Francis F. Brown of Sudbury; chaplain, Samuel J. Spaulding of Newburyport; adjutant, F. Gilbert Ogden of Boston; quartermaster, Horace W. Durgin of Salem; sergeant major, John W. Ricker of Newburyport; quartermaster sergeant, John G. Robinson of Salem; commissary sergeant, James W. Currier of Newburyport; hospital steward, Elisha M. White of Charlestown.

Company A, Newburyport—Captain, Calvin M. Woodward; first lieutenant, Ira F. Lawry; second lieutenant, Charles P. Morrison.

Company B—Captain, Eben P. Stanwood of West Newbury; first lieutenant, Henry G. Rollins of Groveland; second lieutenant, Moses B. Merrill of West Newbury.

Company C—Captain, William S. Pettingill of East Salisbury; first lieutenant, John O. Currier of Amesbury Mills; second lieutenant, Samuel Coffin of East Salisbury.

Company D—Captain, Benjamin F. Noyes of Newbury; first lieutenant, William Lord 4th, of Ipswich; second lieutenant, James Wilson of Topsfield.

Company E—Captain, Charles Howes of Essex; first lieutenant, Charles Saunders; second lieutenant, Charles J. Lee, both of Salem.

Company F—Captain, Edgar J. Sherman of Lawrence; first lieutenant, Francis M. Smith of Lynn; second lieutenant, Nicholas N. Noyes of Amesbury.

Company G—Captain, Robinson N. Schoff of East Salisbury; first lieutenant, William E. Rudderham of Quincy; second lieutenant, John S. O'Brien of Boston.

Company H—Captain, James C. Rogers of Chelsea; first lieutenant, Peter O. C. Frawley of Lowell; second lieutenant, James Maginnis of Belmont.

Company I, —Captain, Frank M. Smith of Lynn; first lieutenant, John Reade of Milford; second lieutenant, William J. Hartnett of Dedham.

Company K—Captain, J. Scott Todd of Rowley; first lieutenant, Leach Clark; second lieutenant, Henry J. Bellen, both of Boston.

The regiment went to New York on the 27th of December, and on the 29th went aboard the steamer Constellation under orders to join General Banks's forces in Louisiana. Sailing on the 4th of January, 1863, for Fortress Monroe, the vessel was detained there for seven days, when it resumed the voyage and reached New Orleans February 1. The regiment was transferred to the steamer New Brunswick on the 3d and sailed for Baton Rouge, where it was quartered at Camp Banks, being brigaded with the Twenty-first Maine and One Hundred and Sixteenth New York. The brigade —to which the Forty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment was presently added—was the First of the First Division, Nineteenth Corps. General Augur commanded the division and Colonel E. P. Chapin of the One Hundred and Sixteenth the brigade.

The first service of the regiment, apart from routine duties, came on the 13th of March, when long before daybreak it started out with a colored regiment and some cavalry on a reconnaissance. Going by transports to Springfield Landing, the force debarked under cover of the guns of Farragut's fleet, floundered for half a mile through the tidewater which covered the road from the landing to the bluff, some of the way up to the men's waists, then formed the line of march and penetrated as far as the junction of the

Springfield and Bayou Sara roads, the cavalry driving in the enemy's pickets but finding no call for the services of the infantry. Having advanced to within five miles of the Confederate lines about Port Hudson, the column returned to Baton Rouge. At Montecino Bayou on the return the expedition met the head of Grover's Division, which was en route for a demonstration against the land defenses of Port Hudson, and on the following day the Forty-eighth took its place in the rear of the column, as guard to the baggage train. After the diversion General Banks returned to Montecino Bayou, where his army encamped for a few days, and on the 20th the Forty-eighth returned to their camp at Baton Rouge. At this time most of the troops were withdrawn from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, whence they were to operate in other portions of Louisiana, leaving only the First and Third Brigades of Augur's Division at the former place, so that the Union lines were contracted and the camp of the regiment was moved into the town.

This position was occupied till the 18th of May without any important event, when the regiment reported to Colonel Dudley, commanding the Third Brigade, and was attached to his command for the advance toward Port Hudson. That movement began on the 21st, the brigade leading the column, and when near Plains Store a hostile battery checked the advance. This was soon driven back, and not long afterward a section of Arnold's Battery was planted on the direct road from the Store to Port Hudson and the Forty-eighth were detailed to support it, the line extending across the road and the regiment being directed to bivouac there for the night, the understanding being that the flanks were adequately protected by other troops. Fire was presently opened by a battery of the enemy in front, and while the regiment was lying low to avoid the missiles a column of infantry passed the flank of the prostrate line and gained its rear, being only discovered when with a yell it opened a heavy musket fire at short range. The Forty-eighth were unavoidably thrown into some confusion, and fell back to the Store, while two regiments of the First Brigade advanced against the assailants, who retired without further conflict to the Port Hudson fortifications. The total loss of the regiment was 20, of whom two were killed, seven wounded and the rest taken prisoners.

On the 25th Augur's Division moved up the Bayou Sara road and took its place for the investment of Port Hudson. A general

assault of the works being ordered for the 27th, the division was called on for 200 volunteers for a storming party and the Forty-eighth promptly furnished nearly one-half that number, including Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien, 15 line officers and 77 enlisted men. One-half of this force was intended to carry fascines for filling the ditch, while the others were to dash across and mount the enemy's works. The approach to the hostile position was so difficult, however, that storming party and main lines became mingled, and all finally broke and fell back without reaching the works, after suffering severely. Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien was shot dead while cheering forward his forlorn hope early in the engagement, and the regiment lost six others killed and 41 wounded.

After the failure of this assault regular approaches by siege began, and after serving in the duties required by the undertaking till the 5th of June the regiment was ordered back to Plains Store for guard duty, where it remained until the 13th. It was then ordered to the left and temporarily attached to Emory's Third Division, commanded by General Dwight in the illness of Emory, and on the 14th formed part of the assaulting column of that division, making a strong demonstration to cover a more determined attack by the other divisions. Some ground was gained, but no impression made on the intrenchments at any point, the loss of the Forty-eighth being two killed and 11 wounded. The following day the regiment returned to its brigade, with which it shared the toil and exposure of the remainder of the siege, but without further loss by battle. Disease wasted the command, in common with all others, among the victims being Lieutenant Maginnis, who died June 21.

Port Hudson surrendered on the 9th of July, and that evening Augur's Division, under command of General Weitzel, sailed down the river on transports, debarking next morning at Donaldsonville, a short distance below which place the Confederates had planted batteries behind the levees cutting off communication with New Orleans. On the 13th the First and Third Brigades of Augur's Division moved up the right bank of the Bayou Lafourche under command of Colonel Dudley, with a detachment from Grover's Division on the left bank. After proceeding three or four miles the enemy was encountered in force with artillery, and as it was not intended to bring on an engagement the Union forces began to fall back. Those on the left bank making better time than

Augur's men, the latter were exposed to a flank fire from across the stream, by which three of the Forty-eighth were killed and seven wounded; and in extricating itself the regiment lost 23 captured. The enlisted men were paroled and soon returned to duty, but the two officers, Lieutenants Wilson and Bassett, were taken to Texas and remained in captivity some time longer.

In the open fields near Donaldsonville, the regiment went into camp till the 1st of August, when it returned to Baton Rouge, re-occupied its former camp till the 9th, when it went aboard the transport Sunny South and the following day sailed up the river for Cairo. Reaching that point on the 17th, the command took cars for Boston, where it arrived on the morning of the 23d. The men were furloughed till the 3d of September, while the final papers were prepared, when they re-assembled at Camp Lander and were mustered out.

THE FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

THE Forty-ninth Regiment was composed of troops from Berkshire County enlisted under the call of August 4, 1862, for nine months' service. The first rendezvous was at Camp Briggs, Pittsfield, to which the various companies repaired as their ranks were filled, each coming in with a complete company organization, the officers of the nine-months' troops having been elected by vote of the commands on the militia system. Company A, of Pittsfield, which had been waiting for a few days, using Burbank Hall for barracks, took possession of the camp on its vacation by the Thirty-seventh Regiment, September 7, and other companies followed so promptly that on the 18th and 19th of that month the first seven were mustered into the national service and Captain William F. Bartlett of the Twentieth Regiment took command of the post. On the 14th of October the last company arrived, and on the 28th the muster-in of the regiment was completed. Camp was quitted November 7 for more comfortable quarters in the barracks at Camp Wool, Worcester, where the Fifty-first Regiment also sojourned, the camp being under command of Colonel G. H. Ward. A formal election for field officers was held by the line officers on the 10th, and the result was the following original roster:—

Colonel, William F. Bartlett of Pittsfield; lieutenant colonel, Samuel B. Sumner of Great Barrington; major, Charles T. Plunkett of Pittsfield; surgeon, Frederick Winsor of Boston; assistant surgeon, Albert R. Rice of Springfield; adjutant, Benjamin C. Miflin of Boston; quartermaster, Henry B. Brewster; sergeant major, Henry J. Wylie, both of Pittsfield; quartermaster sergeant, George E. Howard of Lanesboro; commissary sergeant, H. H. Northrop of Cheshire; hospital steward, Albert J. Morey of Lee; drum major, E. N. Merry of Pittsfield.

Company A, Pittsfield—Captain, Israel C. Weller; first lieutenant, George W. Clark; second lieutenant, Frederick A. Francis.

Company B—Captain, Charles R. Garlick of Lanesboro; first lieu-

tenant, Charles W. Kniffin of West Stockbridge; second lieutenant, Robert R. Noble of Williamstown.

Company C—Captain, George R. Lingenfelter of Pittsfield; first lieutenant, Daniel B. Foster of Cheshire; second lieutenant, William W. Wells of Pittsfield.

Company D, Great Barrington—Captain, Samuel J. Chaffee; first lieutenant, Joseph Tucker; second lieutenant, Thomas Siggins.

Company E—Captain, Horace D. Train of Sheffield; first lieutenant, Robert T. Sherman of Egremont; second lieutenant, H. Dwight Sissons of New Marlboro.

Company F—Captain, Benjamin A. Morey of Lee; first lieutenant, Edson T. Dresser of Stockbridge; second lieutenant, George H. Sweet of Tyringham.

Company G—Captain, Francis W. Parker of Adams; first lieutenant, Robert B. Harvie of Williamstown; second lieutenant, Henry M. Lyons of Adams.

Company H—Captain, Augustus V. Shannon of Lee; first lieutenant, Burton D. Deming of Sandisfield; second lieutenant, DeWitt S. Smith of Lee.

Company I—Captain, Zenas C. Rennie of Pittsfield; first lieutenant, Leroy S. Kellogg of Lee; second lieutenant, William Nichols of Williamstown.

Company K—Captain, Byron Weston of Lee; first lieutenant, Roscoe C. Taft of Sheffield; second lieutenant, Isaac E. Judd of Egremont.

Camp Wool was quitted on the 29th of November, the regiment going by rail to Norwich, Ct., where the steamer Commodore was taken for New York, the metropolis being reached early next morning. A halt was made for a few days at the Franklin Street barracks in that city; but on the 4th of December the command marched by way of Broadway to Peck Slip, crossed the East river and proceeded some miles out on Long Island to Camp Banks, where tents were pitched in the midst of 25 or 30 other regiments waiting to make part of "Banks's Expedition." Many of the officers and enlisted men were detailed for service in New York on provost duty—principally arresting deserters—and the remainder shivered in their tents till the 23d of the month, when, some of the regiments having departed, they moved to more comfortable quarters in "Snedeker's Barracks."

The Forty-ninth with other troops embarked January 23, 1863, on the steamer Illinois, and touching at Fortress Monroe three days later for orders continued on to New Orleans. That city was passed February 7, and at Carrollton, seven miles above, the regiment landed, encamping in the vicinity till the 16th, when transport was

taken for Baton Rouge. Arriving there the Forty-ninth became a part of the First Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps; its fellow-regiments being the Forty-eighth Massachusetts, Twenty-first Maine and One Hundred and Sixteenth New York—Colonel Chapin of the latter regiment commanding the brigade and General Augur the division. At Camp Banks near Baton Rouge some weeks were passed in routine duties, with no further excitement than an occasional exchange of shots with some scouting party on the picket lines; but in common with all the northern troops the Forty-ninth suffered seriously from fevers and malarial complaints.

Early in the morning of the 14th of March Augur's Division broke camp and followed those of Emory and Grover in the direction of Port Hudson, to assist at the demonstration in favor of Farragut's fleet. That night a portion of the fleet succeeded in passing the batteries, so as to patrol the river between that point and Vicksburg, and the regiment, having bivouacked within eight miles of the Confederate stronghold, returned next day to Baton Rouge. On reaching the latter place orders were received to return immediately to Bayou Montecino, some five miles away, where a large part of the troops had halted in coming in, and the command trudged back through a pouring rain. There they remained till the 20th, returning then to Baton Rouge, where Company G was detailed for provost guard in the city. The remainder of the regiment selected a more favorable camping place on the 4th of April, in which it remained till Banks's decisive move against Port Hudson.

In the mean time sickness was working especial havoc with both officers and men. In early May 300 of the members were off duty, so that when the regiment joined in the movement on the 20th of May not over 450 accompanied the colors, including Company G, which was presently returned to duty at Baton Rouge. Participating in the little engagement at Plains Store on the 21st, the Forty-ninth suffered the loss of a few men wounded, Lieutenant Tucker losing a leg. With some additional skirmishing the regiment went into position in front of the Confederate works, and had its full share of the hardships of the siege which followed.

A call being made on the 26th for volunteers for a forlorn hope for the assault of the following day, 65 men and officers responded, some 20 more than were required. In the futile attempt to carry the works by storm on the 27th the regiment bore a gallant part

and suffered severely. Advancing over very difficult ground, it reached the most advanced position occupied by troops of the division, losing 16 killed and 64 wounded out of a total present of 233. The colonel and lieutenant colonel were wounded, devolving the command upon Major Plunkett, who thenceforth led the regiment till the end of its service. Many of the line officers were wounded, Lieutenant Deming being killed and Lieutenant Judd fatally hurt, dying on the 13th of June.

Though not joining in the assault of June 14, the Forty-ninth occupied the front line of the division and opened fire on the enemy, suffering a loss of one killed and 17 wounded; and in the incessant skirmishing and sharp-shooting which continued till the surrender they bore a conspicuous part. After the surrender of Port Hudson the regiment descended the river to Donaldsonville, in which vicinity the Confederates had been operating, and on the 13th of July made an excursion into the interior along the Bayou La Fourche. During the afternoon they encountered a vastly superior force from General Taylor's army, by which they were nearly surrounded and were obliged to fall back in confusion with a loss of three killed, the adjutant and four others wounded and 16 taken prisoners.

Returning to Donaldsonville, the regiment encamped in an open field near by, where it remained doing picket duty till the 1st of August, when it returned to Camp Banks at Baton Rouge, from which it had been absent on an active campaign for more than ten weeks. The term of service having expired, Company G rejoined the regiment on the 6th, the missing of the last engagement returned the following day, having been paroled, and on the 8th steamer was taken for New Orleans. There it was found that the expected transportation had been assigned to another command and the Forty-ninth embarked on the Steamer Temple for Cairo, Ill., which was reached on the 16th. Cars were taken for home on the evening of the 18th, the journey by way of Indianapolis, Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany to Pittsfield being completed on the forenoon of the 22d, when the regiment was given an enthusiastic reception at its Berkshire home. On the 1st of September, the final papers having been prepared, the command was formally mustered out of service.

THE FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

THE Fiftieth Regiment, an Essex county organization, was formed from the nucleus furnished by the Seventh Regiment of Militia, taking the new number as there was already a three-years' regiment in the field known as the Seventh. Its rendezvous was at Camp Edwin M. Stanton, Boxford, where it was rapidly filled to the required standard. Companies A and B were mustered on the 15th of September, 1862, six companies on the 19th, and H and I on the 29th and 30th respectively. The colonel and lieutenant colonel had risen from the militia ranks through their military ability, both having commanded companies in the Fifth Regiment at the first battle of Bull Run, and the Fiftieth showed the marks of their efficient management. The entire field and staff were mustered November 11, and the roster of officers follows:—

Colonel, Carlos P. Messer of Haverhill; lieutenant colonel, John W. Locke of South Reading; major, John Hodges, Jr., of Salem; surgeon, William Cogswell of Bradford; assistant surgeon, Nathaniel W. French of Concord, N. H.; chaplain, Robert Hassall of Haverhill; adjutant, Henry A. Wentworth of Malden; quartermaster, Henry D. Degan of South Reading; sergeant major, Oliver A. Roberts; quartermaster sergeant, David M. Kelley; commissary sergeant, Leonard Rand; hospital steward, B. Addison Sawyer, all of Haverhill; principal musician, Henry Johnston of Topsfield.

Company A, Salem—Captain, George D. Putnam; first lieutenant, Robert W. Reeves; second lieutenant, William B. Upton.

Company B—Captain, John L. Ward; first lieutenant, Edward W. Phillips; second lieutenant, William H. Hurd, all of Salem.

Company C—Captain, Darius N. Stevens; first lieutenant, Samuel C. Trull, both of Stoneham; second lieutenant, Frederick Cochrane of Methuen.

Company D—Captain, Josiah W. Coburn of Reading; first lieutenant, John S. Coney of North Reading; second lieutenant, Oramel G. Abbott of Reading.

Company E, South Reading—Captain, Samuel F. Littlefield; first lieutenant, Horace M. Warren; second lieutenant, James D. Draper.

Company F, Haverhill—Captain, Samuel W. Duncan; first lieutenant, David Boynton; second lieutenant, Ira Hurd.

Company G, Haverhill—Captain, George W. Edwards; first lieutenant, George W. Wallace; second lieutenant, Andrew F. Stowe.

Company H, Chelsea—Captain, Cyrus Hobbs; first lieutenant, Henry T. Holmes; second lieutenant, William P. Daniels.

Company I, Worcester—Captain, Nicholas Power; first lieutenant, John J. O'Gorman; second lieutenant, Martin Hayes.

Company K—Captain, John G. Barnes; first lieutenant, John P. Bradstreet, both of Georgetown; second lieutenant, James H. Rundlett of Bradford.

The regiment left camp for New York on the 19th of November, and after stopping for a few days in the city at the Franklin Street Barracks moved to Camp Banks on Long Island to await transportation to New Orleans. It is illustrative of the straits to which the national government was reduced at times for transportation, that the Fiftieth were sent forward by detachments, as a result of which and the resultant delays the regiment was not again reunited till two-thirds of the term of service had expired. On the 29th Companies A, E, I and K went to New York for transportation, I going aboard the steamer New Brunswick and sailing on the 1st of December. This company reached Baton Rouge on the 16th and was attached to the Thirtieth Regiment till other detachments of the Fiftieth should arrive. The other three companies went aboard the Jersey Blue at the same time, but that craft did not sail till December 11, and on getting to sea it became unmanageable and put in to Hilton Head where the troops debarked and remained for three weeks, when they were taken on the bark Guerrilla, reached New Orleans January 20, 1863, went into camp at Carrollton till February 5, and were then transferred to Baton Rouge.

Five of the remaining companies were put aboard the steamer Niagara December 12, with the field and staff officers, leaving Company H behind for want of room. The Niagara sailed on the 13th, but the first night she sprung a leak, putting in at the Delaware Breakwater and going thence to Philadelphia where she was examined and condemned. It was not till the 1st of January that the ship Jenny Lind reached Philadelphia with Company H on board, and not till the 9th that the six companies sailed for Fortress Monroe, reaching there on the 13th. As the craft was badly

crowded, Companies B, D and H were put on board the ship Montebello, which sailing on the 16th reached New Orleans the 27th, but with small-pox among some of the other troops on board. The detachment of the Fiftieth, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Locke, went with their companions into quarantine, suffering somewhat from the disease but having no fatal cases. They did not join the regiment, however, till the 2d of April. The Jenny Lind reached New Orleans February 9, and the portion of the regiment which she brought was transferred to Baton Rouge by the steamer Iberville on the 14th, where it was attached to the Third Brigade, First Division. The other regiments of the brigade were the Thirtieth Massachusetts, One Hundred and Sixty-first and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New York and Second Louisiana. The brigade was commanded by Colonel Dudley of the Thirtieth and the division by General Augur.

After four weeks of drill and routine the regiment on the 14th of March set forth with other troops of General Banks's command to make a demonstration in the rear of Port Hudson, to aid in the attempt of Admiral Farragut to run the batteries, and that attempt being partially successful the regiment returned to its camp at Baton Rouge, but immediately took passage by steamer to Winter's Plantation, a few miles below Port Hudson and on the other side of the Mississippi, where it went on picket till communication was had with Farragut in the river above. This being accomplished the command returned to its camp on the 26th. With the exception of an expedition for the construction of a bridge on the Port Hudson road in which some of the companies took part April 9, nothing notable occurred till the 12th of May, when the regiment marched with its brigade and the other troops toward Port Hudson. On reaching White's Bayou at the crossing of the Clinton road, ten miles southeast of Port Hudson, the regiment was posted to guard that point against roving forces of the enemy, while the lines were drawn about the stronghold.

The preparations for assault being completed, the Fiftieth moved up on the 26th within range of the enemy's guns, and on the following day took part in the attack, though not closely engaged, losing four wounded—one mortally. They were then engaged in supporting the Union batteries till the second assault, June 14, when they were in the reserve, taking no active part. Thenceforth

till the surrender on the 7th of July the regiment was occupied in the duties of the siege, principally in support of the artillery. The day after the capitulation the Fiftieth were selected for garrison duty within the captured fortifications, in which they were engaged during the remainder of their term of service. Setting out for home on the 29th aboard the steamer Omaha, they ascended the Mississippi to near Helena, Ark., when the vessel grounded on a sand-bar, August 3, necessitating the transfer of the command to the steamer G. M. Kennett, by which they were safely delivered at Cairo, Ill., on the 5th. Going thence by rail, Boston was reached on the 11th and the regiment was mustered out at Wenham on the 24th. Its service had been very fortunate as regarded fatality in battle, but one man having been killed in action, though 88 had died of disease, including Assistant Surgeon French at Baton Rouge, April 21.

THE FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

THE Fifty-first Regiment comprised that part of the nine-months' quota recruited from the southern portion of Worcester County, including the city, and rendezvoused at Camp John E. Wool at Worcester, the camp being under the command of Colonel Ward of the Fifteenth Regiment. Six of the companies were mustered on the 25th of September, 1862, B, D and G on the 30th, F on the 14th of October, and the field officers on the 11th of November. The original roster is as follows—the field and staff with the exception of the surgeons being Worcester men:—

Colonel, Augustus B. R. Sprague; lieutenant colonel, John M. Studley; major, Elijah A. Harkness; surgeon, George Jewett of Fitchburg; assistant surgeons, J. Homer Darling of East Douglas and Paul C. Garvin of Boston; chaplain, Gilbert Cummings, Jr.; adjutant, J. Stewart Brown; quartermaster, Benjamin D. Dwinnell; sergeant major, George E. Barton; quartermaster sergeant, Edward S. Washburn; commissary sergeant, Henry W. Stayner; hospital steward, Edward P. Cotting.

Company A—Captain, Edwin A. Wood of Worcester; first lieutenant, John W. Sanderson of Westboro; second lieutenant, Calvin N. Harrington of Worcester.

Company B—Captain, George Bascom of Holden; first lieutenant, Francis W. Adams of Brookfield; second lieutenant, George W. Dodd of Paxton.

Company C—Captain, Thomas W. Higginson; first lieutenant, John B. Goodell; second lieutenant, Luther H. Bigelow, all of Worcester. (Captain Higginson was commissioned colonel of the First South Carolina Volunteers November 17; during January, 1863, the two lieutenants were promoted in order and J. Orlando Bemis became second lieutenant.)

Company D—Captain, George W. Prouty; first lieutenant, Luther Capron, Jr.; second lieutenant, Joel H. Prouty, all of Worcester.

Company E—Captain, William F. Wheeler of Worcester; first lieutenant, Charles P. Winslow of Westboro; second lieutenant, George F. Jourdan of Grafton.

Company F—Captain, Joel S. Baldwin; first lieutenant, Charles H. Peck; second lieutenant, Samuel S. Eddy, all of Worcester.

Company G—Captain, Thomas D. Kimball of Oxford; first lieutenant, Charles O. Storrs; second lieutenant, Silas S. Joy, both of Webster.

Company H—Captain, Horace Hobbs of Worcester; first lieutenant, Marcena B. White of Charlton; second lieutenant, Jacob M. Baker of Dudley.

Company I—Captain, William Hunt of Douglas; first lieutenant, Harrison F. Bradish of Upton; second lieutenant, Lucius M. Thayer of Douglas.

Company K—Captain, Daniel W. Kimball of Millbury; first lieutenant, Joel H. Howe of Blackstone; second lieutenant, Horace U. Coleman of Mendon.

With the muster of its field officers, all from active service in the field, orders came to the regiment to proceed to North Carolina for service under General Foster, by especial request of that officer. Cars were taken for Boston on the 25th of November, and that afternoon the command went aboard the transport Merrimac, sailing that evening. Beaufort, N. C., was reached on the 30th after a stormy voyage, cars were taken to Newbern, and the regiment was quartered in barracks which were being built on the south side of the Trent river. It was assigned to Colonel Amory's Brigade of Massachusetts troops, the other regiments being the Seventeenth, Twenty-third, Forty-third and Forty-fifth.

The regiment was not armed till the 9th of December, and on the 11th it was ordered to form part of the Goldsboro expedition—a movement in co-operation with General Burnside's battle of Fredericksburg. Setting out that morning, it marched with the main column till the following afternoon, when it was detailed with a section of artillery under Captain Ransom of the Twenty-fourth New York Battery to guard Beaver Creek bridge and the main roads to Kinston and Trenton, in the rear of the advancing column. At sunrise on the morning of the 14th, in charge of some prisoners which had been picked up by the Union cavalry, it marched to join the brigade, which it overtook that evening, and was under fire in the engagement at Whitehall the 16th, though not taking an active part. During the operation at Goldsboro on the 17th the regiment was on duty as guard of the rear of the column and the long baggage train, from which it was relieved when the force again marched toward Newbern, the railroad bridge at Goldsboro having been destroyed,—news of the defeat of Burnside at Fredericksburg being received en route. The barracks on the

Trent were reached on the 21st, the loss of the command during the expedition having been but two wounded. On the 30th Company G was detailed for garrison duty at Brice's Ferry, where it remained till the expiration of its term of service.

On the 17th of January, 1863, seven companies of the regiment took part in the expedition to Pollockville, whence on the following morning two companies went with the main column to Trenton while the five remaining, with some cavalry, held Pollockville till the return of the force. The five companies were then sent on in advance to Young's Cross Roads, passing which they encountered at White Oak Creek the enemy's outposts and drove them back. On the 20th they crossed the river and formed an outpost on the Jacksonville road, the entire force returning next day to the camps about Newbern.

During this time the Fifty-first suffered much from the ravages of disease, many of the members having died of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and on the 2d and 3d of March the regiment was distributed at various points along the railroad between Newbern and Morehead City, relieving the garrisons at those places and also at Beaufort and Evans's Mills, with head-quarters at Beaufort, Major Harkness being provost marshal of that town and Morehead City; Colonel Sprague was assigned to the command of the District of Beaufort, which included Fort Macon. After two months of this service the health of the command having greatly improved, the regiment returned on the 4th of May to the barracks at Newbern.

A reconnaissance was made on the 7th by Colonel Sprague with five companies of his regiment, a section of artillery and a small cavalry force, the infantry going as far as Cedar Point and the cavalry penetrating several hours' ride beyond, but encountering no enemy and returning to Newbern on the 10th. This proved the last active campaigning of the regiment in North Carolina. The barracks were vacated on the 22d and Camp Wellington was established near the junction of the Neuse and Trent rivers, and there the time was passed till the 24th of June, when the Fifty-first were ordered to Fortress Monroe and sailed that afternoon, leaving behind 183 sick members. Arriving on the morning of the 27th, the regiment, with other Massachusetts troops from North Carolina, was ordered to report to General Dix at White House, and did so the following morning, only to be directed to return to the

Fortress and thence to Massachusetts for muster out, General Dix having abandoned, if he had really entertained, the plan of attacking Richmond at that time.

The return to the Fortress was made that evening, but while waiting for transportation home, on learning from General Naglee of the advance into Maryland by the Confederates under General Lee, Colonel Sprague tendered to the secretary of war the services of his command during the emergency. The offer being accepted, the regiment was directed to report to General Schenck at Baltimore, commanding the Middle Department, and reached that city on the 1st of July. It was quartered in the Belger barracks on the outskirts of the city, and details were at once put to work on the fortifications which were being erected in anticipation of a Confederate movement against the city. Other duties came to the command, as on the 4th, when it was detailed to search the houses of the citizens for arms, collecting a large quantity which were placed under guard; and on the 5th, when six companies under Lieutenant Colonel Studley escorted from the railroad station to Fort McHenry 2,300 prisoners of war captured at Gettysburg.

Early next morning, with three days' rations and 60 rounds of ammunition, the regiment reported to General H. S. Briggs at the Baltimore and Ohio depot, where it was attached to a provisional brigade under his command, the other regiments being the Eighth, Thirty-ninth and Forty-sixth Massachusetts, and going by rail to Sandy Hook, reached there the next afternoon. That night the three nine-months' regiments of the brigade, with a Pennsylvania battery, all under command of Colonel Sprague, climbed Maryland Hights through a driving rain-storm and intense darkness, reaching Fort Duncan about daylight next morning. There the Fifty-first remained till the 12th, when orders were received to join the Army of the Potomac, and that evening at 9 o'clock the brigade began its march.

The Federal lines near Funkstown were reached at 3 o'clock the next afternoon, when the brigade was attached to the Second Division, First Corps, and took position in the second line of battle confronting the Confederate army before Williamsport. So severe had been the ravages of disease resulting from the malarial poisoning of the North Carolina swamps and the exposure of the men that at this time the regiment was reduced to 275 for duty out of 800 on

the rolls. During the following night the Confederates disappeared, having recrossed the river into Virginia, and the Union army advanced to Williamsport, where the regiment bivouacked the night of the 14th. On the 15th it marched back through Funkstown and across the Antietam, over the mountains to near Berlin, where a ponton bridge was thrown across the Potomac.

While resting there on the 17th orders were received for the regiment to proceed at once to Massachusetts to be mustered out. Baltimore was reached the following morning, and by easy stages the command made its way to Worcester, which was reached on the 21st; the men were furloughed for six days while their final papers were being made out, and on the 27th were mustered out by Captain Lawrence of the Fourth United States Infantry, after a service of nearly ten months.

THE FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

THE Fifty-second Regiment was recruited in Franklin and Hampshire counties, in response to the call for troops for nine months' service, the companies and detachments gathering at Camp Miller, Greenfield, and the command filled promptly. Companies A and C were mustered on the 2d of October, 1862, and the remaining eight on the 11th, though the field and staff were not mustered till the 19th of November, at which time the regiment was ordered to New York to take passage for Louisiana as a portion of the Banks expedition. The roster of officers with which the regiment went forth follows:—

Colonel, Halbert S. Greenleaf of Shelburne; lieutenant colonel, Samuel J. Storrs of Amherst; major, Henry Winn of Boston; surgeon, Frederick A. Sawyer of Greenfield; assistant surgeon, John H. Richardson of Chesterfield; chaplain, John F. Moors of Greenfield; adjutant, Jefford M. Decker of Lawrence; quartermaster, Edwin C. Clark; sergeant major, Henry M. Whitney; quartermaster sergeant, Edward A. Whitney all of Northampton; commissary sergeant, Henry L. Boylston of Greenfield; hospital steward, George D. Clark of Northampton.

Company A—Captain, Alanson B. Long of Greenfield; first lieutenant, Eben S. Hurlburt of Bernardston; second lieutenant, Franklin C. Severance of Greenfield.

Company B—Captain, Alvah P. Nelson of Coleraine; first lieutenant, Leonard B. Rice of Charlemont; second lieutenant, John W. Buddington of Leyden.

Company C, Northampton—Captain, Mark H. Spaulding; first lieutenant, John R. Hillman; second lieutenant, Luther A. Clark.

Company D—Captain, Horace Hosford of Conway; first lieutenant, Samuel F. Edwards of Southampton; second lieutenant, Oliver P. Edgerton of Conway.

Company E—Captain, Josiah A. Richmond of Buckland; first lieutenant, Ansel K. Bradford of Plainfield; second lieutenant, Samuel H. Blackwell of Shelburne.

Company F—Captain, Lucian H. Stone of Montague; first lieu-

tenant, Alphonzo A. Ballou of Orange; second lieutenant, Marshall S. Stearns of Northfield.

Company G—Captain, George L. Bliss of Northampton; first lieutenant, Justin P. Kellogg; second lieutenant, Asa A. Spear, both of Amherst.

Company H—Captain, William Perkins of Hadley; first lieutenant, S. Alonzo Williams of South Hadley; second lieutenant, Malcolm Bridgman of Granby.

Company I—Captain, Charles E. Tileston of Williamsburg; first lieutenant, Lucius C. Taylor of Chesterfield; second lieutenant, James W. Clark of Northampton.

Company K—Captain, Edwin C. Bissell of Westhampton; first lieutenant, Lewis Clapp of Easthampton; second lieutenant, Henry P. Billings of Hatfield.

On the day that its field officers were mustered the regiment was ordered to New York, and so complete were its preparations that it left Camp Miller the 20th, and on reaching New York crossed to Long Island, where with the other regiments gathering for the "Banks Expedition" it went into camp for a short time. On the 2d of December it embarked on the steamer Illinois and sailed for Louisiana, touching at Ship Island and at New Orleans and reaching Baton Rouge on the 17th. There the regiment encamped in the easterly portion of the town, within a mile of the river, being brigaded with the Forty-first Massachusetts, Twenty-fourth Connecticut and Ninety-first New York Regiments. The latter somewhat later gave place to the Twelfth Maine, Colonel William R. Kimball of that regiment commanding the brigade, which was known as the Second Brigade, Fourth (Grover's) Division.

The Fifty-second remained at Baton Rouge, perfecting themselves in the art of war, till the reconnaissance to the rear of Port Hudson in aid of Admiral Farragut's attempt to run the batteries with a portion of his fleet, when they advanced on the 13th of March some seven miles and bivouacked for the night. The next day, supported by a small cavalry force, the regiment penetrated to within a few hundred yards of the hostile intrenchments, reaching a point more than a mile in advance of the other regiments, and winning praise for its deportment. Returning to its camp at Baton Rouge on the 20th, the command remained there till the 27th, when it took steamer to Donaldsonville, and on the 31st began the march with the rest of Grover's Division up the Bayou Lafourche to Thibodeaux. That place was reached April 2, and on the 4th the regi-

ment was transported by rail to Bayou Bœuf, whence on the 9th it marched to Brashear City. Two days later it took steamer and on the 13th landed at Indian Bend on Grand Lake, 35 miles from Brashear,—the intention being that Grover's Division should obtain a position to cut off the retreat of the Confederate force at Bisland, against which other portions of Banks's army were moving.

Advancing a few miles, the division drove before it such of the enemy as were encountered, and the following day the battle of Indian Ridge (also called Centreville, Bayou Teche, etc.,) was fought, Kimball's Brigade not participating. The pursuit of the retreating foe was taken up on the 15th, and two days' marching took the regiment to New Iberia, where Companies A, E, F and G were detached and remained as provost guard while the rest of the regiment went on to Opelousas, reaching there on the 20th and six days later marching to Barre's Landing on Vermillion Bayou, nine miles distant. With a section of Nims's Battery, the six companies of the Fifty-second remained at this point, gathering and guarding forage and supplies of all kinds, caring for the negroes, loading and unloading vessels, Colonel Thomas E. Chickering of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry taking command of the post May 12. On the 19th the companies left at New Iberia rejoined the regiment, coming by boat from Brashear City, and two days later the Fifty-second set out on the return march to Brashear, escorting over the route a large number of negroes and a long supply train. For some days an average march of 18 miles was made, but on the 25th the distance was more than doubled, as an attack at the rear of the column called the regiment back five miles, though its services were not needed to drive off the annoying force. The column moved on all night, making the day's march 40 miles, and on the 26th reached Brashear City. The regiment went by rail to Algiers on the 28th, the day following took steamer to Springfield Landing, a few miles above Baton Rouge, which was reached on the afternoon of the 30th, whence the command marched to join its brigade before Port Hudson, 13 miles distant, reaching there about midnight and closing a season of severe exertion.

The regiment formed a part of the column under General Paine which was sent on the 5th of June to disperse a threatening force of the enemy near Clinton, and having performed that duty without an engagement returned to the lines on the 8th. In the assault

of the 14th the regiment formed part of General Weitzel's attacking column; but as the fight developed it was deployed and skirmished to the right to protect the flank of the Union advance, doing its duty faithfully through the trying day and suffering a loss of three killed and seven wounded,—of the latter Captain Bliss of Company G mortally.

Till the 20th the regiment occupied the advanced ground gained on the 14th, within easy rifle shot of the hostile line, losing several killed and wounded by the fire of sharp-shooters. On that day, accompanied by some cavalry and a section of artillery, all under command of Colonel Greenleaf, the Fifty-second escorted a forage train to Jackson Cross Roads, and while the wagons were being loaded an attack was made by a stronger force of Confederates, who were repulsed with a loss to the Fifty-second of two taken prisoners, though the enemy succeeded in stampeding a considerable number of the teams.

The regiment returned that night to its position at the front, where it remained till the surrender of Port Hudson, its total loss in killed being nine. Directly afterward the term of service of the command expired, and on its homeward trip it had the distinction of being the first regiment to ascend the Mississippi after the river was opened to navigation by the surrenders of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, reaching Greenfield on the 3d of August. The men were furloughed for a short time while the final papers were being prepared, but re-assembled and were mustered out on the 14th. During its service the command lost 90 men by death from disease, and but three by desertion,—the latter a showing equaled by not more than one other regiment from the state.

THE FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

THE Fifty-third Regiment was made up from the towns of Northern Worcester county and the adjoining portions of Middlesex. Its rendezvous was at Camp Stevens, Groton Junction, the post being commanded by Captain Wesley C. Sawyer. Seven companies were mustered October 17, 1862, H and I on the 18th, but C was not filled to the requisite standard till November 6. The field and staff, though commissioned November 8, were not mustered till December, after the regiment had reached New York, when the roster stood as follows:—

Colonel, John W. Kimball of Fitchburg; lieutenant colonel, George H. Barrett of Ashburnham; major, James A. Pratt of Sterling; surgeon, John Q. A. McCollister of Groton; assistant surgeon, William L. Bond of Charlestown; chaplain, Benjamin F. Whittemore of Berlin; adjutant, Henry A. Willis of Fitchburg; quartermaster, Edward A. Brown of Royalston; sergeant major, Harlan P. Partridge of Fitchburg; quartermaster sergeant, Herman M. Partridge of Royalston; commissary sergeant, James R. Brown; hospital steward, Charles G. Allen, both of Barre; drum major, Edwin D. Atherton of Fitchburg.

Company A, Fitchburg—Captain, Eugene T. Miles; first lieutenant, George G. Nutting; second lieutenant, Daniel W. Tuttle.

Company B—Captain, James Corey; first lieutenant, Carlos B. Wilson, both of Fitchburg; second lieutenant, Oscar A. Battles of Ashby.

Company C—Captain, Joel A. Stratton of Leominster; first lieutenant, Alfred R. Glover of West Roxbury; second lieutenant, James W. Hall of East Boston.

Company D—Captain, Andrew J. Clough of Shirley; first lieutenant, Anson D. Fessenden of Townsend; second lieutenant, Stephen W. Longley of Shirley.

Company E—Captain, Farwell F. Fay of Athol; first lieutenant, Benjamin H. Brown of Royalston; second lieutenant, Varnum V. Vaughn of New Salem.

Company F—Captain, John G. Mudge of Petersham; first lieutenant, Pliny H. Babbitt; second lieutenant, Abijah H. Shattuck, both of Barre.

Company G—Captain, John F. Ashley; first lieutenant, Charles W. Upham, both of Gardner; second lieutenant, John D. Edgell of Templeton.

Company H—Captain, Lyman Woodward of Hubbardston; first lieutenant, George E. Priest of Watertown; second lieutenant, Russell Carruth of Phillipston.

Company I—Captain, Edward R. Washburn of Lancaster; first lieutenant, Josiah H. Vose; second lieutenant, William T. Freeman, both of Clinton.

Company K—Captain, Samuel B. Beaman of Princeton; first lieutenant, Pierson T. K. Burpee; second lieutenant, Edward W. Toombs, both of Sterling.

The regiment received orders on the 18th of November to report to General Banks at New York, and 11 days later left for that city under command of Lieutenant Colonel Barrett. Colonel Kimball, who during the summer and fall had as lieutenant colonel been in command of the Fifteenth Regiment, joined the Fifty-third and took command upon their arrival at New York. Reaching that city on the 30th, the regiment was ordered to Camp Banks on Long Island, where it remained but a few days, the men having no other protection from the severe weather than was afforded by their shelter tents. The command was then transferred to the Franklin Street Barracks in New York, where it remained till January 17, 1863, when it embarked on the steamer Continental, reaching New Orleans after a stormy passage of 12 days and going into camp at Carrollton, being assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division. The other regiments of the brigade were the Thirty-first and Thirty-eight Massachusetts, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-Fifth New York. Colonel Gooding of the Thirty-first commanded the brigade and General Emory the division.

After six weeks devoted to drill, discipline and camp duty, the regiment on the 6th of March took steamer and ascended the Mississippi to Baton Rouge, where troops were being concentrated in readiness for the preliminary movements against Port Hudson. Encamping three miles below the city, the command was on the 12th ordered on a reconnaissance up the river, and embarking on two transports, convoyed by a gun-boat, it ascended some five miles, when it debarked and with a squad of cavalry in advance penetrated to the Bayou Sara road, driving in the enemy's outposts and returning by the road to Baton Rouge, which was reached the same afternoon, some forage being brought in. Next evening the regiment

marched with the rest of the division in the direction of Port Hudson, within some three miles of which it bivouacked on the afternoon of the 14th. During that night Admiral Farragut ran the batteries with a portion of his fleet, and the object of the expedition being thus accomplished the land force marched back toward Baton Rouge next day, the Fifty-third halting some five miles short of the city and remaining in camp there till the 20th—in the mean time taking part in an eventless excursion toward Clinton.

The division returned to Baton Rouge on the 20th, and the regiment reoccupied its camp below the city, remaining there till the 1st of April, when it embarked for Algiers, opposite New Orleans. Reaching there the 2d, it encamped for a week, when cars were taken for Brashear City, from which an expedition was about to set forth across the Teche country,—the object being to rid that region of any formidable bands of Confederates previous to the movement in force against Port Hudson. On the 11th the regiment marched eight miles to Pattersonville, and the next day moved forward some four miles, pushing the enemy's skirmishers back the last half of the distance till his main works were approached. An artillery engagement took place during the rest of that day, and was resumed the following morning, with the regiment in support of a battery, but in the afternoon it advanced toward the hostile fortifications, halting for the night in a position within 400 feet of the enemy's lines. During the day the loss of the Fifty-third was three killed, including Lieutenant Nutting, and 11 wounded. At daylight of the 14th the regiment moved forward, to find that the enemy had retreated during the night, and its colors were the first to wave over Fort Bisland.

At noon of that day the pursuit of the Confederates was begun, the Fifty-third marching up the left bank of the Teche to Franklin, foraging by the way, and next day rejoining the division, which had marched on the other bank of the river. The pursuit, with some skirmishing with the enemy's rear guard, was continued to Opelousas, which was reached on the 20th, after a very fatiguing march. There a halt was made till the 5th of May, when the column set out for Alexandria on the Red river, making the hundred miles in four days. After resting there ten days the retrograde movement toward Port Hudson began, the march to Simmsport on the Atchafalaya beginning on the 15th and ending on the 18th. There the Third and

Fourth Divisions gathered for the movement against the Confederate stronghold from above, while the other two divisions of the corps co-operated from below, the main body leaving Simmsport on the 21st. The Fifty-third remained on guard at Simmsport till evening of the 22d, when they took a transport for Bayou Sara, and on reaching there at once marched to join the division, which, 12 miles distant, was already drawing near to Port Hudson.

Rejoining its brigade during the 23d, the regiment was that night placed on picket, and the following day was selected as guard to the engineer corps, leading the column in the advance. Some skirmishing took place during the day, while the engineers were selecting the route through the forest, and the night which followed was passed by the regiment in the woods remote from support. The command returned to the brigade in the morning, but soon after noon was advanced to support the skirmishers, relieving a portion of the line at dusk and soon after finding itself fired upon by troops from the rear as well as the enemy in front. It was relieved in the morning after having repulsed an advance of the Confederates, and was not further engaged till the assault on the 27th.

At the opening of the battle on that day it was formed in support of the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, and was presently detached for the support of two batteries, but sometime before noon was ordered to relieve the Ninety-first New York on the skirmish line at the brow of a hill within 200 feet of the Confederate intrenchments. This position was held for more than 24 hours, under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, by which the regiment lost a number wounded, including Captain George H. Bailey of Company A, just commissioned, who died during the 27th. (This company was especially unfortunate in the loss of its officers; Captain Miles had resigned before the regiment left New York; Captain Bailey was succeeded by Jerome K. Taft, who had already been promoted from sergeant to first lieutenant vice Nutting killed, Captain Taft in turn dying of wounds on the 2d of July.) Being relieved the regiment rejoined the brigade at the right, and till and during the 1st of June was occupied in picket and fatigue duty. That evening it relieved the Fourth Wisconsin at the front, remaining till the 4th, during which time it had two men killed and three wounded.

Early in the morning of the 5th it set out as part of an expedition to drive away a threatening band of hostile cavalry in the vicin-

ity of Clinton, some 25 or 30 miles to the northeast—a four-days' jaunt during which the command suffered much from the heat, but accomplished its purpose without a fight. After the return a season of quiet ensued till the evening of the 13th, when the regiment was selected to form part of the storming column for an assault on the works at dawn of the following morning. With the Thirty-eighth Regiment, the Fifty-third supported two other regiments deployed as skirmishers, and advanced under a heavy fire. The order to charge was bravely responded to, some of the men even reaching the Confederate lines and being captured; but the force was inadequate and the slaughter so terrible that the survivors were forced to seek shelter at the foot of a slight hill close by, where they remained through the day, being unable till dark to retire or to assist their wounded. The eight companies of the regiment taking part—two being on detached duty during the entire campaign—had a total of some 300 present, of whom 18 were killed or fatally wounded, and 68 wounded. Among the killed was Lieutenant Glover of Company C. On the same day Lieutenant Vose died of wounds previously received.

After this heroic endeavor the Fifty-third rested till the 19th, when they again went to the front to support a battery, in which position they remained till the surrender of Port Hudson. They then performed picket duty a few miles to the rear for two days, marching toward Baton Rouge on the 11th of July and reached there next day. On the 15th the regiment took transport for Donaldsonville, where it encamped near the junction of Bayou Fourche and the Mississippi till the 2d of August, when it returned to Baton Rouge. Ten days later it set out for home, embarking on the steamer Meteor for Cairo, Ill., taking cars thence on the 19th and reaching Fitchburg on the 24th. After a formal reception the members were furloughed for a week, when they re-assembled at Camp Stevens, and on the 2d of September, the final papers having been completed, the command was mustered out by Captain Lawrence.

Of the 950 officers and men composing the regiment, 165 gave their lives for their country during the term of service, 33 being killed in battle or dying of wounds and 132 from disease,—a total loss of life much exceeding that of any other nine-months' regiment from the state. The Forty-ninth Regiment only of the short-term organizations lost a larger number killed in action.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

THE Fifty-fourth Regiment was recruited under authority granted by the Secretary of War in an order dated January 26, 1863, authorizing Governor Andrew to include in the troops which he was to raise "persons of African descent, organized into special corps." This authority reached Massachusetts four days after its date, and on the 9th of February recruiting began at Boston for the proposed colored regiment, to be officered by white men. A squad of 27 forming the nucleus of the organization reached Camp Meigs at Readville on the 21st, and by the close of March four companies had been filled and mustered. Three more were mustered April 23, and the remainder May 13, when the regiment was more than filled, the surplus going to form the Fifty-fifth Regiment. The men came from all parts of Massachusetts and from many other states, actuated by patriotic motives alone, as no bounty was offered, though $50 per man was voluntarily paid by the state after the regiment was filled. The matter of securing proper officers for this special corps was an important one, to which the governor gave careful attention, and his selections seem generally to have been made with excellent judgment. Captain Robert G. Shaw of the Second Massachusetts was promoted to the rank of major and placed in charge of the regiment during its formation, being commissioned colonel April 17, with Captain N. P. Hallowell of the Twentieth Regiment as lieutenant colonel. The latter was placed in command of the Fifty-fifth, however, and did not afterward serve with the Fifty-fourth. It was also found necessary to assign several other officers from the completed regiment to the Fifty-fifth, so that when the Fifty-fourth left the state it was with a somewhat incomplete roster. The list in actual service at that time was as follows:—

Colonel, Robert G. Shaw of Boston; major, Edward N. Hallowell of Medford; surgeon, Lincoln R. Stone of Salem; assistant surgeon,

Charles E. Bridgham of Buckfield, Me.; adjutant, Garth W. James of Newport, R. I.; quartermaster, John Ritchie of Boston; sergeant major, Lewis H. Douglass; commissary sergeant, Arthur B. Lee of Boston; hospital steward, Theodore J. Becker of Fitchburg; principal musician, Thomas E. Platner.

Company A—Captain, John W. M. Appleton of Boston; first lieutenant, William H. Homans of Malden.

Company B—Captain, Samuel Willard of Boston; first lieutenant, James M. Walton of Philadelphia, Pa.; second lieutenant, Thomas L. Appleton of Brighton.

Company C—First lieutenant, James W. Grace of New Bedford; second lieutenant, Benjamin F. Dexter of Boston.

Company D—Captain, Edward L. Jones of Boston; first lieutenant, Richard H. L. Jewett of Chicago, Ill.

Company E—Captain, Luis F. Emilio of Salem; second lieutenant, David Reed of Boston.

Company F—Captain, Watson W. Bridge of Springfield; second lieutenant, Alexander Johnston of Manchester, N. H.

Company G—First lieutenant, Orin E. Smith of Webster; second lieutenant, James A. Pratt of West Roxbury.

Company H—Captain, Cabot J. Russel of New York City; second lieutenant, Willard Howard of Boston.

Company I—Captain, George Pope of Brookline; first lieutenant, Francis L. Higginson; second lieutenant, Charles E. Tucker, both of Boston.

Company K—Captain, William H. Simpkins of West Roxbury; second lieutenant, Henry W. Littlefield of Milton.

Probably at the time of leaving the state the roster of officers was nominally filled; but while some necessarily remained to assist in the formation of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, others were on staff or detached duty from which they did not return to their places in the Fifty-fourth, and yet others did not report for service. The regiment left camp on the 28th of May, 1863, under orders to report to General David Hunter, commanding the Department of the South, took cars to Boston, and after being reviewed on the Common by Governor Andrew embarked from Battery Wharf on the transport De Molay. On reporting at Hilton Head with his regiment June 3, Colonel Shaw was directed to proceed to Beaufort, where the transport arrived the same day, and on the 4th the regiment debarked and went into camp on Thompson's Plantation, a short distance out of town. After a stop there of four days, during which details assisted on fortifications being built in the vicinity, Colonel Shaw was directed to report with his regiment to Colonel James Montgomery of the Second South Carolina Regiment, stationed

on St. Simon's Island off the Georgia coast some 60 miles south of Savannah. The regiment went aboard the De Molay and reached its destination the following day, debarking at New Frederica and bivouacking for the night. Next afternoon eight companies of the Fifty-fourth with a part of the Second South Carolina, the whole commanded by Colonel Montgomery, embarked on the steamer Sentinel and proceeded up the Altamaha river, reaching Darien the next day. The place was found deserted, the inhabitants having received news of the coming expedition and retired to the interior, taking their slaves with them. The town was burned, by order of Colonel Montgomery and much against the wish of the Fifty-fourth officers and men, and with no other prize than a schooner load of cotton the party returned to Frederica. After encamping there for two weeks the Fifty-fourth again followed Colonel Montgomery, this time to Hilton Head by the Transport Ben Deford, where it reported on the 25th and proceeded at once to St. Helena Island, and going into camp a mile from the landing remained for two weeks busy with drill and camp duties.

The brigade under Colonel Montgomery—the two regiments—again embarked on the 8th of July and proceeded to Stono Inlet, where it was made part of the force under General A. H. Terry destined for an expedition to James Island. A landing was made on the 11th and a position occupied some two miles from the Confederate works at Secessionville. The Fifty-fourth were first called to action on the morning of the 16th, when a force of the enemy made a strong attack under command of General Hagood, the brunt of which fell upon Colonel Shaw's command. The attack was gallantly met by the Fifty-fourth, their determined resistance giving time for the formation of the division and the withdrawal of the pickets of the Tenth Connecticut, which were in danger of capture. Two companies of the regiment were cut off during the fight, but refused to surrender and fought their way back to the main body, though with serious loss. The attack was repulsed after two hours of fighting, when the Fifty-fourth reoccupied the battle-field, having lost in the engagement 14 killed, 18 wounded and 13 missing.

That night the island was evacuated, the column marching through a heavy rain storm over a dangerous and very difficult route to Cole's Island. There the regiment lay during the following day in the glare of a July sun, and at night, with the rain again pouring

in torrents, went aboard a transport, the embarkation by means of a single dilapidated long boat taking all night. Colonel Shaw was now directed to report with his regiment to General George C. Strong on Morris Island, and at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 18th the transport made its way to Pawnee Landing on Folly Island, where the regiment debarked and at once began the march of some miles to Light House Inlet. It reached there at 2 o'clock and after a rest crossed the inlet to Morris Island, reporting to General Strong about 6 o'clock that evening, without rations and worn out with loss of sleep for two nights and the hardships endured. The Fifty-fourth numbered some 600 men, and was assigned to lead the advance of General Strong's Brigade in the contemplated assault on Fort Wagner,—the other regiments of the brigade being the Ninth Maine, Third New Hampshire, Sixth Connecticut, Forty-eight New York and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania. The regiment marched to the front of the column and formed by wings, Colonel Shaw in immediate command of the right wing and Lieutenant Colonel E. N. Hallowell of the left wing. The men loaded but did not cap their pieces, fixed bayonets, and with no incumbrance but their equipments dashed forward at the word of command in the most heroic manner.

The advance at quick time was steady and the artillery fire to which the regiment was subjected was not effective till Vincent's Creek, some 200 yards in front of the fort, was reached. There the creek and the sea approach each other within 100 feet, and on that narrow causeway the concentrated fire of the enemy's batteries and infantry was poured. Great numbers fell, but the undaunted men dashed forward at a double-quick, following their gallant young colonel, stumbling into the huge holes blown by exploding shells from the Union gun-boats, mutilated by the torpedoes which exploded beneath them, till the outer works were reached. A terrible flank as well as direct fire of artillery and musketry was encountered at that moment, but what was left of the line closed to the colors and climbed upon the curtain where both flags were planted on the parapet, and about them for a short time a hand to hand fight took place. The Confederates who had mounted the parapet were driven back and the fire of some of the guns was prevented by the musketry of the survivors of the Fifty-fourth, who clung to the front of the works, and when later the Sixth Connecticut and Forty-eighth New York made a charge and effected a lodgment inside the

fort at another point some of the Massachusetts men made their way inside, where Captains Appleton and Jones were wounded. When at length it became necessary to retire owing to the utterly hopeless nature of the struggle, Captain Emilio, the junior captain of the regiment, rallied the fragments of the Fifty-fourth at a point some 700 yards from Fort Wagner, and with some fugitive white soldiers also rallied at the same point added to his meager force held an important part of the front line in readiness to repel the expected sortie from the fort. The latter was not made, however, and in the morning the soldiers of the Fifty-fourth were relieved by General Stevenson with the Tenth Connecticut.

The loss of the regiment had been severe, especially in officers, Captain Emilio being the only one above the rank of lieutenant left for duty. Colonel Shaw had been killed on the parapet, and Captains Russel and Simpkins were also among the slain. The lieutenant colonel, adjutant and nine other commissioned officers were wounded. Of the enlisted men, 20 were known to be killed, 102 were missing and 125 wounded, making a total loss of 261. Of the missing many were never traced afterward and were undoubtedly among the slain. During the 19th Captain Emilio was directed to report his command as a part of General Stevenson's Third Brigade, the other regiments of which were the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Tenth Connecticut, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania and Second South Carolina. The regiment encamped near the landing on Morris Island and was at once engaged in fatigue duty, constructing the intrenchments and parallels by which the operations against Fort Wagner were carried on. Captain Emilio retained the command till the 22d, when Captain D. A. Partridge of Medway, who had been left sick in Massachusetts, joined the regiment and took command, ranking Emilio; but two days later Colonel M. S. Littlefield of the Fourth South Carolina was temporarily placed in command of the Fifty-fourth by order of General Gilmore. On the 24th of August another change in the brigade was made, the colored regiments, the Second South Carolina and Third United States, in addition to the Fifty-fourth, being gathered in a brigade known as the Fourth, under command of Colonel Montgomery. The number of the brigade was soon after changed to the Third, but without change in its composition.

In consequence of the death of Colonel Shaw, E. N. Hallowell,

who had already been advanced from major to lieutenant colonel, was commissioned colonel, Henry N. Hooper of Roxbury became lieutenant colonel, and Captain Appleton was promoted to the majority. These commissions dated from July 18, but the officers named were not mustered to the positions till a long time afterward. Rev. Samuel Harrison of Pittsfield was commissioned chaplain from the 8th of September. Under Colonel Littlefield the regiment was constantly employed in fatigue duty, principally upon the fortifications; and when on the 7th of September the approaches had been carried close to the fort and it was deserted by the Confederates, the men of the Fifty-fourth, being at work on detail in the vicinity, were among the first to enter the walls. Colonel Hallowell resumed the command of the regiment October 17, having recovered from the wounds received at Fort Wagner, and somewhat later a hundred recruits were received from the North, which with the return of convalescents restored the command to respectable numbers. The task of fortifying continued till the close of the year, when, the works being considered sufficiently formidable, the regiment was for a few weeks allowed to perfect itself in drill and the regular duties of the camp.

Late in January, 1864, an expedition to Florida under command of General Seymour was organized, of which the Fifty-fourth formed a part. The regiment left camp the 29th and reported at the rendezvous at Hilton Head the following day, encamping outside the fortifications till the 5th of February, when the entire force sailed for Jacksonville and landed there on the 7th; the Fifty-fourth being the first regiment ashore and receiving the fire of the Confederate pickets. The regimental head-quarters with four companies remained in the town till the 18th, when they pushed forward to Baldwin's, 40 miles westward, where on the evening of the 19th the six companies under Major Appleton were overtaken. A march of 16 miles next day brought the regiment to the battle-field of Olustee, where it was actively engaged. It formed the rear guard, covering the withdrawal of General Seymour's main body, and by an opportune advance against the enemy doing much to save the Union troops from utter rout. Its loss out of a little over 500 taken into action was 13 killed, 66 wounded and eight missing. Late in the evening of the 22d Jacksonville was again entered, the regiment having for the last 11 miles of the distance drawn in a disabled loco-

motive and train of cars loaded with wounded. The official report of the affair records that the Fifty-fourth had within 102 hours marched 120 miles and engaged for four hours in a hard-fought battle, yet returned to camp without a straggler.

Then followed some months of comparative inactivity, during which the regiment remained at Jacksonville till the 17th of April, when it went aboard transports and landed on Morris Island next day. Four companies were detailed to garrison various points in the vicinity, while the others went into camp. The location was under fire from the Confederate batteries, by which two men were killed.

A movement to James Island began on the 1st of July, the Fifty-fourth, Lieutenant Colonel Hooper, forming part of a provisional brigade commanded by Colonel William Heine of the One Hundred and Third New York, General Schimmelfennig commanding the column. The troops, gathering on Folly Island, moved during the night across Cole Island and next morning landed on James Island, where the Fifty-fourth deployed as skirmishers on the field of their first battle of a year before. This line was held during the day under a harmless artillery fire, though owing to the intense heat more than 50 men in the regiment suffered sun-strokes, some of them fatal. The force was withdrawn from the island on the 10th and the Fifty-fourth returned to their camp on Morris Island, where the remainder of the summer and autumn were passed. Six companies were specially detailed on the 7th of September to guard 600 Confederate officers who were placed near Fort Wagner under fire of the rebel batteries, in retaliation for the exposure of Union officers in the city of Charleston to the fire of the loyal artillery. This duty continued till the 21st of October, when the prisoners were removed and the detail returned to the regiment.

For 16 months after entering the service the men of the regiment had received no pay. Seven times they had been mustered and $10 a month offered them; but as often every one had refused to take less than the $13 a month paid to white soldiers, to which they were entitled according to the terms of their enlistment. Finally on the 28th of September the victory was won and the men were paid the amount to which they were entitled; the gross sum being $160,000, of which it is recorded that two-thirds the entire amount was sent home to families and relatives. At the same time the colored man had not been recognized to the extent of admitting

the disabled to the Veteran Reserve Corps or of promoting their gallant and capable enlisted men to serve as officers, even in regiments of their own color.

Eight companies of the Fifty-fourth under Lieutenant Colonel Hooper were transported on the 27th of November to Hilton Head, where they became part of Colonel Hartwell's Second Brigade, the other regiments being the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts and the Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Second United States Colored Troops—the whole forming part of the Coast Division under General Hatch. This division was transferred on the 29th to Boyd's Neck on Broad river, where it debarked, and the following day, after marching a few miles inland, encountered the enemy at Honey Hill. Six companies of the Fifty-fourth took part in the fight which succeeded, lasting from noon till after dark, and these were separated, four being on the right and two at the left; but the detachments fought well, having three killed, including First Lieutenant David Reed, 38 wounded and four missing. Colonel Hartwell was wounded in the battle and Colonel Silliman succeeded to the command of the brigade. That night a retreat was made to the landing, but on the 1st of December the lines were advanced two miles and intrenched. The division remained there but a few days, however, and on the night of the 6th the regiment followed other troops of the command up the Tilifenny river, landing at Deveau Neck, where in an engagement on the 9th Colonel Silliman, the brigade commander, was mortally wounded. Colonel Hallowell, who had just rejoined his regiment after commanding the post on Morris Island, took command of the brigade, an intrenched position near the Charleston and Savannah Railroad being occupied.

The regiment crossed the Tilifenny to Graham's Neck on the 19th, and January 15, 1865, at Pocotaligo, five miles distant, met the Seventeenth Corps of General Sherman's army, which in the early part of February began its march toward Charleston. After meeting Blair's corps, the Fifty-fourth returned to its camp at Tilifenny, and after Sherman's army had moved northward Hatch's Coast Division, of which the Fifty-fourth formed part, held Pocotaligo as Sherman's base of supplies, making demonstrations, meantime, to cross the Sallahatchie and Cambahee rivers, held by small forces of the enemy. The latter river was crossed on the 16th and the column moved along the line of the railroad toward Charleston,

rain falling almost incessantly, the roads being necessarily very bad, and almost daily skirmishes occurring. The Ashley river was reached opposite Charleston February 23, the city having been evacuated by the Confederates five days before; the river was crossed and the city entered on the 27th, where the regiment found its two companies, B and F, which had been left on Morris Island. These companies had entered the city directly after its evacuation, being among the first Union soldiers to do so. During this time Second Lieutenant Frederick H. Webster of Boston had died of disease, January 25, and about the same time Sergeant Stephen A. Swails, of Elmira, N. Y., who had long before been commissioned by Governor Andrew, was, by authority of an order from the War Department, mustered in that rank,—being one of the first colored men to become a commissioned officer in the United States service. Before the regiment's term closed, however, four others were commissioned, two of whom were mustered as officers in the Fifty-fourth.

On the 12th of March the regiment set out by transport for Savannah, where brigaded with the Thirty-third and One Hundred and Second Colored Troops it remained till the 27th. It then took passage for Georgetown, S. C., where it arrived on the 31st, having been driven into Charleston Harbor by a storm. A provisional division was organized at Georgetown under command of General Edward E. Potter for a raid into central South Carolina, of which the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Hallowell, consisted of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, Thirty-second and One Hundred and Second Colored Troops. Lieutenant Colonel Hooper commanded the Fifty-fourth. The expedition set forth on the 5th of April and was absent for 20 days, incessantly marching, skirmishing or engaged in fatigue duty. On the 7th a detachment from the regiment engaged in the destruction of a bridge over Black river had a skirmish with the enemy and lost four wounded; the night of the 8th was occupied by the building of a bridge at Pocotaligo Swamp. The Confederate skirmishers were frequently encountered, Lieutenant Swails and two men being wounded on the 12th.

Camden was reached on the 17th, and the following day at Boykin's Mills the enemy was encountered in some force but was driven back, the Fifty-fourth losing two killed and 20 wounded, among the former First Lieutentant Edward L. Stevens of Brighton. Next day one man was killed and four wounded,—this being the last en-

gagement in which the regiment had part. On the 21st news was received of the truce between Generals Sherman and Johnston, and on the 25th Georgetown was re-entered. During the raid, track and cotton had been destroyed and many slaves liberated, the division subsisting upon the country.

The regiment returned to Charleston on the 6th of May, where head-quarters and a portion of the command remained, but a large part of it was distributed at various points in the state engaged in guard and garrison duty. This arrangement continued till the 17th of August, when the command was assembled at Mount Pleasant for the making of the final rolls preparatory to the muster-out. That event occurred on the 20th and the following day the regiment embarked, the right wing on the C. F. Thomas and the left on the Ashland, United States transports, which reached Gallop's Island in Boston Harbor on the 27th and 28th respectively. The men were paid on the 1st of September, and the next day, after proudly marching about the city, the command disbanded on Boston Common.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

THE Fifty-fifth Regiment, like the Fifty-fourth, was composed of colored enlisted men, with white officers, and was recruited in the spring of 1863 for three years' service. Its rendezvous was at Fort Meigs, Readville, and its organization was begun as the ranks of the Fifty-fourth were filled, several of the officers commissioned for the latter regiment being detailed to instruct and discipline the recruits for the Fifty-fifth, of which they eventually became officers. On the 31st of May, 1863, three days after the departure of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, the first five companies of the Fifty-fifth were filled and mustered; of the remaining five, F and G were mustered June 15 and the other three on the 22d. The officers were commissioned from the 15th of May till near the close of June, the complete list being as follows:—

Colonel, Norman P. Hallowell of Cambridge; lieutenant colonel, Alfred S. Hartwell of Natick; major, Charles B. Fox of Dorchester; surgeon, Willliam S. Brown of Boston; assistant surgeons, Burt G. Wilder of Newton and Warren M. Babbitt of Braintree (from August 11); chaplain, William Jackson of New Bedford; adjutant William P. Hallowell of Boston; quartermaster, George B. Mussey of Edgartown; sergeant major, James M. Trotter; quartermaster sergeant, Martin F. Becker of Fitchburg; commissary sergeant, Richard W. White; hospital steward, Richard Hecker; principal musician, Eli Lett.

Company A—Captain, Charles P. Bowditch of Boston; first lieutenant, James D. Thurber of Plymouth; second lieutenant, Joseph T. Nichols of Royalston.

Company B—Captain, Charles E. Grant of Boston; first lieutenant, John O. Mowry of Athol; second lieutenant, William D. Messenger of Peterboro, N. Y.

Company C—Captain, Wheelock Pratt of Sterling; first lieutenant, Robertson James of Newport, R. I.; second lieutenant, Leonard B. Perry of Natick.

Company D—Captain, William Nutt of Natick; first lieutenant, George M. Woodward of Worcester; second lieutenant, Leonard C. Alden of Cambridge.

Company E—Captain, Frank Goodwin of Boston; first lieutenant, Wyllys Gannett of St. Louis, Mo.; second lieutenant, Thomas L. Harman of Cambridge.

Company F—Captain, Sigourney Wales of Dedham; first lieutenant, Edward S. Stimpson of Salem; second lieutenant, Ezekiel Fowler of Amesbury.

Company G—Captain, Robert J. Hamilton of Springfield; first lieutenant, William H. Torrey of Foxboro; second lieutenant, Nathaniel E. Ladd of Groveland.

Company H—Captain, William D. Crane of Boston; first lieutenant, Ephraim A. Wood of Chelsea; second lieutenant, Winthrop P. Boynton of Boston.

Company I—Captain, John Gordon of Exeter, N. H.; first lieutenant, Dennis H. Jones of Boston; second lieutenant, Alphonso Marsh of Fitchburg.

Company K—Captain, Charles C. Soule of Brookline; first lieutenant, Harrison Holt of Andover; second lieutenant, George T. Garrison of Boston.

The regiment was armed and equipped on the 23d of June, receiving the Tower pattern Enfield rifle, and on the Sunday evening following the first dress parade was held in regular form. Thenceforth during the remainder of its stay in camp the command was drilled in the use of weapons and the various branches of military discipline and deportment. A band was also organized from the enlisted men of the regiment, instruments being furnished by interested friends; while colored women of Ohio contributed a national flag and a fine heavy regulation infantry color, the latter of which the regiment was not entitled to carry. It was therefore left in Boston, and on the 18th of July Governor Andrew presented the command with the other and the state flag of Massachusetts. Two days later the regiment left camp, going by railroad to Boston, where it embarked on the steamer Cahawba, under instructions to report to General Wild at Newbern, N. C.

It debarked at Morehead City on the morning of the 25th and going thence by cars reached Newbern that evening bivouacking on the river bank below Fort Spinola. Brigade and other drills were at once ordered, and on the night of the 29th orders were received for Wild's Brigade to set out at once for Charleston Harbor in light marching order. Six companies of the Fifty-fifth embarked on the steamer Maple Leaf from Fort Spinola, while the other four went to Newbern and took passage on schooners. The steamer deposited its quota at Pawnee Landing on Folly Island August 3, the men

encamping for a few days in the sand on the beach at the south end of the island but afterward occupying a camp in a palmetto grove vacated by the Forty-seventh New York near Light House Inlet, where on the 9th and 10th the remainder of the regiment arrived after a tedious passage. The Fifty-fifth now became a part of Wild's Brigade, Vigdes's Division, Tenth Corps, General Gilmore commanding. The First North Carolina Colored Troops were brigaded with the Fifty-fifth. The bombardment of Fort Sumter having been begun, very heavy details for fatigue duty were required from the colored troops, the Fifty-fifth for some time furnishing an average of 350 daily; this work, owing to the summer heat, and much of it being performed under fire, taxed officers and men severely. Through September and October these details gradually lessened to endurable proportions.

During September the regiment lost the service of Colonel Hallowell, through disability resulting from a wound received at Antietam, and November 2 he resigned, being succeeded in the colonelcy by Lieutenant Colonel Hartwell, while Major Fox and Captain Wales were advanced to lieutenant colonel and major respectively. On the 5th of October, Second Lieutenant Leonard C. Alden—the first officer commissioned in the regiment and who had taken a very active part in its early organization and instruction—died of yellow fever. Several of the line officers also resigned about that time from illness and other causes, while General Wild relinquished the command of the brigade to return to North Carolina and was succeeded by Colonel Beecher, the latter on the 6th of November being relieved by Colonel M. S. Littlefield of the Fourth United States Colored Troops. A new camp for the regiment was laid out near the center of the island on a wooded slope, where with the exception of considerable parties on detail at Light House Inlet and Otter and Botany Bay Islands the command was very comfortably located.

As in the case of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, the matter of the pay of these soldiers became a very serious one. They had enlisted with the agreement that they should receive whatever white soldiers received, and were much and justly offended when the United States paymaster offered the enlisted men but $10 a month. This amount they refused to receive, and as in the case of the sister regiment also declined to allow representatives of Massachusetts to supply the difference between that sum and $13 a month, which

they came to the camp prepared to do. In some few cases this matter of pay gave rise to trouble with the men; but almost without exception they preferred to wait for the full recognition of their rights, even though dependent ones at home must suffer meantime for the necessaries of life.

With the exception of numerous details and changes therein, no event of general interest occurred till the 13th of February, 1864, when the command was ordered to Florida and Companies A, C and I under Lieutenant Colonel Fox embarked on the steamer Peconic for Jacksonville, being followed next day by the rest of the regiment under Colonel Hartwell on the steamer Collins. With the exception of two companies left as a baggage detail at Jacksonville, the regiment moved on the 16th to Camp Finnigan, but the next day was ordered back to the city as a garrison; Colonel Hartwell being post commandant and Captain Nutt provost marshal. On the 19th six companies marched out as far as Barbour's in support of the main force under General Seymour, which was fighting the battle of Olustee. As the Federal forces were defeated in the battle the entire column fell back to Jacksonville, where the Fifty-fifth encamped for a time outside the main works, but were drawn inside in anticipation of an attack by the Confederates, which was not made. Lieutenant Colonel Fox with Companies B and I was sent on the 28th to Yellow Bluff, half way to the mouth of the St. John river, Company K following next day and C a few days later, where assisted by a squad of New York Engineers the detachment fortified the place and built a signal tower, remaining till April 17. While there Lieutenant Dennis H. Jones was fatally shot by accident.

With the exception of these companies and Company F, which was garrisoning Fort Fribley, near Jacksonville, the regiment was ordered on the 11th of March to Palatka, Fla., farther up the river. Here strong fortifications were erected under the supervision of Colonel Hartwell and the command passed some five weeks very enjoyably, a few slight skirmishers and several alarms preventing monotony. During this time Captain Hamilton under the lead of a rebel deserter made an excursion of some 40 miles into the interior, penetrating to the vicinity of the Confederate camps. At this time, also, Chaplain Jackson having resigned was succeeded by Rev. John C. Bowles of Chillicothe, O. Palatka was abandoned April 18, the main body of the Fifty-fifth going aboard the propeller Sentinel and

the detached companies being taken off by the Neptune. These steamed to Folly Island, which had been nearly deserted by troops, and after some changes the regiment was located as follows: Companies A and B garrisoning Fort Green under command of Lieutenant Colonel Cox, Company B at Pawnee Landing, and the remainder of the regiment in camp near the intrenched line above the Landing.

The details were once more very heavy, owing to the small number of troops on the island. On the 8th of May the garrison at Fort Green was relieved by troops of the Fifty-fourth, and on the 18th the camp of the regiment was moved to Stono Inlet, where a very favorable location near the beach was occupied. On the 21st four companies, with detachments from others, took part in a reconnaissance by way of Long, Tiger, James and Cole's Islands back to Folly, skirmishing with the enemy's pickets on James and having one man wounded, returning to camp at night of the 22d. Next day the entire regiment joined in a diversion by steamer up the Stono river, the gun-boats accompanying the expedition exchanging shots with the enemy's batteries.

No other movement occurred till the last of June, when it being believed that the defenses of Charleston were weakly held, a movement against them was made. On the night of the 30th the Fifty-fifth regiment with its brigade crossed to Long Island, but the order for attack was countermanded and the column returned to camp. Soon after dark on the night of July 1, the movement was resumed, the force consisting of the One Hundred and Third New York, Thirty-third Colored and Fifty-fifth Regiments, all under command of Colonel Hartwell. The movement during the night was by way of Long and Tiger Islands thence across the marsh to James Island. In the mist of early morning the column crossed the marsh by the flank in the order given above, and on reaching firm ground formed line of battle with the Fifty-fifth in column by companies in support of the other two regiments. The latter suddenly encountered a section of Confederate artillery in an earthwork with a support of cavalry and infantry, and were thrown into confusion. The Fifty-fifth were at once deployed into line, charged the guns under a sharp fire and captured them. The support was driven in disorder, while Company F of the captors, having been well drilled in artillery practice, turned the guns upon the routed rebels and sent shells among them with effect. These two 12-pounder Napoleon

guns were the only artillery captured by the Union soldiers in the Department of the South, up to that time, and the regiment was by special order authorized to keep them in front of regimental head-quarters during its service in the Department.

The sounds of this engagement having put the entire hostile force on the island in readiness to dispute the further advance of the Union troops, a position was occupied a little distance beyond the captured post and fortified, being held during the day under heavy fire. At night the brigade under Colonel Hartwell fell back to near Cole's Island and formed a junction with the troops which had crossed at that point, and there behind rifle-pits the whole force remained till evening of the 10th, under a desultory artillery fire, when the regiment returned to camp, its loss during the expedition having been 11 killed or mortally wounded and 18 less severely hurt. On returning to camp Colonel Hartwell was detailed to command the post on Folly Island, and did not again return to the regiment till the expiration of its term of service, leaving the command in the able hands of Lieutenant Colonel Fox. Many details, both in the regular line of duty and of a more permanent nature, were required from the regiment in the succeeding months, so that few men were left for the ordinary exercises and drills were almost unknown. In addition the dissatisfaction in regard to the pay of the men increased, and serious outbreaks were only averted by the skill of the officers and the strong patriotism of most of the enlisted men, who discouraged the attempts of the turbulent to precipitate trouble. Tardy justice was at last done, and at the close of September the regiment was paid to the first of that month; and it is worthy of note that of the amount received by the men over $60,000 was sent home to their families by Adams Express Company alone.

The events of the early autumn were not momentous; a few very good recruits were received and distributed among the companies during October, and on the 21st of November Major Wales left the regiment, having resigned, and being succeeded by Captain Nutt. Three companies which had been on detail rejoined the regiment on the 25th and the following day eight companies embarked on steamers under sealed orders. These proved to be to report at Hilton Head, where after some delay it was found that Colonel Hartwell had been assigned to the command of a brigade consisting of his own regiment, the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts and the Twenty-sixth

and One Hundred and Second Colored troops. The expedition, consisting in addition to Hartwell's Brigade of one under General Potter, moved up the Broad river, where after several of the transports had grounded, including the Mary Boardman carrying the Fifty-fifth, the troops landed at Boyd's Neck on the evening of the 29th, and next morning moved toward Grahamville, Potter's Brigade in advance.

That afternoon occurred the battle of Honey Hill, in which the Fifty-fifth performed a noble part and suffered heavily. The enemy's outposts having been driven in, their main position was found to be on a bluff beyond a marsh-bordered creek, with very dense undergrowth obstructing all military movements on the part of the assailants. In attempting to bring the regiment into double column it became separated, three companies with the two field officers moving some distance to the right and connecting with the Twenty-fifth Ohio, moving forward half a mile and halting at the edge of a stream under heavy musketry fire from the other bank. In the mean time the other five companies, under the immediate command of Colonel Hartwell, vainly made repeated efforts to charge through the narrow defile by which the road crossed the marsh and reach the hostile works. The concentrated fire from the Confederates at short range struck down Colonel Hartwell and his staff, half the officers of the regiment and nearly that proportion of the musket-bearers. There was nothing for the survivors but to fall back to a sheltered position and reform the line, where they were joined by Lieutenant Colonel Fox, who remained in command. Near night the two detachments were reunited, after having been sharply engaged during the entire afternoon, and later joined the column in retreat to Boyd's Neck, most of the survivors of the Fifty-fifth being detailed to carry back the wounded. The loss of the regiment in the battle was 31 killed, 108 wounded and one taken prisoner. Among the dead were Captain Crane, who was serving on Colonel Hartwell's staff, Lieutenant Boynton, and Color Sergeant Robert King, blown to pieces by an exploding shell. Of the wounded 13 died of their hurts.

Next morning the regiment was moved forward some two miles and took position under direction of General Hatch on the right of the Grahamville road, the brigade being commanded by Colonel Silliman of the Twenty-sixth Colored Regiment, and this position,

being intrenched, was held with slight skirmishing till the morning of the 7th of December, when the other troops having been withdrawn 24 hours before, the Fifty-fifth retired to Boyd's Neck, where with a section of artillery, a battalion of cavalry and a detachment of engineers, who were soon withdrawn, it remained to construct fortifications and hold the position. On the 9th First Lieutenant Edwin R. Hill of Salem, who had but recently been promoted from a sergeant of cavalry and who was serving on Colonel Silliman's staff at Deveau Neck, whither the main part of the expedition had gone, was killed on the skirmish line. At the same time the artillery force at Boyd's Neck was removed, and on the 11th of January, 1865, the Fifty-fifth also abandoned the position and embarked on transports.

The regiment, under orders for Savannah, reached Hilton Head aboard the steamer Fountain on the morning of the 12th, and at once sailed thence; but the boat giving out near Seabrook Landing the regiment debarked there and waited till the steamer Sylph reached the scene on the 13th and took the command to its destination at Fort Thunderbolt, near Savannah. That city and vicinity were occupied by General Sherman's army, then about to move northward through the Carolinas, and the care of the city and fortifications was turned over to General Foster, commanding the Department of the South. Accordingly the Fifty-fifth were ordered on the 16th to occupy Forts Jackson and Bartow and Battery Lee. These being put in habitable condition were occupied till the close of the month, when the regiment received marching orders and on the 1st of February embarked on the steamer Cosmopolitan, reaching Hilton Head that evening. During the night the regiment was transferred to the steamer Louisburg and set out next morning with the One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York aboard another steamer for an expedition up the Edisto river, which without results worthy of note occupied the time till the 6th, when the Fifty-fifth were orderded back to their camp at Stono Inlet to report to General Hartwell. At night of the 9th the regiment with the Fifty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York, commanded by General Hartwell, forming the right of an expedition under General Schimmelfennig destined for James Island, crossed to Cole's Island and the next morning to James. Skirmishing ensued during the day and near night the Fifty-fifth assisted in driv-

ing the Confederates from their rifle pits, returning afterward to Folly Island with the loss of but one man wounded.

At night of the 11th the regiment embarked as part of an expedition under General Potter, sailing to Bull's Bay, ten miles north of Charleston Harbor. After much difficulty the regiment landed on the north side of the bay on the 18th, and next day received the intelligence that the rebel forces had evacuated Charleston, when an advance toward the city was at once ordered, and without meeting any opposition the regiment on the morning of the 20th entered Mount Pleasant, a suburb of Charleston, being the first body of Union troops within the city. An enthusiastic welcome was accorded the command by the overjoyed colored people of the city, and a pleasant camping ground was selected between the village and Sullivan's Island. This was not long occupied, however, for next day the regiment was transported across to the city proper, through which it marched to Charleston Neck, and on the morning of the 22d took its place in a column which, under command of General Potter, was destined for the interior of South Carolina, to watch the retreating garrison under the Confederate General Hardee. The force consisted of two brigades, one of which was commanded by General Hartwell, and it penetrated as far as the Santee river at St. Stephen's Depot. At this point the last of the Confederates had just crossed the river and adjacent swamps, burning the bridges behind them; and as the rainy season had made the water very high, no attempt was made to follow further. Returning by way of the Cooper river, the regiment reached Charleston on the 10th of March and went into camp at Rickersville. During the expedition some skirmishing had occurred, with but slight loss to the regiment, though the service in building bridges, on scouting expeditions and the like, with the rainy weather, had made the march an exhausting one.

The provisional brigade with which it had been serving having been broken up, the regiment on the 17th left camp and with its band playing marched through the streets of Charleston, whence it was ferried to James Island, where three companies under Captain Hamilton were stationed at Fort Pemberton, three companies under Captain Thurber at Battery Pringle, while the remainder of the regiment encamped on McLeod's Plantation. Marching orders were received again on the 5th of April, and next day the regiment

with the Fifty-fourth New York and a section of artillery, all commanded by General Hartwell, set out on an expedition to the north of the Santee, penetrating as far as Eutaw Springs, in support of a movement made by General Potter, and returning to Charleston on the 12th, accompanied by some 2,000 colored refugees. The regiment encamped at St. Andrew's till the 7th of May, when it was moved up the Ashley river to Summerville, 21 miles away. Hartwell's Brigade remained at that point till the 19th, when cars were taken for Orangeburg, 60 miles west, where the brigade head-quarters were established for the remainder of the regiment's term of service.

Only a portion of the regiment remained at Orangeburg as a provost guard; the remainder was scattered through the surrounding region, by companies and smaller detachments, to preserve the peace, to assist in arranging contracts between the late slaves and the whites, seeing that they were faithfully observed, and other like matters which demanded in many cases a firm hand in those days of recent turbulence and chaos. In all this labor, officers and men acquitted themselves so as to win the hearty commendation of all fair-minded persons. Now that the war had ended, and there seemed a prospect that the regiment would be retained in service for most of its term of enlistment, some of the officers resigned to return to their business interests, among the number Lieutenant Colonel Fox, on the 24th of June. Major Nutt and Captain Pratt were promoted respectively to be lieutenant colonel and major.

Camp was broken on the 24th of August, the detachments came in, and led by its band the regiment started homeward with kind words of farewell alike from whites and blacks and the Germans of the Fifty-fourth New York Regiment, with which the Fifty-fifth had long been brigaded. Going to Charleston by rail, the regiment encamped at Mount Pleasant for the making out of the rolls, and on the 29th was mustered out of the national service by Captain Robinson. Six companies, under Lieutenant Nutt sailed for Boston September 6 on the steamer Karnac, and six days after the rest of the regiment, under General Hartwell, followed on the Ben Deford. The latter vessel was twice struck by lightning on her passage, but finally reached Gallop's Island on the 20th, where the Karnac had arrived a week before. The regiment was paid and discharged on the 23d, but did not disband till the 25th, after a pleasant reception and parade in Boston.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

THE Fifty-sixth (First Veteran) Regiment was recruited during the fall of 1863 and the succeeding winter, its rendezvous being at Camp Meigs, Readville, where the first four companies, though not complete, were mustered during the last days of December. E and F followed on the 12th of January, 1864, G on the 19th, H on the 27th, I on the 4th of February and K the 25th. It was required in this as in the three other Veteran regiments, that the members should have served not less than nine months in some other organization, and the term of enlistment was for three years. The regiment having been filled to something above the minimum number left the state on the 20th of March, 1864, with the following roster of officers:—

Colonel, Charles E. Griswold of Boston; lieutenant colonel, Stephen M. Weld, Jr., of West Roxbury; major, Horatio D. Jarves of Boston; surgeon, T. Fletcher Oakes of Dartmouth; assistant surgeons, Horatio S. Soule of Winthrop and Jerome E. Roberts of Springfield; adjutant, Charles J. Mills of Boston; quartermaster, George P. Ladd of Spencer; sergeant major, Daniel F. French of Quincy; quartermaster sergeant, George A. C. Ellis; commissary sergeant, Rufus Richardson; hospital steward, George W. Copeland, all of Boston; principal musician, William J. Martland of North Bridgewater.

Company A—Captain, John F. Thayer of Boston; first lieutenant, Edward F. Littlefield of Somerville; second lieutenant, Freeman C. Luce of New Bedford.

Company B—Captain, Wallace A. Putnam of Danvers; first lieutenant, Warren B. Galucia of Dedham; second lieutenant, John J. Davis of Gloucester.

Company C—Captain, James W. George of Brighton; first lieutenant, James W. Cartwright; second lieutenant, John W. Mayloan, both of Boston.

Company D—Captain, Wilson W. Fay of Boston; first lieutenant, Ansel B. Randall of Abington; second lieutenant, Levi L. Aldrich of Boston.

Company E—Captain, Robert J. Cowdin; first lieutenant, James McArdle; second lieutenant, John D. Priest, all of Boston.

Company F—Captain, Z. Boylston Adams of Boston; first lieutenant, Loedegar M. Lipp of Cambridge.

Company G—Captain, Granville G. Redding; first lieutenant, Albert G. Fellows, both of Roxbury; second lieutenant, George A. Fletcher of Boston.

Company H—Captain, Abijah Hollis of Milton; first lieutenant, Rawlins T. Atkins of Boston; second lieutenant, Herbert G. Coffin of Dorchester.

Company I—Captain, J. Albert Pratt of Waltham; first lieutenant, Hiram S. Shurtleff of Boston; second lieutenant, Antipas Newton of Medford.

Company K—Captain, Thomas R. Keenan of Lynnfield; first lieutenant, John Jeffrey of Reading; second lieutenant, Frank A. Mitchell of Easton.

The regiment was ordered to Annapolis, Md., where General Burnside was reorganizing his Ninth Corps for the spring campaign. It remained there, at Camp C. C. Holmes, for nearly a month, until the 23d of April, when the corps received orders to march to Washington. The regiment had meantime been brigaded with the Thirty-fifth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, Fourth and Tenth Regiments United States Regulars, as the First Brigade, First Division, Colonel Carruth of the Thirty-fifth commanding the brigade and Brigadier General Thomas G. Stevenson the division. Passing through Washington, the corps encamped for a couple of days at Alexandria and then moved forward along the railroad by which supplies were forwarded to the Army of the Potomac. Bealton Station was reached in three days, and the regiment halted there for an equal time, when it moved with its division toward what was to be the batte-field of the Wilderness. The Rapidan was crossed on the 5th of May, and the division was held during the night and the early morning of the 6th in reserve near Wilderness Tavern. The fighting becoming heavy at the Union left, General Stevenson was directed to report to General Hancock, his division was placed near the junction of the Brock and the Plank roads, and soon became engaged. Its fighting, like so much that day, was not decisive but was attended by heavy loss, that of the Fifty-sixth Regiment being nine killed, 57 wounded and 11 missing, though it was engaged but a short time. Among the killed was Colonel Griswold.

As the corps moved to the left, and finally confronted the enemy near Spottsylvania Court House, the regiment was not again severely engaged till the 12th, when General Burnside demonstrated with

most of his corps in support of the attack made by General Hancock. In that contest the First Division, under command of General Crittenden (General Stevenson having been killed on the 10th), made repeated attacks but failed to drive the enemy from their works. The loss of the Fifty-sixth was ten killed, 41 wounded and one missing. Another series of assaults were made on the 18th, but they were equally fruitless, the loss to the regiment being five killed and 40 wounded. The movement to the left was resumed on the following day, it being found impossible to carry the Confederate intrenchments before Spottsylvania, and on the 24th the North Anna was crossed by a portion of the Ninth Corps at Quarles Mill. An attempt to clear the enemy from the vicinity of Ox Ford resulted in a severe engagement, in which the Fifty-sixth took an active part, being with the rest of the division obliged to retire. The regiment had seven killed, 40 wounded and 17 made prisoners in this action, Captain Putnam receiving wounds from which he died on the 20th of June. The death of Colonel Griswold led to the advancement of Lieutenant Colonel Weld and Major Jarves to the positions of colonel and lieutenant colonel respectively, and Captain Putnam was commissioned major, but died before being mustered; owing to the reduced numbers of the regiment the vacant majority could never afterward be filled.

From North Anna the corps moved to Bethesda Church, where the regiment was engaged on the 31st, having 11 wounded, one killed and one missing, and again on the 3d of June it took part in skirmishing connected with the battle of Cold Harbor, having two killed and seven wounded, one of the former being Captain Cowdin. Following the days of siege succeeding the battle, the regiment marched across the James river, took position before Petersburg, and with its division participated in an assault on the enemy's works on the 17th. The attack was partially successful, though the fighting was very severe. The Fifty-sixth captured over 50 prisoners, but themselves lost 19 killed, including Second Lieutenant John H. Crawley of Boston, 40 wounded and five missing. From this time till the close of July the regiment remained on duty in front of the Confederate works, having six killed and 22 wounded during that time by the fire of sharp-shooters. On the 22d of June First Lieutenant John D. Priest died from wounds received at Bethesda Church.

The continued losses of the regiment, the hardships to which it had been exposed, and the resulting sickness of the members, had by this time reduced the command to a fragment of the strength with which less than three months before it had taken the field, but at the disastrous action of the Crater, on the 30th of July, it was to lose again a large proportion of its numbers. Ledlie's Division (formerly Crittenden's) was selected to lead the advance after the explosion of the mine, and Bartlett's Brigade (of which the Fifty-sixth formed part) was among the first to enter the crater; but there the success of the Union troops ended, they were soon overwhelmed by the prompt rallying of the Confederates, and the story is eloquently told by the figures of their losses; General Bartlett, the brigade commander, was made prisoner, and out of the small number taken into action by the Fifty-sixth it lost 10 killed, 25 wounded and 22 made prisoners.

After the failure of this attempt to break the enemy's lines, the regiment remained on duty in the trenches for more than two weeks, having one man killed and one wounded. It took part in the expedition against the Weldon Railroad and in the battle of the 19th of August had one killed and nine wounded, losing one more killed in a skirmish a few days later. The railroad being gained and held by this movement, the regiment encamped in the vicinity and remained there till the close of September. The First Division of the Ninth Corps having been discontinued owing to its depletion in numbers, the Fifty-sixth was at this time attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division, of the same corps, and with that command on the 30th of September took part in the battle of Peebles Farm, having one killed, eight wounded and 30 captured. After this unfortunate engagement the regiment resumed its encampment, remaining there with the exception of a reconnaissance of a day or two till the close of November.

It was then moved to Fort Davis, situated on the left of the Jerusalem Plank road, and after passing some two weeks there moved on the 12th of December to Fort Alexander Hays, the next fort in the chain but situated at some distance to the left. There the Fifty-sixth remained during the winter, picketing the front and waiting in winter quarters till the coming of spring should bring the closing contests of the war. This signal came on the 1st of April, 1865, when the regiment was ordered under arms and very early the fol-

lowing morning joined in the assault upon the Confederate works in the vicinity of the Plank road. The enemy were driven out of their Battery 27, located across the Plank road, and for some distance to the Union right, but the lodgment was only made permanent in Battery 27, which the Fifty-sixth occupied, the abandoned Confederate guns being worked by a detachment from the Fifth Massachusetts Battery. At one time all the Union troops except the Fifty-sixth and the battery men were forced from the captured works; but these held on bravely, and retained their position all through the day, though the Confederate fire was heavy from three sides. Next morning the city was found to be evacuated, and as it proved the fighting of the regiment was at an end. Its loss during this last engagement was three killed, including Captain Ansel B. Randall, and 13 wounded.

A few words will tell the rest of the story. With other regiments of the corps, the Fifty-sixth moved along the Southside Railroad as far as Burkesville, performing guard duty and the like, till after the surrender of General Lee's army. It then marched back to City Point, whence it was transported to Alexandria. Landing at the latter place, the command encamped with nothing of incident to break the routine till the 12th of July, when it was mustered out of the United States service and directly afterward set out for Massachusetts. Arriving there it returned to the camp at Readville for a few days, while the final papers were made, and on the 22d it was paid and discharged.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

THE Fifty-seventh (Second Veteran) Regiment was organized at Camp John E. Wool, Worcester, by Colonel William F. Bartlett, who had been mustered out of service with his nine-months' regiment—the Forty-ninth—late in the summer of 1863. Setting at once about the formation of his new command, the colonel worked assiduously till the requisite number had been obtained. His recruits naturally came from the western counties of the state, as three similar regiments were being formed at Readville, and it was not till the middle of March, 1864, that Colonel Bartlett was able to form regimental line. A month later, while the organization was still incomplete, orders came to report to Washington, and the trip began on the 18th of April, the list of officers then in commission being as follows:—

Colonel, William F. Bartlett of Boston; lieutenant colonel, Edward P. Hollister of Pittsfield; major, James W. Cushing of Roxbury; surgeon, Whitman V. White of Stockbridge; assistant surgeon, Charles E. Heath of Monterey; chaplain, Alfred H. Dashiell, Jr., of Stockbridge; adjutant, George E. Barton of Worcester; quartermaster, George E. Priest of Watertown; sergeant major, Albert M. Murdock of West Boylston; commissary sergeant, David F. Lawry of Worcester; quartermaster sergeant, James A. Robbins of Watertown; hospital steward, Henry G. Prout of Great Barrington; principal musician, James S. Scott of Leicester.

Company A—Captain, John W. Sanderson of Westboro; first lieutenant, Samuel M. Bowman of Clinton; second lieutenant, Edward I. Coe of Worcester.

Company B—Captain Joseph W. Gird; first lieutenant, E. Dexter Cheney, both of Worcester; second lieutenant, George S. Greene, of Springfield.

Company C—Captain, Charles D. Hollis of Lynn; second lieutenant, Charles H. Royce of Pittsfield.

Company D—Captain, Edson T. Dresser of Stockbridge; first lieutenant, Edwin S. Dewey of Greenfield; second lieutenant, James Peacock of Worcester.

Company E—Captain, George H. Howe of Monson; first lieutenant, John H. Cook of Northampton; second lieutenant, John Anderson of Holland.

Company F—Captain, Levi Lawrence; first lieutenant, Charles Barker; second lieutenant, Alfred O. Hitchcock, all of Fitchburg.

Company G—Captain, James Doherty of Boston; first lieutenant, Henry C. Ward of Worcester; second lieutenant, Henry B. Fiske of Springfield.

Company H—Captain, Julius M. Tucker; first lieutenant, John L. Goodwin, both of Worcester; second lieutenant, James W. Kennay of Boston.

Company I—Captain, Albert Prescott of Charlestown; first lieutenant, Albert W. Cook; second lieutenant, John Reade, both of Milford.

Company K—Second lieutenant, James M. Childs of Worcester.

Lieutenant Colonel Hollister resigned his commission about the time the regiment left the state, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Charles L. Chandler of Brookline, whose commission bore date of April 20. Charles O. Carpenter of Holyoke was added to the medical staff soon afterward as junior assistant surgeon.

The Fifty-seventh arrived at Annapolis, Md., on the 20th of April, and were assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps, then being reorganized under the command of General Burnside, its destination not having been announced. The regiment was brigaded with the Thirty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, with two regiments of United States Regulars—the Fourth and Tenth. Colonel Sumner Carruth of the Thirty-fifth commanded the brigade and General Thomas G. Stevenson the division. Three days only were passed in camp at Annapolis when marching orders came for the corps, and it took the road toward Washington, Carruth's Brigade on the lead. A march of three days brought the command to the national capital, where it was reviewed by the President and corps commander, the route being continued across Long Bridge to the vicinity of Arlington, where temporary camp was established. This lasted only two days, however, when the corps again took the road, marching via Fairfax Court House, Centerville, Bristoe Station and Warrenton Junction, following the line of the railroad to Rappahannock Station, where the corps arrived on the 3d of May and the regiment for a single night occupied the campground which had just been vacated by the Twentieth Maine.

But the Army of the Potomac was on the move, the Ninth Corps was to co-operate with it, and next day the march was resumed.

The Rapidan was crossed the 5th at Germania Ford, and next day the regiment took part in the terrible struggle in the Wilderness. It was almost too much to expect that with its limited opportunities for drill and discipline it should have attained to efficiency, but its part in the battle was highly creditable. The brigade took position early in the forenoon of the 6th near the junction of the Brock road with the Plank road, being in column by regiments, the regulars forming the first line and the Fifty-seventh the fourth. The advance of the enemy soon involved the brigade in close and severe action. The Fifty-seventh showed great steadiness and courage, and when ordered to advance, although the ground was very unfavorable and they had to pass over another regiment lying upon the gound, they did so in a manner to win the hearty compliment of General Hancock, under whose direction the movement was performed. The fighting in that part of the field was desperate during much of the day, and resulted in no decided success on either side. The regiment took into action a total of 545 officers and men—one company being on detached duty. Of these, 47 were killed, 161 wounded and 43 missing, a total loss of 251. Colonel Bartlett received a wound in the head which disabled him for some time, and he did not again return to the command of the regiment, being soon afterward commissioned brigadier general. Of the killed mention should be made of Captain Gird, the first officer of the regiment to give his life in battle, and Second Lieutenanant Childs, who died of wounds there received.

Lieutenant Colonel Chandler succeeded to the command of the Fifty-seventh, and at midnight of the 7th it began the movement to the rear and left, passing the Chancellorsville battle-field on the 8th, crossing the Ny river on the 9th and there intrenching in front of the Confederate works defending the approach to Spottsylvania Court House. In a reconnaissance next day General Stevenson, the division commander, was killed. He was succeeded in the command temporarily by General Thomas L. Crittenden, the division later passing under the command of General James H. Ledlie. In connection with the battle of the 12th, inaugurated by Hancock's corps, the Ninth Corps was engaged, making some advance and holding and intrenching the ground gained. In this action the Fifty-seventh added to its laurels, though at a loss of 13 killed, 50 wounded and four missing. On the 18th the regiment [illegible]

Fifty-ninth, supported by the regulars of the brigade, made a reconnaissance, advancing their line close to the enemy's works and holding the position under a heavy fire till ordered back; the loss of the Fifty-seventh being three killed and 14 wounded.

The line of action at Spottsylvania being abandoned, the regiment with its division moved to the left and on the 24th reached the North Anna. General Burnside was ordered to cross the river at Ox Ford, but finding he could not do so, crossed Crittenden's Division at Quarles Mills, a mile and a half above, and attempted to clear the crossing at the Ford. In this movement the Fifty-seventh again suffered severely. Its brigade was advanced without proper support till it was struck in both flanks by a sharp attack, while at the same time exposed to a destructive artillery fire. It was consequently forced back in disorder, the regiment losing 10 killed 13 wounded and 14 missing, all of whom were left on the field. The severest loss came from the killing of the commander of the regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Chandler, a brave and efficient officer. Captain J. M. Tucker, the senior officer present, took command of what was left of the Fifty-seventh.

The river was recrossed on the 26th, and then followed the movements which brought the command to Bethesda Church at the time of the disastrous battle of Cold Harbor. It was not closely engaged during this period, though skirmishes and demonstrations were frequent, the loss of the regiment on the 3d of June being seven wounded and two missing. The James river was crossed near Charles City Court House on the night of the 15th, and marching almost continuously the division halted the next evening in sight of the city of Petersburg. Next day the First Division occupied a line of Confederate works which had been captured by the Second Division, and watched the preparations for attacking a second and stronger line beyond. This attack was made in the afternoon by the Third Division and was repulsed; but about sunset the First Division was ordered forward to renew the attempt. The struggle was severe, the assailants depending upon the bayonet alone; but they finally gained the works—only to be forced from them by a counter charge made by fresh Confederate troops. The loss of the Fifty-seventh in this struggle was 11 killed, 30 wounded and three missing. Among the killed was Second Lieutenant Edward I. Coe, while Captain Tucker commanding the regiment was wounded.

From this time till the action of "The Crater," the regiment under command of Captain Albert Prescott did duty in the trenches before Petersburg, near the right of the Union line, and as there was almost incessant sharp-shooting between the hostile forces the loss was severe, amounting during the six weeks to six killed and 23 wounded. Of the six officers struck during this time, First Lieutenant E. Dexter Cheney was killed on the 19th of July and First Lieutentant Samuel M. Bowman died of wounds on the 25th. The division was now commanded by General Ledlie and the brigade by General Bartlett, promoted from colonel of the Fifty-seventh. In the regiment, Captain Tucker, who had not yet returned to duty, had been promoted to major and lieutenant colonel—Major Cushing having resigned May 26,—and Captain Prescott, still in command of the regiment, was promoted to major,—all of these commissions dating from the 15th of June.

Being relieved from duty in the trenches by colored troops on the night of the 29th of July, the Fifty-seventh were among the first troops to enter the Crater the following morning after the explosion of the mine which had been run from the Federal side under a salient of the Confederate works. The regiment numbered at the opening of the fight seven officers and 91 enlisted men. It passed through the opening made by the explosion and took position in one of the covered ways or parallels beyond, where it fought as well as it could till the excavation became so filled with fugitives that further resistance was impossible. A portion of the command succeeded in making its way back to the Union lines; but the colors could not be extricated, and with most of the left wing of the regiment fell into the enemy's hands. General Bartlett, the brigade commander, was also made prisoner. On assembling the remnant of the Fifty-seventh, it was found that of the seven officers taken into action but one had escaped,—First Lieutenant Albert Doty. Three—Major Prescott and Captains Howe and Dresser—had been killed, two were wounded and one missing. Of the enlisted men, one had been killed, 16 wounded and 28 were missing, leaving Lieutenant Doty and 46 men to represent the honorable name of the Fifty-seventh. This handful returned next day to duty in the trenches, where it remained till the 18th of August, having in that time one killed and four wounded by sharp-shooters. It had, however, received a few returned convalescents, meanwhile, so that

when the movement began against the Weldon Railroad on the 19th the regiment consisted of one officer and 45 men. The division, then commanded by General White, was sharply engaged for about an hour in the battle which ensued, rendering important service in turning the temporary success of the Confederates. The few members of the Fifty-seventh fought heroically, losing a third of their number—one being killed, eight wounded and seven missing.

The ground seized by the operations being held and the Union lines permanently extended to cover the railroad, the division was moved a short distance to the right, where it erected fortifications and remained engaged in picket duty till the closing days of September. With the rest went Lieutenant Doty and his little band of 29 men—all that remained of the new regiment of full numbers which had left the camp of organization four months before. Fortunately this was the lowest ebb in point of numbers of the regiment. Some of the convalescents and those upon detached duty returned to head-quarters, so that when the next movement was made some 60 were with the colors. Lieutenant Colonel Tucker, having recovered from his wounds, rejoined the regiment on the 3d of September and assumed command. Captain Napoleon B. McLaughlen of the United States Army was mustered as colonel of the Fifty-seventh on the 14th under Special Orders from the War Department, his rank dating back to December, 1862, giving him seniority by virtue of which he at once took command of the brigade.

On the 29th of September the regiment with its division took part in a movement still further to the left, which, though primarily intended to divert attention from a stronger movement to the north of the James river, resulted in an obstinate engagement on the 30th. The regiment shared in this fight, losing one killed and seven wounded, this action being known as the battle of Peebles Farm. This ground was also held, and on the 8th of October the regiment, Captain James Doherty commanding, took an important part in a reconnaissance to the Boydtown Plank road. It formed part of the skirmish line, and in advancing, driving the enemy's outposts, it became detached from the skirmishers of the division at the left, so that the flank of the line of the Fifty-seventh was exposed. The foe took advantage of this fact and obliged the line to change front and fall back a short distance, which it did under heavy fire, tak-

ing and holding until night a position a few hundred yards to the rear. The column was then ordered back to camp, the Fifty-seventh having lost two men killed and 12 wounded.

The regiment had surely had enough severe fighting for one season, and it is pleasant to record that from that time it was not seriously engaged for some months. It remained in camp near the Pegram House till the 30th of November, with the exception of taking part in the expedition toward the Southside Railroad late in October, when it had one man wounded on the skirmish line. The Ninth Corps then relieved the Second in the trenches near the city of Petersburg, where it remained till the fall of the city. On the 9th of December the regiment was temporarily detached from its brigade and assigned to a provisional command destined for an expedition southward for the purpose of destroying the Weldon Railroad in that direction. This occupied from the 9th till the 13th, and was without casualty so far as the Fifty-seventh were concerned, though there was much suffering from the inclement weather. There was another expedition toward Weldon during the month of February, 1865, in which the regiment was detached from its brigade once more, and was absent for some days, suffering as before from stormy weather and cold. With that exception, however, the command remained in the works during the winter and early spring, being located near the point whence the first charge of the regiment had been made against the hostile lines when the corps arrived before Petersburg the previous summer.

In the fighting of the 25th of March, when the Confederates temporarily captured Fort Stedman, the Fifty-seventh had an honorable part. It had just relieved the Fifty-ninth in the lines to the right of the fort, so that when the Union lines were broken the position of the regiment was flanked and it was obliged to fall back. Reaching a favorable position, it held its ground till assistance came when a heroic advance was made and the works and its camp were regained after a stubborn resistance, in which Sergeant Major Pinkham of the Fifty-seventh captured the flag of the Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiment. In this affair the loss of the regiment was but four killed, though a number were wounded, including Captain James Doherty, a brave and versatile officer, whose loss was severely felt. He had been commissioned major dating from July 21, 1864, but had not been able to muster on account of

the depleted numbers of the regiment, which he was gallantly leading when he received the wound from which he died the following day. Among the killed was First Lieutenant Albert M. Murdock of Worcester, formerly sergeant major.

After the Fort Stedman affair there was much activity on that part of the lines, both sides being constantly on the alert; but there was no serious fighting, nor were the Fifty-seventh again engaged with the enemy except upon the skirmish line, and on the 2d of April, when the day was passed in demonstrations and maneuvers but without actual fighting so far as the regiment was concerned, though some portions of the Ninth Corps were heavily engaged. The following morning found the city evacuated and the Fifty-seventh Regiment was among the troops that entered soon after; but it passed through and across the Appomattox to guard the roads to Richmond and Chesterfield. Recrossing the river on the 4th, it was engaged in guarding the Southside Railroad and the Cox road which ran near it, moving from point to point till it reached Wilson's Station, where its head-quarters were established. Directly after the assassination of President Lincoln the Ninth Corps was ordered to Washington, where it reported late in April, going on duty on the Maryland side near Tennallytown. From that time till early in August following the regiment was on duty at various points in that vicinity, being for a portion of the time provost guard. The Fifty-ninth Regiment was consolidated with the Fifty-seventh on the 20th of June, the name of the latter being retained.

The combined organizations were mustered out of the United States service on the 30th of July, and at once set out for Massachusetts. Arriving at Readville, the command went into camp for a few days, but on the 9th of August the men were paid and discharged. During the service of the Fifty-seventh Regiment it lost 112 officers and men killed in action, 137 died of wounds and disease and 34 missing in action. As these casualties occurred in a membership of little more than 1,000, and nearly all of them within six months from the time the regiment left the state, it will be realized how severe was the ordeal to which it was subjected. It is not too much to say that the command nobly met all the demands made upon it.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

THE Fifty-eighth (Third Veteran) Regiment was the last three-years' infantry organization from Massachusetts to be mustered into the national service and to leave the state. It encamped at Readville, recruiting for it beginning about the middle of September, 1863, but it was not till the 14th of January following that Company A was ready for the mustering officer; B followed on the 8th of February and C on the 20th, D and E on the 1st of March, F on the 12th and G on the 26th. H, mustered on the 18th of April, was the last company completed when the call came for departure for active service and the eight companies were sent forward. Silas P. Richmond of Freetown was commissioned colonel of the regiment, but he resigned before being mustered and was never actively identified with its interests, Major Ewer, whose commission dated from October 27, 1863, being most of the time in command during the stay at Readville. The roster of officers with which the Fifty-eighth left the state was as follows:—

Lieutenant colonel, John C. Whiton of Boston; major, Barnabas Ewer, Jr., of Fairhaven; surgeon, Alfred A. Stocker of Cambridge; assistant surgeons, Frank Whitman of Roxbury, N. H., and Thomas Dawson of Boston; chaplain, William A. Start of North Bridgewater; adjutant, F. Gilbert Ogden of Boston; quartermaster, Theodore A. Barton of New Bedford.

Company A—Captain, Charles M. Upham of Chatham; first lieutenant, Frank H. Kempton of New Bedford; second lieutenant, Franklin D. Hammond of Chatham.

Company B—Captain, Robert Crossman, 2d; first lieutenant, Simeon G. Blandin, both of Taunton; second lieutenant, John W. Fiske of Dedham.

Company C—Captain, Everett S. Horton; first lieutenant, Charles H. Johnson, both of Attleboro; second lieutenant, Nahum Leonard of West Bridgewater.

Company D—Captain, Charles E. Churchill; first lieutenant, Linus

E. Hayward, both of West Bridgewater; second lieutenant, John P. Townsend of Bridgewater.

Company E—Captain, William E. Mason; first lieutenant, Charles H. Tobey; second lieutenant, Allen Almy, all of New Bedford.

Company F—Captain, Thomas McFarland; first lieutenant, Charles D. Copeland, both of Fall River; second lieutenant, Jere C. Vaughn of North Bridgewater.

Company G—Captain, Samuel B. Hinckley of Fall River; first lieutenant, Charles H. Morton; second lieutenant, James Cox, both of Fairhaven.

Company H—Captain, William H. Harley of Chatham; first lieutenant, Clement Granet of Boston; second lieutenant, Isaac H. Folger of Nantucket.

Lieutenant Colonel Whiton had served for nine months with the same rank in the Forty-third Massachusetts Regiment, and nearly all of his command, officers and men, had seen more or less service in the field. The eight companies were ordered to the front late in April, 1864, and left Readville on the 28th, reaching Alexandria, Va., on Saturday the 30th. Pausing there for a couple of days, to store such surplus baggage as could be dispensed with in the field operations on which it was about to enter, the regiment took cars on the afternoon of May 2 for Bristoe Station, reaching there the same evening, and being assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Corps. The other regiments of the brigade were the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts, Seventh Rhode Island, Fifty-first New York, Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania. Colonel Zenas R. Bliss commanded the brigade, Brigadier General Robert B. Potter the division, and General A. E. Burnside the corps, which was to co-operate with, though not for a time formally attached to, the Army of the Potomac.

The corps began its forward movement on the morning of the 4th, passing Warrenton and making some 20 miles, which exhausted the men very much, as they were unused to long marches. Next day both the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers were crossed, a still longer march being made and many of the men falling out, some of whom were said to have been captured by bushwackers. A few miles on the morning of the 6th brought the command to Wilderness Tavern, where line of battle was formed and the division, with the Third under General Wilcox, moved forward through the dense tangle in the effort to fill the gap between the right and left wings of the Union army. The enemy was found in the early

afternoon, intrenched on the opposite side of a swampy ravine, and an engagement ensued, indecisive in its results, in which the Fifty-eighth sustained a loss of seven killed, 23 wounded and four missing. The position gained was held till the following afternoon, the regiment being on the picket line, when the movement to the rear and eventually to Spottsylvania began. During the 8th the command rested at Chancellorsville, and from the 9th to the 11th the regiment took part in the marching and maneuvering which brought the corps into position for the battle of the 12th. In these preliminary contests the loss of the Fifty-eighth was two men killed and one or two wounded.

Early on the morning of the 12th the brigade moved to the right and formed line of battle, joining in the assault on the intrenchments held by the left of Hill's corps of Lee's army. The works were captured, but the enemy only retreated to another line which enfiladed those taken, and being reinforced later in the day regained possession of the contested works, the men of the Ninth Corps retiring to a ravine a short distance in the rear and the Confederates showing no disposition to pursue the fighting further. In this stubborn encounter the Fifty-eighth lost 13 killed, 90 wounded and two missing. Captain Harley and Adjutant Ogden were among the killed. The command remained near the scene of this engagement during the remainder of the operations before Spottsylvania, skirmishing frequently and losing three killed, six wounded and three missing, but taking part in no further heavy actions. The movement toward the North Anna began the 21st, and in the skirmishing at that point the regiment lost two or three wounded and as many missing from the picket line. The river was recrossed at evening of the 26th, and the southward march took the regiment across the Pamunkey late in the evening of the 28th. The Totopotomy was reached next day, and a day or two of maneuvering and skirmishing ensued in which the Fifty-eight lost four wounded and missing. On the afternoon of June 2 the regiment marched toward Shady Grove Church, skirmishing with the enemy and having one killed and seven wounded.

At daylight of the 3d the Fifty-eighth moved forward and joined in the assault on the Confederate lines before Cold Harbor. Through a deadly fire it advanced to within 50 yards of the hostile works, where the men with bayonets and tin cups threw up slight defenses

of earth, being ordered to maintain the position at all hazards,—which they did during the day, though at heavy loss, 18 being killed and 67 wounded. Among the dead were Major Ewer and Captains Upham and McFarland.

Next morning it was found that the foe had retired from that part of the field, and soon afterward the regiment was joined by its ninth company, I, which had just arrived from Massachusetts via White House Landing. This company was commanded by Captain Nathan S. Oakman of Hanover, his lieutenants being William H. Burbank of Medford and Lorenzo D. Munroe of Plympton. From this time till the close of the operations before Cold Harbor on the 12th the regiment was constantly on duty and under fire, losing during the time two killed, 12 wounded and 16 missing, Lieutenant Burbank dying of his wounds at White House Landing on the 11th. Then the march southward across the James began, and on the 17th the command joined in the assault and capture of the outer defenses of Petersburg, the loss of the regiment being 16 wounded. An effort next day to gain possession of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad was only partially successful. After obtaining some advantage the regiment found itself exposed to a severe fire from three sides, and took shelter in the bed of a creek, where it remained till after dark, when it was withdrawn to a less exposed position, having met a loss of two killed, 22 wounded and one missing. From that time to the 30th of July it was on duty in the trenches, meeting the additional loss of five killed, including Second Lieutenant Franklin D. Hammond of Chatham, and nine wounded.

In the "Battle of the Crater" July 30, the regiment with its brigade charged into the chasm of the exploded fort, whence it was ordered to capture a battery a quarter of a mile beyond. Two attemps were made to execute the order, but owing to the confusion, and the heavy fire from the enemy, they failed and the regiment finally found itself huddled back in the fort with the other disorganized troops. Few could escape, still fewer could fight, and when the Confederates advanced in force the great body of Union troops were easily made prisoners. The loss of the Fifty-eighth was five killed, including First Lieutenant Granet, 30 wounded and 84 captured.

The remnant of the regiment occupied positions in the breastworks and trenches till the 25th of September, when the Sunday services were interrupted by orders to march immediately; various

movements occupied the time till the 30th, when the regiment crossed the Weldon Railroad at Yellow House and immediately joined in the battle of Poplar Spring Church. The Fifth and Ninth Corps failing to connect as they advanced, the enemy penetrated the opening and after a very brief contest captured nearly the entire Fifty-eighth Regiment. Two of its members had been killed—Second Lieutenant John W. Fiske and First Sergeant Ephraim H. Haskins, Jr., of Freetown, who had been commissioned but not mustered as second lieutenant, ten were wounded and 99 captured; only about a dozen, including one officer, escaped. However, detailed men, returning convalescents and 54 recruits from Massachusetts in a few weeks brought the regiment up to respectable numbers. It took no further part in the military operations of the autumn, but about the last of November moved to Hancock Station where it went into winter quarters, garrisoning Fort Meikle. In addition to the officers mentioned as killed in action, Captain Charles H. Johnson had died of wounds October 27, while a prisoner of war, and Second Lieutenant Samuel J. Watson at his home in New Bedford died of disease December 11.

During the winter the only notable incident was the arrival February 20, 1865, of Company K, commanded by First Lieutenant Albion M. Dudley of Provincetown, the second lieutenant being Heman Chase of Harwich. The casualties meantime were few, one man being killed and a few wounded. The Fifty-eighth joined in no action till the morning of April 2, when it formed a part of the attacking column which made a lodgment in the Confederate works west of Fort Mahone. The position gained was maintained till 4 o'clock that afternoon, with stubborn fighting, when it was relinquished, the regiment having lost five killed, 17 wounded and 14 captured, all the latter rejoining the regiment a week later on the surrender of Lee's army. That event found the Fifty-eighth and its brigade at Burkesville Junction guarding the railroad, from which point it marched to Farmville where it remained for ten days on like duty. Its return march began on the 20th, being by way of Petersburg to City Point, where it took transports for Alexandria, reaching that city on the 28th and encamping in the vicinity. It took part in the grand review of May 23 in Washington, the return to Massachusetts began July 15, Readville being reached on the 18th, and on the 26th the men were paid and discharged.

THE FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

THE Fifty-ninth (Fourth Veteran) Regiment was numerically the last of the four new infantry regiments authorized and raised during the winter and spring of 1863-4—which were also the last of the three-years' regiments sent out. In fact, however, its organization was completed and it left the state before the Fifty-eighth, though both were recruited at Camp Meigs, Readville. The first company of the Fifty-ninth was mustered December 5, 1863, but it was a full month before the next company was ready for the mustering officer. B and C were filled during January, 1864, E, D and F in February, G and H in March, and I on the 2d of April; but it was not till the 21st of that month that K was ready for the mustering officer. On the 26th of April the command left for Washington with the following list of officers:—

Colonel, Jacob P. Gould of Stoneham; lieutenant colonel, John Hodges, Jr., of Salem; major, Joseph Colburn of Roxbury; surgeon, William Ingalls of Winchester; assistant surgeons, Thomas Gillillan of Cummington and Edward W. Norton of Blandford; chaplain, Hiram L. Howard of Boston; adjutant, Horace M. Warren; quartermaster, Benjamin F. Barnard, both of South Reading; sergeant major, James Gibson of Boston; quartermaster sergeant, James W. Rand of Weymouth; commissary sergeant, William H. Aldridge of Melrose; hospital steward, William B. Dorman of Georgetown; principal musician, William Nichols of Reading.

Company A—Captain, Francis M. Smith of Lynn; first lieutenant, Henry M. Cross of Newburyport; second lieutenant, Henry A. Smith of Charlestown.

Company B—Captain, Warren S. Potter of Roxbury; first lieutenant, Henry L. Swords of Charleston; second lieutenant, John Foley.

Company C—Captain, John H. Chipman of Beverly; first lieutenant, Joseph Church of Boston; second lieutenant, James Dunlap of Topsfield.

Company D—Captain, George W. Field of Lowell; first lieutenant, Benjamin F. Milward of Salem; second lieutenant, Charles Cotting.

Company E—Captain, Frederick Cochrane of Methuen; first lieu-

tenant, William A. Fifield of Lowell; second lieutenant, Charles P. Welch of Cambridge.

Company F—Captain, Lewis E. Munroe of Roxbury; first lieutenant, Richard H. Chute of Chelsea; second lieutenant, Joseph E. Moody of Newburyport.

Company G—Captain, Francis A. Wildes of Topsfield; first lieutenant, George J. Morse of Woburn; second lieutenant, Ward B. Frothingham of Boston.

Company H—Captain, Edward B. P. Kinsley of Cambridge; first lieutenant, Benjamin F. Chesley of Haverhill; second lieutenant, Sandford K. Goldsmith of Andover.

Company I—Captain, Ezra P. Gould of Cambridge; first lieutenant, Humphrey H. Buttrick of Concord; second lieutenant, Albert Pinder of Lowell.

Company K—Captain, Samuel A. Bean of Natick; first lieutenant, George C. Burrill of Brookline; second lieutenant, Charles H. Lang of Reading.

The regiment proceeded to Washington by rail, arriving there on the 28th; it stopped over night at the Soldiers' Rest near the depot and next day was transferred by boat to Alexandria, whence after passing one night at the Soldiers' Rest of that city and two days in camp in a field some two miles out, cars were taken on the afternoon of May 2 for Bealton Station. Thence the regiment marched to Rappahannock Station, where it bivouacked till the 4th, going on that day to Brandy Station and the 5th to Germania Ford, where it reported to General Stevenson, commanding the First Division, Ninth Corps, and was assigned to the First Brigade of his division, being associated with the Thirty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Massachusetts and the Fourth and Tenth United States Regulars, the brigade being commanded by Colonel Sumner Carruth of the Thirty-fifth. The next day—ten days after leaving the state and having had absolutely no opportunity for that seasoning and discipline which come from camp life and drill under a capable commander—the regiment took part in the battle of the Wilderness. In general features the story of its experience was similar to that of the other regiments of the brigade, though its loss was not so severe as that of the Fifty-seventh, being 12 killed, 27 wounded and five missing. Soon after the battle Colonel Gould was prostrated by illness, and on recovering was assigned to the command of the brigade, leaving the regiment in the efficient hands of Lieutenant Colonel Hodges.

Marching toward Spottsylvania Court House, the Fifty-ninth

formed line of battle near the Po river, and, intrenching, held the position till the 12th, when they took part in the general action of that day, suffering a loss of 11 killed, 45 wounded and three missing or prisoners. Among the killed was First Lieutenant George J. Morse. Maneuvering, building earthworks and skirmishing occupied the time till the army was ready for another southward movement, and the regiment next faced the foe on the afternoon of the 24th, after having crossed the North Anna at Quarles Mills. In the action there the brigade was taken at a disadvantage by a sudden onset of the enemy, and in falling back to a tenable position met with considerable loss in which the Fifty-ninth shared to the extent of two killed, 20 wounded and 16 missing, most of whom, including two officers, were prisoners. First Lieutenant George C. Burrill of Brookline was among the killed.

Recrossing the river when it was found to be impracticable to fight a battle at that point, the regiment shared in the marching and maneuverings of its brigade till the 3d of June, when it again joined battle in earnest, in connection with the general assault on the Confederate lines at Cold Harbor. The part taken by the Ninth Corps in this battle was somewhat less destructive than that of corps further to the left, but the result was no more satisfactory, since no decided impression was made on the enemy's lines and the loss of life was without recompense. The Fifty-ninth had two killed, 15 wounded and as many captured or missing. For five days from the 5th of June the regiment was located near Allen's Mills, some distance to the rear of the scene of action of the 3d. Then followed the move southward to the James river, the crossing at Windmill Point on the 15th and the arrival before Petersburg on the morning of the 17th.

Late that afternoon the division under command of Colonel Gould charged the enemy's lines at a point where another division had charged and failed; this attempt was more successful, making a lodgment in the hostile works by virtue of the bayonet alone, after a long struggle. The loss of the regiment was severe, being 13 killed, 49 wounded and eight missing. Captain Samuel A. Bean was mortally wounded, dying three days later. Although the Confederate troops had simply been driven from their outer lines to a stronger position in the rear, the Union soldiers held, changed and strengthened what they had gained, and in these duties, as well as

that of picketing the front, the regiment passed its time till the explosion of the mine beneath the Confederate works on the morning of the 30th of July, when the brigade, under command of General Bartlett, headed the column of assault. The story of the disaster need not be repeated;—the Fifty-ninth shared the general fortunes of the day, having eight killed, 25 wounded and losing 47 prisoners and missing. A sad blow to the regiment was the death of its gallant commander, Lieutenant Colonel Hodges, who was killed in the action, as was First Lieutenant James Dunlap. On the 22d of August the painful intelligence reached the command of the death of Colonel Gould, who while in command of a brigade had been wounded, losing a leg, from the effect of which he died. Colonel Gould was a brave and capable officer, who entered the service at the organization of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment as its major, serving in that capacity for almost three years, until selected to command the Fifty-ninth. Major Colburn being absent from the effects of a wound received June 17, the remnant of the regiment remained under command of the senior captain till his return to duty, August 15. He was soon afterward promoted to lieutenant colonel, and Captain Ezra P. Gould was made major dating from August 20; the vacant colonelcy was never filled owing to the depleted numbers of the regiment.

After this sad experience the Fifty-ninth returned to the works in which they had been doing service, and remained there till the movement against the Weldon Railroad was made, resulting in the battle of the 19th of August. In that engagement only a portion of the regiment took part, a considerable number being detailed for work on artillery roads, and the loss was but four wounded and two missing;—though included in that list was Adjutant Warren, who died on the same day from his injuries. His abilities as an officer were recognized by the complimentary commission of major, dating from the 4th of August.

The troops which had gained possession of the railroad held the point, fortifying and remaining there till the 28th of September, when a second movement to the left was made, in which the Fifty-ninth participated. It was engaged in the battle near the Peebles House, losing one killed, eight wounded and two missing. Captain Lewis E. Munroe died of wounds received October 12. In this engagement the brigade was forced to fall back temporarily, but the

ground was afterward recovered and works were thrown up which the Fifty-ninth assisted in manning till the 26th of October. A reconnaissance was then made toward the Southside Railroad, but it was not successful, and the regiment returned with the rest of the command, building winter quarters, but was soon after ordered back to the right of the lines, where works were occupied near the scene of the regiment's first contests before Petersburg. The position of the Fifty-ninth was at the right of the brigade—then known as the Third Brigade, First Division, and commanded by Colonel McLaughlen of the Fifty-seventh. The works were in very bad condition when the regiment occupied them, but by laboring day and night they were in a short time made as complete as circumstances would admit. The ground was very low and close to the enemy's lines, where the constant firing rendered bomb-proofs necessary, and these from the marshy nature of the soil were constantly more or less filled with water. Incessant efforts, however, finally overcame many of the difficulties, and the quarters of the men were made habitable.

During February, 1865, Lieutenant Colonel Colburn obtained a leave of absence, and as he resigned before its expiration the command of the Fifty-ninth thenceforth devolved on Major Gould. On the 15th of March the regiment was relieved by the Fifty-seventh, and quitting the trenches for a well-earned season of rest took the camp vacated by the relieving regiment, in the vicinity and to the rear of Fort Haskell. Ten days later came the Confederate capture of Fort Stedman, and as soon as the nature of the disaster was known the Fifty-ninth were ordered to Battery XI, a small work to the left of Fort Stedman which had been manned by the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, most of whom had been captured by the assailants. When the regiment arrived there the few Confederates left in possession of the lunette were quickly driven out or captured, but it was soon found that the works on both sides were virtually in the hands of the enemy, having either been captured or deserted by their defenders. Colonel McLaughlen and his staff were made prisoners on entering Fort Stedman, which they supposed still in the possession of Union troops, and the lines of rebels in the rear were converging to gather in the little band of the Fifty-ninth. There was but one method of escape, and that was promptly adopted; the regiment sprang over the works to the front and thus made its

way between the two lines of intrenchments to Fort Haskell, where the scattered fragments of the brigade were gathered.

After the enemy had been driven out Major Gould and his command were ordered into the trenches, this time between Fort Stedman and Battery XI, where they remained till the fall of Petersburg and Richmond, on the 2d of April, being kept on the alert almost day and night during that time by the activity which prevailed on both sides, though there was not much severe fighting in which the regiment participated. On the morning of the 3d it marched forward over the works and into the evacuated city, encamping in the vicinity for a few days, after which it did duty at various points guarding the Southside Railroad. Late in April the corps was ordered to Washington, going by transports to Alexandria. After encamping for a few days near that city it crossed to the vicinity of Tennallytown, with its division, and resumed the routine of camp life, with occasionally a turn of picket duty, which had now become rather a form than a necessity. During the month of June the Fifty-ninth was formally consolidated with the Fifty-seventh, closing the record of its existence as a separate regiment.

Out of a membership of less than 1,000, the Fifty-ninth had 48 killed in action and 198 wounded; while 99 died from wounds and disease, 47 of the number as prisoners of war. Like the other "Veteran Regiments," this command had no occasion to blush for its record. Called into action almost directly from the camp of organization, and engaging in the most persistent and exhausting campaign known to the war, it dwindled away to a mere handful in the discharge of its trying duties, so that it was finally merged in another organization before the close of its service.

THE SIXTIETH REGIMENT.

THE Sixtieth Regiment was a militia organization formed in the summer of 1864 for 100 days' service, some of the companies of which had previously had an existence, while others were recruited for the purpose. The rendezvous was at Readville, where the companies assembled during July, C being mustered first on the 14th, others following almost daily till the 23d when E, H and I completed the regiment. The list of officers was not completed till some time later, so far as the field and staff were concerned, but when mustered the roster was as follows:—

Colonel, Ansel D. Wass of Boston; lieutenant colonel, David M. Woodward of Worcester; major, Uriah Macoy of North Bridgewater; surgeon, Frederic W. Mercer; assistant surgeon, George H. Powers, both of Boston; adjutant Thomas Sturgis of New York; quartermaster, John C. Heymer of Cambridge; sergeant major, William H. Cadwell of New Bedford; quartermaster sergeant, David M. Kelly; commissary sergeant, Joseph Chase, both of Haverhill; hospital steward, John S. Chick of Sturbridge; drum major, William H. Penniman of Quincy.

Company A, Abington—Captain, Josiah Soule, Jr.; first lieutenant, Joseph B. Warne; second lieutenant, Brainerd Cushing.

Company B, Quincy—Captain, F. Edward Bent; first lieutenant, Warren W. Adams; second lieutenant, Albert Keating.

Company C, North Bridgewater—Captain, Charles L. Sproul; first lieutenant, Thomas P. Barnefield; second lieutenant, Beriah T. Hillman of Bridgewater.

Company D, Fall River—Captain, Joseph O'Neill; first lieutenant, Benjamin F. Simmons; second lieutenant, William H. Munroe.

Company E—Captain, Moses W. Comsett of Boston; first lieutenant, Darius P. Richards of Cambridge; second lieutenant, Robert R. Andrews of Dorchester.

Company F—Captain, Robert H. Chamberlain of Worcester; first lieutenant, Joseph A. Titus; second lieutenant, George M. Roberts, both of Leicester.

Company G—Captain, Barker B. Kent, Jr., of Boston; first lieutenant, John Dorr of Lexington; second lieutenant, Ezra Perkins of Boston.

Company H—Captain, Stephen D. Gardiner of Boston; first lieutenant, Joseph L. Johnson; second lieutenant, Eben P. Cutter, both of Newburyport.

Company I, Haverhill—Captain, David Boynton; first lieutenant, Ira Hurd; second lieutenant, Joshua M. Stover.

Company K—Captain, Chandler J. Woodward; first lieutenant, Henry Tracy, both of Shelburne.

The regiment, being filled, left under orders to report to the adjutant general of the army at Washington, August 1, 1864, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Woodward, with 878 enlisted men; but on reaching Baltimore, where it was joined by Colonel Wass, it was directed to wait there for further orders. Arms were stacked in the gutter and the regiment slept on the sidewalk the first night, and next day marched to the vicinity of Relay House, where a stop of about a week was made. The men had no tents, but the weather was favorable, with the exception of one heavy rain-storm. The location was then changed to Carroll Hill, near the city, where another week was passed, when the regiment was ordered to Indianapolis, Ind., where danger was apprehended from disloyal secret organizations. The Sixtieth, accompanied by a Pennsylvania regiment, repaired to its destination and was at first quartered at Camp Carrington, but shortly after removed to Burnside Barracks and with a Veteran Reserve regiment furnished guards for a stockade containing 5,000 Confederate prisoners of war.

It remained there, thus engaged, during its entire term of enlistment, and was mustered out of service November 30 of the same year. Before leaving for home Colonel Wass received from Governor Morton of Indiana a very complimentary letter of thanks for the fine deportment of his command.

THE SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

THE Sixty-first Regiment was organized for one year's service during the fall and winter of 1864–5, and was the last regiment to leave the state. Recruiting for it began about the middle of August, and rendezvous was at Gallop's Island in Boston Harbor, where the recruits were sent by detachments as they were obtained. The entire state was represented in the membership of the command, though Company A was made up of men from Pittsfield and some neighboring towns, while Company D was composed of Adams men. Company B was the first filled, being mustered at various dates during the latter part of August and early in September, and during the latter month four other companies were completed—C being mustered from the 1st to the 17th, A on the 12th, D on the 14th and E before the last days. These five companies, forming a battalion under command of Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Walcott, left the state on the 7th of October, going by the government transport steamer Charles Thomas and reaching their destination at City Point, Va., five days later after a stormy passage. The battalion was at once assigned to the Engineer Brigade under command of General Benham, encamping a mile or two from the landing and naming its quarters Camp Schouler, for the efficient adjutant general of Massachusetts. The other companies were forwarded as they filled, and when the regiment was completed its roster of officers was as follows:—

Colonel, Charles F. Walcott of Cambridge; lieutenant colonel, Ebenezer W. Stone, Jr., of Roxbury; major, James G. C. Dodge of Boston; surgeon, James Oliver of Athol; assistant surgeon, Rufus A. Olloqui of Boston; adjutant, H. Burr Crandall of Boston; quartermaster, Frederick Chandler of Cambridge; sergeant major, Benjamin F. Dexter of Medway; quartermaster sergeant, Charles M. Brown of Adams; commissary sergeant, Patrick J. Donovan of Medway; hos-

pital steward, Austin Moody of Westfield; principal musicians, Edward S. Joy of Pittsfield and Jeremiah Sullivan of Taunton.

Company A—Captain, George T. Barker of Boston; first lieutenant, William H. Brown of Pittsfield; second lieutenant, John L. Daniels of East Lyme, Ct.

Company B—Captain, William P. Drury of Chelsea; first lieutenant, Edward H. Morrill of Haverhill.

Company C—Captain, Asahel Wheeler of Ashburnham; first lieutenant, Henry T. Johns of Pittsfield; second lieutenant, Frank J. Palmer.

Company D—Captain, Simeon N. Eldridge of Adams; first lieutenant, Henry W. Howard of Waltham; second lieutenant, Horace A. Sunbury of South Reading.

Company E—Captain, James B. Moore of West Roxbury; first lieutenant, Miles Farwell of Keene, N. H.; second lieutenant, Frederick Chandler of Cambridge.

Company F—Captain, Sebastian R. Streeter of Roxbury; first lieutenant, Albert E. Daniels of Agawam.

Company G—Captain, Eugene G. Teutin of Chelsea; first lieutenant, Isaac P. Gragg of Roxbury; second lieutenant, William J. Duckrell of Chelsea.

Company H—Captain, Linus E. Clark of Lynn; first lieutenant, Anthony Earle of Worcester; second lieutenant, Thomas B. Hart of Lynn.

Company I—Captain, Alanson H. Ward of Worcester; first lieutenant, Benjamin Vaughan of Cambridge; second lieutenant, George A. Johnson of Worcester.

Company K—First lieutenant, Charles A. Clarke of Medway; second lieutenant, John D. Ryan of Boston.

Although nominally employed as engineers, the Sixty-first were also required to perform camp and picket duty, and when there was necessity they were as well taken to the front to hold the lines while the regular occupants were away on detached service. As these duties were in addition to the constant work upon the fortifications, they made the winter a very trying one for the battalion; but as a large proportion, including nearly every officer, of the command had seen former service in Massachusetts regiments, there was comparatively little sickness, and the sanitary condition of the Sixty-first remained favorable. From the 10th to the 12th of December the brigade was on duty at the front near Fort Sedgwick, when the men suffered much from the keen cold of the winter weather, but the battalion returned to its camp without casualty, though with some frost-bites incurred while on the picket line. From the 5th to the 11th of February, 1865, the battalion, then consisting of

seven companies, was engaged at the front while the movement to Hatcher's Run was being made, returning to its camp when the lines at the Run had been established.

Company H joined the main body of the regiment at City Point on the 15th of February, having made the passage from Massachusetts on the deck of the transport steamer Mississippi, where as the weather was quite severe during the passage nearly a quarter of the men had received frost-bites, some of them very serious. Companies I and K reported a month later, completing the regiment, which on the 17th of March was transferred from Benham's Engineer Brigade with which it had thus far served, and became part of an independent brigade under Colonel Charles H. T. Collis of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. From this time until the final assault upon Petersburg, the regiment was engaged in provost and guard duty about head-quarters at City Point, but when the final operations began on the 29th of March it was placed under arms and held itself ready for active duty.

It was not until afternoon of the 2d of April that the regiment was called into actual conflict. It was then in support of the Ninth Corps, which had made a lodgment in the Confederate works before Fort Sedgwick, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy had retaken Fort Mahone, the Sixty-first were called on to attempt a second capture of the fort. They made a superb charge under a deadly fire, gaining and holding the parapet of the fort, the Confederates retiring behind the nearest parallel. There they held on determinedly till sometime after dark, an advance of skirmishers under command of First Lieutenant Henry W. Howard finding the works evacuated; morning light showed that the retreat had extended to Petersburg and Richmond, and that the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia had become a fugitive band, in common with the late government at Richmond. In the action of the 2d the loss of the Sixty-first had been five killed and 30 wounded, two of the latter mortally. Among the slain was a brave young officer—Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Hart.

The regiment with its brigade followed the retreating rebel army till the surrender, returning to City Point on the 12th in charge of the captives taken from Ewell's Corps at Sailor's Creek. After four days' rest the brigade set out for Burkesville, where it arrived on the 20th and encamped till the 1st of May, when the

regiment started toward Richmond, en route to Washington, having at that time been attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps. Twelve days of marching brought the command to the vicinity of the national capital, and it went into camp near Fort Barnard. It participated in the review of the army on the 23d of May, but no other event of note occurred till the 5th of June, when the first five companies were returned to Massachusetts for muster out. Arriving at Readville on the 8th, they were discharged on the 17th.

The battalion which remained in service maintained its organization, and was on the 1st of July attached to the Third Brigade, Third Division of the Provisional Corps occupying the defenses of Washington. But this assignment only continued till the 20th when the second battalion started for home, arriving at Readville on the 22d and being mustered out on the 1st of August. Although its term was comparatively short, the regiment performed a great deal of hard labor, and won compliments from its commanders in whatever position it was placed.

THE SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

THE Sixty-second Regiment was, like the Sixty-first, intended to serve for one year, and its advance squads went into camp at Readville after the departure of the last companies of the Sixty-first. Some of its recruits were mustered early in March, 1865, and additions were made till the 11th of April, when news of the surrender of General Lee's army stopped enlistments. At this time four companies had been filled, and nine officers were in commission and mustered, as follows:—

Surgeon, Joshua B. Treadwell of Boston; captains, Warren S. Potter of Roxbury, Christopher T. Hanley of Boston, and Thomas F. Winthrop of Andover; first lieutenants, John C. Heymer and Darius P. Richards of Cambridge and Theodore W. Fisher of Northfield; second lieutenants, Melville Eggleston of Stockbridge and Andrew C. McKenna of Boston.

Ansel D. Wass of Boston, who had already served honorably with several regiments, had been designated as colonel, and I. Harris Hooper of Roxbury as lieutenant colonel, but they were not mustered to those grades. Other line officers had likewise been commissioned but not mustered, while several proffered commissions had been declined. The four companies maintained their organization at the camp till the early days of May, when orders were received for their muster out, and on the 5th the men were dismissed to their homes. All told, 400 officers and men had been mustered into the regiment, of whom two enlisted men had died of disease in camp, while eight had deserted. The Sixty-second Regiment could hardly have been said to have a history, yet it had contributed something in the great sacrifice on the altar of a common country.

THE FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

THE First Regiment of Heavy Artillery was a reorganization for that arm of the service of the Fourteenth (Infantry) Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers [which see]. The transformation was ordered on the 1st of January, 1862, and as soon as possible thereafter the companies were raised to the required numbers by an addition of 50 men each, two new companies, L and M, of 150 men each being added. As a part of the command of General Wadsworth in the defenses of Washington the regiment remained during the spring and summer, engaged in building and strengthening fortifications, repairing roads, and the kindred duties naturally devolving upon troops in that position, in addition to garrisoning the various forts placed under their care.

During General Pope's Virginia campaign the regiment was ordered under arms for duty in the field, and on the 23d of August marched to Cloud's Mills, stopping there till the 26th, when it was ordered forward to Manassas. On the route small bodies of troops that had been defeated by the enemy's cavalry were met, and about a mile beyond Fairfax Court House the command was obliged to halt and form line of battle, remaining in that position during the day and the following night. One of the regiment was wounded while on picket and taken to a house in the rear for treatment. While there a sudden dash was made by a body of hostile cavalry and the surgical staff of the regiment, wagoners and others were taken prisoners. The surgeons were released after being taken some distance, and the enlisted men were paroled. Toward evening of the 28th the regiment started back, going as far as Cloud's Mills that evening and the next day resuming duty in the forts. For a week the First garrisoned eight forts, the line extending from Fort Albany in front of Long Bridge to Fort Bennett covering Aqueduct Bridge. The line was then shortened at the right by the assign-

ment of other troops to three of the forts, the First continuing to occupy Forts De Kalb, Woodbury, Tillinghast, Craig and Albany. Soon after Companies H and I were detached from the regiment for garrison duty at Maryland Hights, opposite Harper's Ferry, and a month later were joined by Company C, Company B being added to the garrison there on the 23d of December. The companies first arriving with great difficulty remounted and put in condition for use the guns spiked and rolled down the slope by Colonel Miles previous to the surrender of the post, and the works in the vicinity were extended and strengthened by the united efforts of the battalion, which remained there during a considerable part of the ensuing year.

Many changes occurred in the roster of the First during the year 1862. Colonel Greene resigned his commission on the 11th of October and was succeeded by Colonel Thomas R. Tannatt, transferred from the Sixteenth Regiment, who joined his new command soon after the battle of Fredericksburg. Lieutenant Colonel Oliver had resigned March 13, as Surgeon Dana did on the 30th of October. Major Andrew Washburn, promoted from quartermaster, was dismissed the service September 15. Major Levi P. Wright was promoted to be lieutenant colonel June 10; and Captains Frank A. Rolfe, Seth S. Buxton and Nathaniel Shatswell became majors on the 22d of March, 10th of June and 31st of December respectively. Major Buxton died of disease January 15, 1863, and was succeeded by Captain Alonzo G. Draper. The latter, it may be added, was on the 2d of August following made colonel of a regiment of North Carolina Colored Troops, afterward the Thirty-sixth United States Colored Infantry. Captain Horace Holt succeeded him as major. In the line officers the changes were proportionally great, no less than 36 enlisted men being promoted second lieutenants during the year 1862. Second Lieutenant Howard Carroll of Cambridge died of disease at Fort Craig September 23.

During the following year the eight companies opposite Washington remained in the defenses, three companies being detailed to garrison Fort Whipple. For much of the time Colonel Tannatt was in command of the brigade of which his regiment formed a part, and for two months had charge of the line of defenses on that side of the Potomac. The only incidents of note during 1863 were in connection with the battalion stationed at Maryland Hights under Major Rolfe. On the 10th of June Captain Martin with Company

I was sent to Winchester, where he reported to General Milroy, and when that officer was obliged to make a precipitate retreat before the onset of Ewell's Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the 14th, this company was detailed to remain behind and spike the abandoned Union guns, destroying the ammunition. This duty was performed, but Captain Martin and 44 of his men were made prisoners, the remainder of the company reaching Harper's Ferry, by squads and singly, on the 16th and 17th. On the 29th orders were given to prepare for the evacuation of the post at the Ferry, and the battalion, after loading the best of the artillery upon canal boats and destroying everything else except a few old guns left in position to cover the retreat of the boats, marched on the 1st of July to Frederick, where it reported to General Kenly, commanding the Maryland Brigade, and remained attached to his command till it joined the Army of the Potomac, when the battalion reported to General R. O. Tyler commanding the reserve artillery and was for a time on duty under him.

Meantime Company H had been left in charge of the guns at Maryland Hights, and after manning the pieces till the last of the canal boats were out of range Captain Holt spiked the guns and marched with his company to Frederick. Before rejoining the battalion he was ordered back with his command to the Harper's Ferry bridge, and had a sharp skirmish with the Confederates across the river, driving the rebels from their position with two six-pounder guns which his command mounted upon convenient logs. This company remained on duty there for some days, reporting to the battalion on the 11th. Twelve days afterward the battalion was ordered back to duty on Maryland Hights, and encamped there without occurrence of note till the 30th of November, when it was relieved and ordered to report to the regiment in front of Washington, the captured men from Company I having been exchanged and returned to duty some six weeks before.

With the opening of the campaign of 1864 under direction of General Grant, the First, with other heavy artillery regiments, were summoned to take the field for active duty as infantry. The command marched on the 15th of May to Alexandria, whence it at once took transports to Belle Plain on Potomac Creek, where it debarked the following day and reported to General R. O. Tyler. It was assigned to the Second Brigade of Tyler's Division, mainly composed

of heavy artillery regiments. Colonel Tannatt commanded the brigade. It marched on the 17th by way of Fredericksburg to the reinforcement of the Army of the Potomac, then before Spottsylvania, reporting at head-quarters early in the morning of the 18th. During that day the regiment was under artillery fire much of the time, and the following day, soon after having marched to the Harris farm, some two miles to the rear on the Fredericksburg road, had its first severe engagement. A Confederate force (Ewell's Division of Early's Corps, 6,000 strong) being reported in the woods in front of the regiment, two companies were deployed as skirmishers, and became at once engaged. The First Battalion under Major Rolfe went to the support of the skirmishers, and the rest of the regiment was soon engaged, fighting for a time the entire hostile division. Support having arrived, the First fell back and reformed their line, when they again advanced and took part in the engagement till the enemy retired with heavy loss late in the evening. In this its first battle the regiment suffered a loss of 394 of the 1,617 taken into action, 55 being killed, 312 wounded and 27 missing. Among the killed were the gallant Major Frank A. Rolfe and First Lieutenant Edward Graham of Lynn, and of the 15 officers wounded Captains Albert A. Davis of Lawrence and William G. Thompson of Amesbury, and First Lieutenant Charles Carroll of Lynn died of their injuries.

After this creditable test of its fighting qualities the regiment joined in the movement to the North Anna, and during the fighting at that point was in reserve, having one man killed and 13 wounded—two of the latter being members of a detachment sent out to destroy a bridge across the river above the scene of conflict. At noon of the 27th the march to the left was resumed and next day the Pamunkey was crossed below Hanover Court House. On the 29th the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps,—formerly the brigade of General Alexander Hays, killed at the Wilderness. Colonel Tannatt took command of the brigade. On the 31st, having again moved southward, the regiment took part in the battle of Totopotomy, at first as reserve and afterward at the front in occupancy of the enemy's works, losing five men wounded and three missing. At night of June 1, the command marched for Cold Harbor, which was reached the following afternoon, and in the assault on the morning of the

3d four companies had an active part, being temporarily assigned to another brigade. From the 4th till the 12th, when the march to the James river began, the regiment held a position on the Shady Grove road, much of the time under fire, the total loss being two killed, 13 wounded and 16 missing.

Crossing the James on the 14th, the First marched the next day toward Petersburg, reaching the Dunn house soon after the colored troops had carried the works at that place. At sunset of the 16th the regiment formed part of the force which assaulted the enemy's works, but was repulsed with heavy loss—25 killed, 132 wounded and five missing. First Lieutenant Lewis P. Caldwell of Amesbury and Second Lieutenant Orrin L. Farnham of Andover were mortally wounded, dying the following day. Nine men were wounded during the operations of the 17th. Two assaults were made on the 18th—one at sunrise, driving the enemy from his works near the Hare house, and another at noon, which failed to accomplished its purpose. In these affairs and in skirmishing which ensued during the next two days the regiment lost four killed and 51 wounded. On the 21st the movement to the Jerusalem Plank road was begun, and the following day the First took part in the battle of Weldon Railroad which resulted. The regiment suffered severely, especially in prisoners, the division being flanked by the enemy breaking through Barlow's Division on the left of Birney's. Captain Joseph W. Kimball of Lawrence was killed as were eight enlisted men, 48 were wounded, and 185 captured, including six officers.

A month of comparative quiet followed, during which, on the 6th of July, the regiment was ordered to the rear that the papers for the muster out of the original members, or such of them as had not re-enlisted, might be prepared, and the men departed for Massachusetts on the 8th. The remainder, still maintaining the regimental organization, returned to the brigade on the 12th, and after a short tour of duty at the front went into camp near the Deserted House, where Colonel Tannatt resigned his commission and was mustered out July 18.

During the remainder of the summer the regiment moved from point to point in the works about Petersburg, crossing the James river to the vicinity of Deep Bottom on the 27th of July and again on the 14th of August, suffering a total loss of some ten killed and

wounded. During most of the month of September it was in Fort Alexander Hays as garrison, but on the 1st of October with its division moved to the left and took part in the battle of Yellow Tavern on the 2d, losing two killed and 19 wounded, eight of whom were captured, as the First not being supported, had to retire from a position which they had gained near the hostile works. After assisting to build four forts covering the ground gained, the regiment returned to its former location in front of Petersburg, where it remained till the 27th, when it again went to the left and that afternoon took part in the battle of Hatcher's Run. During the fight the Union troops were flanked and obliged to fall back, leaving one section of artillery in the hands of the Confederates, but the left wing of the First made a gallant dash and brought off the guns. One man was killed, six were wounded, and over 40 made prisoners, all but 12 of whom escaped and rejoined the regiment during the night.

Fort Hays was reoccupied on the 30th, the regiment doing duty there till the 28th of November, when it was relieved and went into camp near the Vaughan road at the left of the Union lines. On the 7th of December, with the division, it joined the Fifth Corps on its raid southward to destroy the Weldon Railroad, returning on the 13th after an expedition in which the men suffered much from the inclement weather, the ground being frozen on the return and many having no shoes. The winter camp was then occupied till the 5th of February, 1865, when the regiment joined the expedition to Hatcher's Run and took part in the battle which ensued, being at first in reserve and afterward engaged at the front, but without serious casualties. After bivouacking on the field till the 9th it returned to camp, and there remained till the 25th of March. The final operations against Petersburg then began and that afternoon the First took part in the battle of Duncan's Run, being at first in reserve but later taking the place of the First Brigade of the division which had retired. The loss of the regiment was two killed and seven wounded. Remaining on picket that night, it next day followed the brigade back to camp, and remained till the 29th,

It then moved with its brigade, crossing Hatcher's Run and skirmishing and fighting till the night of the 2d of April, during which time it suffered a loss of two or three killed and a dozen wounded. In the pursuit of the retreating Confederate army the corps marched

and skirmished incessantly till the 9th of April, when at Clover Hill the intelligence was received that Lee had surrendered. Resting there for two days, the regiment marched to Burkesville, where it arrived on the 13th, and from there on the 2d of May set out for Manchester, opposite Richmond. The march was continued without stop of more than a day till Bailey's Cross Roads were reached inside the fortifications of Washington on the 15th, just a year from the time the organization set forth for its active campaigning in the field. After resting for a month the regiment was again assigned to duty in the forts, occupying at first those near Chain Bridge and later being moved to Forts Strong and C. F. Smith.

On the 19th of July it was ordered reduced to a battalion of four companies and consolidated with the Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery Regiment, but the change went no further than the reduction to a battalion, and on the 17th of August the command was ordered to Massachusetts for muster out. Arriving at Boston on the 20th, the battalion encamped till the 25th on Gallop's Island, when it was discharged, after nearly four years and two months' service. Of its members captured in action, 178 had died in Confederate prison pens.

THE SECOND HEAVY ARTILLERY.

THE Second Regiment of Heavy Artillery was authorized in the summer of 1863. In May of that year, after the forts defending Newbern, N. C., had been constructed, the necessity for such an organization, which could serve both as a garrison and for field duty, became apparent, and General Foster, in command of the Department of North Carolina, suggested to the War Department the advisability of enlisting such a regiment from the nine-months' organizations in his department whose terms of service were about to expire. This plan was approved, and Governor Andrew was authorized to create such a regiment, as a veteran organization. All of the officers originally commissioned were taken from Massachusetts regiments in the field.

Company A was mustered on the 28th of July, B on the 29th, C on the 4th of August and D on the 22d. These four companies, forming the First Battalion, left the state on the 5th of September, sailing from Boston on the steamer Guide for Newbern. Company E was mustered on the 5th of October and F on the 8th, and these two companies were sent forward on the 7th of November, going by rail to New York and thence taking steamer to Newbern. None of the other companies were filled till the closing month of the year, when the entire six were prepared for the mustering officer in rapid succession; Companies G and H on the 7th of December, I on the 11th, K and L on the 22d and M on the 24th. On the 8th of January, 1864, these six companies left Boston for Fortress Monroe, where they reported to General Butler commanding the depatment, the regimental head-quarters being established at Norfolk, Va. The roster:—

Colonel, Jones Frankle of Haverhill; lieutenant colonel, Augustus B. R. Sprague of Worcester; majors, Samuel C. Oliver of Salem,

William A. Amory of West Roxbury and Henry T. Lawson of Newton; surgeon, Hall Curtis of Boston; assistant surgeons, Dixi C. Hoyt of Milford and James Henry Denny of Boston; adjutant, Wallace Hinckley of Lowell; quartermaster, Joseph R. Thomas of Amesbury; sergeant major, George S. Keyes; quartermaster sergeant, Frederick A. Chapin, both of Boston; commissary sergeant, Horace Brown of Amesbury; hospital steward, James R. Carpenter of Boston; principal musician, William H. Abbott of Lawrence.

Company A—Captain, Thomas D. Kimball of Oxford; first lieutenants, Alfred H. Pulsifer of Lowell and John H. Foley of Stoneham; second lieutenants, Charles A. Cunningham and Luke E. Jenkins, both of Boston.

Company B—Captain, Nehemiah P. Fuller of Danvers; first lieutenant, William F. Louger of Lowell; second lieutenant, Edward L. Robbins of Plymouth.

Company C—Captain, Charles B. Newton of Bolton; first lieutenants, Samuel R. Bingham of Westfield and James L. Wilbur of New Bedford; second lieutenants, John Lawson of Lowell and Edward S. Colton of Boston.

Company D—Captain, Russell H. Conwell of Worthington; first lieutenants, Robert B. King of Boston and John S. Allanson of Cambridge; second lieutenants, Edward F. Everett of Charlestown and Clarence Whitney of Framingham.

Company E—Captain, Benjamin H. Ticknor of West Roxbury; first lieutenant, Alfred H. Kinsley of Springfield; second lieutenants, Edwin Legg of Milford and Myron S. Sanford of Worcester.

Company F—Captain, James C. White of Milton; first lieutenants, Edward P. White of Milton and Fordyce A. Dyer of Plainfield; second lieutenants, Rowland L. Hillman of New Bedford and George G. Bailey, Jr., of Boston.

Company G—Captain, Ira B. Sampson of Springfield; first lieutenants, Henry P. Hoppin of Cambridge and Stephen E. Green of Worcester; second lieutenants, William Hamilton of Amesbury and Robert B. Sinclair of Worcester.

Company H—Captain, Joseph E. Fiske of Needham; first lieutenant, Obed M. Fish of Boston; second lieutenants, Henry W. Reed of Worcester and Horace Lee Clark of Springfield.

Company I—Captain, John D. Parker, Jr., of Boston; first lieutenants, Edward W. Denny of Somerville and Benjamin A. Shaw of Fall River; second lieutenants, George M. Rice, Jr., of Worcester and Charles D. Lamb of Boston.

Company K—Captain, Frederick A. Lull of Cambridge; first lieutenants, Otis B. Smith of Boston and Arthur A. Putnam of Danvers; second lieutenants, Benjamin F. Blatchford of Rockport and Frederick Grant of Salem.

Company L—Captain, Joseph W. Paine of Roxbury; first lieutenants, Joseph F. Field of Westfield and Joseph W. B. Wright of Boston; second lieutenants, Peter H. Haskell of New York and William T. Jones of Boston.

Company M—Captain, Jere A. Greeley of Salisbury; first lieuten-

ants, Stephen L. Hubbard of Charlestown and Albert E. Smith of Boston; second lieutenants, Henry A. Merritt of Chelsea and James A. Emory of Salisbury.

In addition to the above list of officers, the following second lieutenants were commissioned at various dates from the 25th of August, 1863, to January 2, 1864: Charles M. Hight and George S. Keyes of Boston, William H. Snow of Lowell, and Bailey Sargent of Amesbury. Many of these officers were on detached service; Colonel Frankle was first assigned to the command of the defenses of Newbern and then as military governor at Plymouth; Major Lawson was made provost marshal of Newbern, in which position he lost his life by yellow fever; 11 of the line officers were ordered on duty with batteries of the regular army, while others were detailed for staff duty.

The six companies which had previously gone forward had been distributed at various points in North Carolina, but the last detachment was for a time located with the head-quarters at Norfolk, Va., whence two companies—G and H—were presently sent to form a part of the garrison of Plymouth, N. C. The fate of these companies was the tragic chapter in the history of the regiment. At the capture of the place by the Confederates on the 20th of April following, they were made prisoners of war, after a resistance in which they suffered a loss of four killed and a small number wounded. Some 275 went into captivity, and they experienced the utmost horrors of the prison pens. Captain Sampson and possibly one or two others escaped, but so deadly were the ravages of disease, starvation and exposure that when in the spring of 1865 the survivors were exchanged and returned to the regiment, only 35 came back of the more than 270 who had been captured.

In May, 1864, seven companies were gathered at Newbern, Colonel Frankle's head-quarters being transferred to that city, and a month or two later the entire regiment with the exception of two companies was quartered there. During August and September large numbers of recruits were added to the command, till it reached a membership of more than 2,000, a considerable portion of these recruits being enlisted for one year. The surplus was after a time transferred to the Seventeenth Massachusetts. During the autumn Newbern was visited by a severe epidemic of yellow fever, by which the Second lost a great number especially during October.

The regiment being at that time the strongest in numbers in the

vicinity, it was called upon for corresponding details for duty in the city; and while not a case of the fever occurred in the regimental camp, the death rate in the city was frightful. All civilians employed by the government left the city on the outbreak of the epidemic, and their places were filled by details from the Second. As an instance of the fatality, it may be stated that one detail of 12 men and a corporal to serve at the signal station was reduced to four men by death within three days after going on duty.

The opening of the year 1865 found two companies of the regiment stationed in Virginia, four at Plymouth, N. C., and the remaining six at Newbern. The companies at Plymouth engaged in some reconnaissances and demonstrations, in which some stores were captured and slight skirmishes took place, but only a single man was reported lost. About the 1st of April the two companies from Virginia rejoined the main body at Newbern, and while they with one other company went into garrison in the vicinity, the remaining five companies under command of Lieutenant Colonel Sprague had already taken the field and participated honorably in the engagements in the vicinity of Kinston on the 8th of March; but as the regiment was not heavily engaged its loss was but three killed and a few wounded. These companies afterward formed for a time the provost guard of Kinston, but early in June the regiment was assembled at Camp Chattanooga near Newbern. It encamped there till late in July, when it was transferred to the fortifications in the vicinity of Wilmington and during the month of August garrisoned the famous Fort Fisher. It was then ordered home to Massachusetts, being mustered out of the United States service on the 3d of September. It reached Gallop's Island in Boston Harbor on the 15th, and on the 23d it was discharged and the members returned to their homes.

This regiment had only eight men killed in action, but 340 died from other causes, about one-half of whom are known to have perished in Confederate prisons. Four officers of the regiment died during its term of service—First Lieutenant Benjamin A. Shaw on the 26th of July, 1864, Major H. T. Lawson on the 1st of October, First Lieutenant Fordyce A. Dyer on the 26th, and Assistant Surgeon Dixi C. Hoyt on the 1st of November. The vacancy caused by the death of Major Lawson was filled by the promotion of Captain Nehemiah P. Fuller.

THE THIRD HEAVY ARTILLERY.

THE Third Regiment of Heavy Artillery was organized as such in the latter part of the year 1864, being composed of 12 companies which had previously been known as the Third and the Sixth to the Sixteenth (inclusive) Unattached Companies of Heavy Artillery. Of these companies eight had been raised during 1863 and mustered into the United States service for garrisoning the forts on the Massachusetts coast. This duty they had performed faithfully till the spring of 1864 when they were called by the Secretary of War to report to Washington for duty in the city's defenses, that other troops might be relieved to serve with the armies in the field. Governor Andrew insisted that the companies should be given a regimental organization; and though his request was for a time refused it was finally granted, the remaining four companies were raised and forwarded during the summer and the regimental organization was completed with the following roster of officers:—

Colonel, William S. Abert of Washington, D. C.; lieutenant colonel, John A. P. Allen of New Bedford; majors, George S. Worcester of Boston, Lyman B. Whiton of Hingham, and James M. Richardson of Brookline; surgeon, William Nichols, Jr., of Boston; assistant surgeon, George E. Pinkham of Farmington, N. H.; adjutant, James H. Osgood of Boston; quartermaster, George Bragdon of Rockport; sergeant major, William F. Wood; quartermaster sergeant, William P. Higgins; commissary sergeant, James C. Worthly, all of Boston; hospital steward, Galen Hollis of Randolph; principal musician, Samuel H. Lee of North Adams.

Company A (Third Unattached)—Captain, Lyman B. Whiton of Hingham; first lieutenants, James H. Baldwin of Boston and Benjamin A. Ball of Worcester; second lieutenants, Edwin Thomas of Weymouth and Zeno A. Appleton of Rockport. This company with the above officers was mustered January 10, 1863. When the Third Regiment was organized, Captain Whiton was made major, and Lieutenant Baldwin having been transferred to another command, Lieutenant Ball was commissioned captain.

Company B (Sixth Unattached)—Captain, John A. P. Allen; first lieutenants, T. Washburn Cook and William Cook; second lieuten-

ants, Leander A. Williston and Frederick S. Gifford, all of New Bedford. The company was mustered May 19, 1863. Captain Allen being promoted to major and lieutenant colonel successively, the captaincy of the company was devolved, May 23, 1864, upon T. W. Cook.

Company C (Seventh Unattached)—Captain, George S. Worcester; first lieutenants, Alfred W. Brigham and Cornelius F. Driscoll; second lieutenants, Constantine Chase and William M. Hale. Hale was of Rowley, all the other officers being Boston men, though the company represented all parts of the state. It was mustered August 14, 1863. Captain Worcester being promoted major, First Lieutenant Brigham was advanced to captain October 13, 1864.

Company D (Eighth Unattached)—Captain, Loring S. Richardson; first lieutenants, Walter P. Beaumont and James H. Osgood all of Boston; second lieutenants, Charles T. Robbins of Chelsea and Charles H. Mayo of Roxbury. Mustered on the 14th of August, 1863.

Company E (Ninth Unattached)—Captain, Leonard Gordon of Boston; first lieutenants, Simeon P. Currier of Somerville and Maurice Roche of Lowell; second lieutenants, David D. Dana and Samuel J. Bradlee, both of Boston. The company was mustered August 27, 1863.

Company F (Tenth Unattached)—Captain, Cephas C. Bumpus of Braintree; first lieutenants, Joseph Austin and Silas Sanborn, Jr., both of Boston; second lieutenants, Everett C. Bumpus of Braintree and Elijah W. Barstow of Mattapoisett. Mustered September 16, 1863.

Company G (Eleventh Unattached)—Captain, Thomas Herbert of Lynn; first lieutenants, George Bragdon of Rockport and Henry B. Jones of Boston; second lieutenants, John H. Shaw of Boston and Simeon A. Burnham of Gloucester. Mustered October 20, 1863.

Company H (Twelfth Unattached)—Captain, James M. Richardson of Brookline; first lieutenants, Joseph M. Parsons of Salem and George W. Pierce of Taunton; second lieutenants, Louis R. Whitaker of Taunton and Edward G. Cartwright of Nantucket. The company was mustered November 20, 1863, and at the formation of the regiment Captain Richardson was made junior major, Lieutenant Pierce being promoted captain.

Company I (Thirteenth Unattached)—Captain, John Pickering of Salem; first lieutenants, Oliver J. Bixby and John F. E. Chamberlain, both of Springfield; second lieutenants, William F. Merrill of Andover and William H. Dolliver of Gloucester.

Company K (Fourteenth Unattached)—First lieutenants, John H. Wilson of Boston and Francis A. Nash of Abington; second lieutenants, Asa T. Potter of Ipswich and William H. Remington of Boston. This company was mustered May 12, 1864, at Gallop's Island, whence it sailed by transport for Washington June 23.

Company L (Fifteenth Unattached)—Captain, Joseph M. Parsons of Salem; first lieutenants, Edward J. Russell of North Brookfield and James C. Rogers of Boston; second lieutenants, Alexander Trott of Boston and Edward H. Mellus of Braintree. This company was mustered May 30, 1864, and sailed for Washington with Company K.

Company M (Sixteenth Unattached)—Captain, Cornelius F. Driscoll of Boston; first lieutenant, Charles T. Robbins of Chelsea; second

lieutenants, Charles H. Holmes of Topsfield and George Lemoyne of Boston. This company, which completed the quota of the regiment, was mustered by detachments at various dates during the last half of August, 1864, and sailed for Washington on the 22d of September.

With the exception to be noted, the organization of the companies into a regiment brought no change in the nature of the duties which were being performed. The regiment occupied various forts in the chain surrounding Washington, and executed well the duties which came to it. A portion of the men were mustered out June 17, 1865, the remainder serving till September 18 of the same year, when they also were returned to Massachusetts.

Company I did not join the regiment and had an entirely different experience. It was recruited at Springfield, being mustered on the 10th of February, 1864, and as it was largely composed of mechanics who had been employed in the National Armory there, it was sent to Fortress Monroe, sailing on the 7th of March, and arriving there was at once reported to Captain F. U. Farquhar, chief engineer of the Department, by whom it was placed in charge of the ponton trains of the Army of the James. The men and officers applied with so much devotion to their new duties that in the operations which followed they won the most unqualified praise for their skill as pontoniers and their gentlemanly and soldierly conduct. Among their more notable work was the building and maintenance of the ponton bridges across the Appomattox connecting the Armies of the James and of the Potomac; the bridges across the James river used in the frequent crossing of the Federal armies during the siege of Petersburg; the ponton bridge at Farmville by which the Second and Sixth Corps crossed in the pursuit of Lee's retreating army, and that at Richmond across the James, by which all the Union armies crossed on their way to Washington after the close of the war. It also ran captured saw-mills, supplying lumber for hospitals and other purposes, built wharves and roads, and performed the many other duties devolving upon engineers, all in the most satisfactory manner. This company remained in service till September 26, 1865, when it was mustered out.

The regiment had none killed in action, but lost during its service 41 dying from disease, accident, etc. Among the number were First Lieutenants Maurice Roche, who died April 2, 1864, and John A. Collamore of Boston, September 17, 1865.

THE FOURTH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

THE Fourth Regiment of Heavy Artillery was composed of the Unattached Companies numbered from the Seventeenth to the Twenty-eighth inclusive. These companies were sent forward to Washington as such in September, 1864, six companies sailing from Boston on the 11th, two going by rail on the 13th, and the remaining four sailing on the 16th. The companies were at once assigned positions in the defenses of Washington, and on the 12th of November, were organized as a regiment. The officers:—

Colonel, William S. King of Roxbury; lieutenant colonel, Samuel C. Hart of New Bedford; majors, Francis E. Boyd of Boston, William N. Meserve of Roxbury and Joseph W. Gelray of Lowell; surgeon, John Stearns of Boston; assistant surgeon, John F. Saville of Quincy; chaplain, Isaac H. Coe of New Bedford (commissioned April 3, 1865); sergeant major, Joseph H. Whitney of Ashburnham; quartermaster sergeant, Warren W. Willis of Winthrop; commissary sergeant, Edwin B. George of Groveland; hospital steward, J. Spaulding Chick of Fall River; principal musician, William Dicky of South Danvers.

Company A—Captain, Richard Phillips; first lieutenants, Benjamin L. Mitchell and Benjamin F. Martin, all of Marblehead; second lieutenants, Stuart F. McClearn of Marblehead and James W. Nichols of Salem.

Company B—Captain, Henry C. Conner of Lynn; first lieutenants, Frank Goodwin of Lynn and Edward S. Colton of Boston; second lieutenants, W. Quincy Baxter of Quincy and William R. Wilbur of Boston.

Company C—Captain, James H. Wade of Boston; first lieutenants, George T. Martin of Malden and George W. Merritt of Scituate; second lieutenants, Julius T. Newell of Franklin and Ambrose M. Page of Wayland.

Company D—Captain, J. Orlando Bemis of Worcester; first lieutenants, Charles N. Hair of Worcester and Charles E. Pierce of Quincy; second lieutenants, George H. Conklin and Augustus Stone, both of Worcester.

Company E—Captain, Charles P. Winslow; first lieutenant, John Jones, both of Westboro; second lieutenants, William H. Fay of Westboro and Jeremiah B. P. Ladd of Groveland.

Company F—Captain, George T. Fayerweather of Westboro; first lieutenants, Samuel W. Mann of Westboro and Sereno D. Gammell of Charlestown; second lieutenants, Charles P. Heywood of Worcester and James H. Lee of Charlestown.

Company G—Captain, Andrew J. Garey of Weymouth; first lieutenants, Elihu R. Rockwood of Greenfield and Charles A. Morrill of Weymouth; second lieutenants, John W. Bates of Weymouth and Elisha J. Gibbs of New Bedford.

Company H—Captain, Eben T. Hayward of Fitchburg; first lieutenants, J. Henry Richardson of Fitchburg and Jonas Shackley of Quincy; second lieutenant, Samuel A. Taylor of Ashburnham.

Company I —Captain, Abraham A. Oliver of Boston; first lieutenants, James H. Atherton of Sandwich and Andrew T. Nute of Roxbury; second lieutenants, Lyman P. Trask of Roxbury and Edelbert P. Adams of Boston.

Company K—Captain, Albert E. Proctor; first lieutenants, George G. Nichols and Thomas A. Cranston, all of Boston; second lieutenants, Lyman F. W. Cushing of Medford and William J. Wheeler of Boston.

Company L—Captain, James McDavitt; first lieutenant, Philip Smith, both of Lynn; second lieutenants, Charles E. Chase of Lynn and Charles L. Ayers of Newburyport.

Company M—Captain, Benjamin T. Noyes of West Newbury; first lieutenants, Elijah P. Rogers of Newbury and Andrew A. Chipman of Salem; second lieutenant, Silas N. Richards of New Bedford.

The companies composing the Fourth had been recruited for one year's service, as had also the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Unattached Companies which performed similar duty, the latter leaving Massachusetts from the camp at Gallop's Island September 26 and the former October 29. These companies were officered as follows:

Twenty-ninth Company—Captain, George W. Kenney of Danvers; first lieutenants, George F. Gould of Boston and Andrew J. Bacon of Chelsea; second lieutenants, Wallace R. Ransom and Edwin P. Jewett, both of Boston.

Thirtieth Company—Captain, Samuel R. Bingham of Boston; first lieutenants, Morrill Prescott of Springfield and William W. Jordan of Boston; second lieutenant, Samuel F. Siskron of Springfield.

The duty required of these organizations was faithfully performed, and the regiment and companies won much credit for their soldierly qualities, though their duties did not call them into the test of battle. The Fourth Regiment lost 21 members from disease, including First Lieutenant George T. Martin, who died March 13, 1865, and the Twenty-ninth Company two. The war being ended and no necessity for their further services existing, the companies were mustered out June 16, 1865, and the Fourth Regiment the following day.

FIRST BATTALION HEAVY ARTILLERY.

THE First Battalion of Heavy Artillery was organized as such about the last of April, 1863, being composed at that time of the First, Second and Fourth Unattached Companies of Heavy Artillery. Captain Stephen Cabot of the First Company was promoted to major on the formation of the battalion, and continued in the command till his muster out in the spring of 1865. The Fifth Company, mustered June 6, 1863, was added to the battalion. These four companies were enlisted for three years, but about the middle of August, 1864, two additional companies were added, raised for one year, and thenceforth the organization comprised the six companies. The facts in regard to each are briefly as follows:—

Company A (First Unattached Company) was raised early in 1862, its officers being commissioned on the 26th of February. Stephen Cabot of Boston was captain, Caleb E. Niebuhr of Boston and Elias W. Hayes of Gloucester first lieutenants, Francis E. Boyd of Boston and C. Frederic Livermore of Cambridge second lieutenants. This company was formed under permission from Washington to raise an experimental volunteer force for the garrisoning of the forts in Boston Harbor. It went on duty at Fort Warren and under the care of Captain Cabot proved so satisfactory that permission was granted to raise a battalion for like duty. Eventually many companies were thus raised, most of which were formed into regiments of heavy artillery and sent to the front, but this company remained to protect its home harbors. It was stationed at Fort Warren continuously—with the exception of small details sent to various points from time to time as guards to prisoners, conscripts, and the like—till December 24, 1864, when it was ordered to Champlain, N. Y., trouble being feared on the Canadian border. It returned to Fort Warren on the 13th of May, 1865, remaining there

till it was mustered out on the 20th of October following. Two of its members died and 12 deserted during the term of service.

Company B (Second Unattached Company) was formed during October and November, 1862, its officers being commissioned November 3, as follows: Captain, Caleb E. Niebuhr of Boston; first lieutenants, Charles F. Livermore of Cambridge and James A. Blanchard of Boston; second lieutenants, Royal W. Thayer and Otis S. Wilbur, both of Randolph. This company also served at Fort Warren during the earlier part of its history. At the time of the draft riots in July, 1863, it was sent to the city to preserve the peace, remaining there from the 14th to the 23d of July, when it returned to the Harbor. It furnished its proportion of small details to various parts of the country, and in August, 1864, went to New Bedford, where it garrisoned the fort on Clark's Point till its muster out June 29, 1865. This company lost three by death and 77 from desertion while in the service.

Company C (Fourth Unattached Company) was mustered April 22, 1863, being assigned to duty at Fort Warren, where it constantly remained. Its original officers were: Captain, C. Frederic Livermore of Cambridge; first lieutenants, Frederick G. Niebuhr of Boston and William Ray; second lieutenant, Charles T. Parker of Boston. On the 13th of July, 1863, one officer and 25 men from this company were sent to Concord, N. H., for duty in connection with the draft, and remained there till late in September; the remainder of the company was on the 14th of July ordered to Boston on account of the threatened riot, but returned to the fort on the 17th. The company was mustered out on the 20th of October, 1865, having lost 61 by desertion and three by death.

Company D (Fifth Unattached Company) was mustered June 6, 1863, with these officers: Captain, Thomas I. Little; first lieutenants, John Parr and William H. White; second lieutenant, Calvin B. Prescott, all of Boston. One officer and 42 men were sent to Concord, N. H., on the 13th of July, and the day following most of the remainder of the company was taken to Boston on account of the riot, but returned to the fort after three days. In the early part of August the company made a trip to Newbern, N. C., with conscripts, and on the 25th of September joined the detachment on duty at Concord. Returning from there on the 19th of December, the company garrisoned Fort Independence, Boston Harbor,

where it remained till its muster out, September 12, 1865. This company also lost three from death and 32 from desertion.

Company E, Captain James A. Blanchard of Boston, and Company F, Captain George A. Perry of Millbury, were the one-year attachments to the battalion. They were mustered on the 15th of August, 1864, and served till the 28th of June, 1865, continuously at Fort Warren, when both were mustered out. Company E lost two men by death; neither company suffered from desertion.

Major Cabot retained the command of the battalion till the 27th of February, 1865, when he was mustered out at the expiration of his term of enlistment and Captain Livermore succeeded to the majority, which he retained till the battalion was dissolved by the return of its members to civil life.

THE FIRST CAVALRY.

THE First Regiment of Cavalry was organized during the early autumn of 1861, gathering at Camp Brigham, Readville, the first detachments arriving on the 9th of September and others following till the ranks of the companies were filled. The men were mustered at various times from the 12th to the 25th of September, squads being added later to bring the membership to the maximum. The officers' commissions, also, were issued at various dates from the time the regiment began to gather at Readville until it left the state about the close of the year, some of the junior officers not having been commissioned even then. The roster, so far as completed, was as follows:—

Colonel, Robert Williams of Virginia; lieutenant colonel, Horace Binney Sargent of West Roxbury; majors, William F. White of Somerville, John H. Edson and Greely S. Curtis of Boston; surgeon, James Holland of Westfield; assistant surgeon, Oscar C. De Wolf of Chester; chaplain, William C. Patterson of Dedham; regimental quartermaster, Lucius W. Knight of Boston; battalion quartermasters, Edward A. Brackett of Winchester and Milton R. Bowen of Dorchester; quartermaster sergeant, Horace M. Butler of Springfield; sergeant major, Albert F. Ray of Haverhill; commissary sergeant, John L. Brigham of Chelsea; hospital steward, Henry B. Bates of Chicopee; chief bugler, Timothy J. Powell of Blandford.

Company A—Captain, Henry Lee Higginson; first lieutenant, Edward R. Merrill; second lieutenant, Horace N. Weld, all of Boston.

Company B—Captain, Samuel E. Chamberlain of Cambridge; first lieutenant, Moses F. Webster of Boston.

Company C—Captain, Oren R. Shaw of Boston; first lieutenant, Walter Miles of Charlestown.

Company D—Captain, Atherton H. Stevens, Jr., of Cambridge; first lieutenant, Channing Clapp; second lieutenant, George F. Jennings, both of Boston.

Company E—Captain, Caspar Crowninshield of Boston; first lieutenant, Myron C. Pratt of Holyoke; second lieutenant, William H. Forbes of Milton.

Company F—Captain, T. Lawrence Motley of West Roxbury; first lieutenant, Benjamin W. Crowninshield; second lieutenant, Arnold A. Rand, both of Boston.

Company G—Captain, David B. Keith of Boston; first lieutenant, Charles E. Rice of Brighton; second lieutenant, Nathaniel Bowditch of Boston.

Company H—Captain, Lucius M. Sargent, Jr., of West Roxbury; first lieutenant, Charles F. Adams, Jr., of Quincy; second lieutenant, Henry T. Davies of Boston.

Company I—Captain, Lucius Richmond; first lieutenant, Freeman H. Shiverick, both of North Bridgewater; second lieutenant, Louis Cabot of Brookline.

Company K—Captain, James H. Case of Bridgewater; first lieutenant, Rufus D. Hills; second lieutenant, Lucius H. Morrill, both of New Bedford.

Company L—Captain, William Gibbs of Waltham; first lieutenant, Greenleaf W. Batchelder; second lieutenant, H. Pelham Curtis, both of Boston.

Company M —Captain, Marcus A. Moore of Waltham; first lieutenant, Randolph M. Clark of Dedham; second lieutenant, George Blagden of Boston.

The regiment left camp by battalions on the 25th, 27th and 29th of December, the First Battalion under Major Curtis proceeding to Annapolis, Md., where it went into camp for something more than a month. The Second and Third Battalions were halted at New York and made part of the expeditionary corps of General W. T. Sherman, sailing from New York for Hilton Head, off the South Carolina coast, January 13, 1862. This regiment was for a long time the only cavalry force in the Department of the South, and it is scarcely remarkable that the 12 companies were never reunited after leaving Massachusetts. The First Battalion was brought down from Annapolis during February and joined the main body at Hilton Head; but before its arrival the Third Battalion, at first commanded by Captain Keith but afterward by Lieutenant Colonel Sargent, had been ordered to Beaufort. While three of the companies encamped in Camp Williams—named in honor of the colonel—Captain Keith with his company was transferred to Edisto Island, where Brigadier General Horatio G. Wright was in command.

The regiment was called to no active service till the James Island demonstration against Charleston in May, when, two companies being left at Hilton Head and two at Beaufort, the remaining eight under command of Major Curtis—Colonel Williams commanding the Third Brigade in the movement—crossed to Edisto Island and

accompanied the expedition, performing the duties which naturally fell to cavalry, but not being seriously engaged. The companies left at Beaufort also joined an expedition against Pocotaligo, May 30, but on its failure returned to Beaufort without having been in action. The latter companies had moved under command of Major Higginson, who had been promoted from captain on the resignation of Major Edson early in the year. James Island was evacuated late in June, when the regiment resumed its encampment at Hilton Head, and no further event of importance occurred till Colonel Williams with two battalions was ordered on the 19th of August to Fortress Monroe and thence via Acquia Creek to Alexandria.

Before following the fortune of the main body, it may be well to explain that the battalion left behind was never reunited to the regiment. It was under command of Major Stevens, promoted from captain to succeed Major White, who resigned July 17, and consisted of Companies I, K, L and M. Detachments from the command accompanied the expeditions made to Jacksonville, Fla., and against Pocotaligo; but except when thus absent three of the companies were posted at Beaufort and the other at Hilton Head. The former picketed some 12 miles of Broad river in addition to other duties, till April, 1863, without notable event, when one company was detached, a part of it being sent to Folly Island and the remainder going to Hilton Head. This disposition continued during the siege of Fort Sumter, but in January the detachment returned to Hilton Head and the battalion remained during the winter in the performance of routine duty. It had prior to this, however, on the 4th of August, 1863, been formally detached from the First, serving as an independent battalion till the following spring, when with eight new companies it became the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry.

Portions of the eight companies ordered north were sent forward so that they debarked at Alexandria on the 2d of September, 1862, three days after the second battle of Bull Run, and when the Confederate army was moving toward Maryland. There was some delay at Hilton Head in allowing the remaining detachments to come forward, so that it was over two months before they reached the Army of the Potomac. With such force as he had, however, Colonel Williams was ordered to active service north of Washington, and going to Tennallytown joined the Cavalry Brigade of General Pleasonton, operating with it during the advance to South Mountain

and in that battle, though not engaged in severe conflict there or at Antietam, three days later. The most important affair in the campaign, so far as the regiment was concerned, was at Poolesville, Md., September 5, when in a conflict with the enemy Captain Chamberlain and two men were wounded, and the former with Second Lieutenant William Coupe of Pawtucket and 33 enlisted men fell into the hands of the Confederates.

The regiment was transferred on the 1st of October to the Cavalry Brigade of General Averell, attached to the Fifth Corps, but the horses of several of the companies having become useless from overwork and want of food and care, the larger part of the regiment went into camp near Hagerstown to recruit. The active detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Sargent continued with the Fifth Corps during the advance into Virginia, and in the action at Snicker's Gap on the 3d of November had Captain Myron C. Pratt of Company G killed and three men wounded. In addition to the losses specified, the regiment had been depleted by the capture of seven men in skirmishes or on picket, and the battalion in South Carolina had had six or seven wounded and one or two captured. About the close of October Colonel Williams was at his own request recalled to service in the regular army, and the vacancy was filled by the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Horace Binney Sargent, while Major Curtis filled the lieutenant colonelcy and Captain Chamberlain became junior major.

The encampment at Hagerstown was continued till the 16th of November, during which time the last installment of the eight companies from the south arrived as well as 238 recruits for the regiment from Massachusetts. The command then marched to Washington to be mounted and equipped, and on the 22d set forth for the Army of the Potomac, and at Potomac Creek on the 25th joined the detachment under Colonel Sargent which had continued in the field. The regiment was now in condition for active campaigning, and advanced with the army to Fredericksburg, but had no active part in the battle there, one company being on General Hooker's escort while the other seven were in reserve on the Falmouth side of the river. A few days after the battle the regiment returned to Potomac Creek, where its winter quarters were established, and no expedition of importance was undertaken till the 5th of February, when it marched up the river to Rappahannock Station, destroyed

the railroad bridge across the river at that point and next day returned to camp. About the middle of March a cavalry demonstration was made to the right of the Union army, and on the 17th an action occurred at Kelly's Ford in which the regiment had part, but its loss was in those officers who were on staff duty; Major Chamberlain on the staff of General Averell being severely and First Lieutenant Nathaniel Bowditch on General Duffie's staff mortally wounded. The latter died three days after.

During the Chancellorsville campaign the First formed part of the column under General Stoneman intended to operate in a raid to the Confederate rear, but which only partially carried out its part of the program. There was an engagement on the 1st of May at Rapidan Station, in which First Lieutenant Alton E. Phillips of Chicopee was mortally wounded. After reaching the Rapidan the column returned by way of Chancellorsville and Falmouth to the camp at Potomac Creek, which it reoccupied on the 7th, and remained there till the 25th. The First were then called upon for a movement by way of Morristown to Bealton, where they arrived the following day, and remained on duty in that vicinity till the 5th of June, during which time one officer was wounded on the picket line and one man was killed while on a scout. Each day was marked thereafter by some demonstration by the cavalry, then keenly watching for any intended movements of the Confederate army, and crossing the river early in the morning of the 9th, the regiment took part in the cavalry fight which ensued, having three killed and nine wounded but capturing 23 prisoners. Returning that night the command reached Bealton again next day, and remained there till the 15th on outpost duty, when it took position as rear guard to the Army of the Potomac, then moving rapidly northward on the campaign which was to culminate at Gettysburg.

The regiment had the honor of opening the battle at Aldie Court House on the 17th, leading General Kilpatrick's column, charging through the town early in the afternoon and beyond its limits encountering the enemy in strong force. Much longer than it should have done the regiment bore the entire brunt of the battle, but it charged and drove the foe, capturing several prisoners and a battle flag and holding the ground till reinforcements arrived. Its loss, however, was heavy, being 24 killed, 41 wounded and 89 missing. It moved on the 19th to Middleburg and on the 21st to Upperville,

skirmishing by the way on each occasion. Next day the regiment returned to Aldie, and four days later began the movement which without interruption continued during the following days by way of Leesburg, Edwards Ferry, Frederick City, Newmarket, Ridgeville, Westminster, and Manchester to Hampstead, where it arrived late in the evening of the 30th. The following evening the regiment was detached to accompany the Sixth Corps in its famous march to Gettysburg, and after a night and a day in the saddle reached the battle-field about evening of the 2d of July.

It was engaged next day in the cavalry operations at the right, but at night was detached for provost guard, and on the 4th marched with 2,500 Confederate prisoners for Westminster. Thence, temporarily commanded by Captain Crowninshield, it marched by way of Frederick City and Boonsboro to Jones' Cross Roads, were from the 11th to the 13th it was engaged dismounted on the skirmish line. On the 14th, finding that the Confederates had recrossed the river into Virginia, the regiment marched to Harper's Ferry, crossing the river and advancing to Shepardstown on the 15th, it skirmished during the following day with the enemy and at night fell back to the Ferry, marching thence by way of Hillsboro to Snicker's Gap where it was on picket from the 23d to the 26th.

From this time till late in the autumn its position was one of incessant watchfulness and the most exacting duty. When the Union army advanced the cavalry felt the way; if the army fell back, the horsemen covered the movement or scoured the country on the flanks or in advance. If the infantry rested in camp, the cavalry must remain on the alert to detect any movements of a hostile force. The First reached Warrenton on the 27th, and after some maneuvers in that vicinity crossed the Rappahannock on the 30th for a tour of picket duty at Amisville. There Colonel Sargent returned to the regiment, which on the 4th of August made a reconnaissance across Hazel river, marched on the 7th to Jefferson and the 15th to Warrenton; thence on the 28th to Orleans and on the 4th of September back again to Warrenton, all the time on picket and outpost duty. On the 10th a dash was made to Middleburg and Upperville, from which the regiment returned the following day, and on the 12th advanced to Jefferson and next day to Culpeper, meeting the enemy just beyond the town and having a skirmish in which the First lost one wounded and two missing. Still pressing

forward, on the 14th the division reached the Rapidan river at Rapidan Station to develop the Confederate strength on the other side, and the First were for some hours exposed to a heavy artillery fire, losing two killed, eight wounded and two missing. The column then fell back to Culpeper on the 18th, whence the First marched to Stevensburg on the 22d, back to Culpeper next day, and on the 24th retired to the Rappahannock at Rappahannock Station, following the railroad back on the 25th to Catlett's Station, where they remained on picket for ten days.

On the 5th of October the command moved forward again, crossed the Rappahannock and advanced to Brandy Station, whence it fell back to Sulphur Springs at the crossing of the river by the road from Warrenton to Culpeper, where on the 12th it had a slight skirmish with one man wounded. On the same day Colonel Sargent left, under orders to report to General Banks at New Orleans for duty in the Department of the Gulf, the regiment being temporarily commanded by Captain L. M. Sargent, Jr. Next day the Union army began moving northward, to prevent the Confederates from getting between it and the nation's capital, the First acting as rear guard. In this capacity they participated in considerable skirmishing on the 14th, losing six wounded, but continued to cover the rear till Fairfax was reached, and on the 16th went on duty at Wolf Run Shoals. After two days they returned to Fairfax Station, and on the 19th began a forward movement along the line of the railroad which on the 21st brought them again to Warrenton, picket duty between Bealton and Warrenton filling the time until the opening of the Mine Run Campaign.

The regiment moved with Gregg's Division, to which it was attached, on the 23d of November, crossed the Rappahannock next day and the Rapidan two days after at Ely's Ford, in advance of the Fifth Corps, on the Union left. The First Massachusetts Regiment led the cavalry division as it pressed forward on the 27th, and when near New Hope Church encountered the Confederate cavalry, fighting for some hours dismounted and pushing the enemy back upon their infantry lines at the intersection of the Robertson's Tavern road. During this action the regiment lost five killed and 13 wounded. The enemy falling back during the night to their intrenchments behind Mine Run, the infantry moved forward in order of battle, the cavalry guarding the flank and rear. While thus

engaged Gregg's Division encountered Hampton's Confederate Cavalry Division under Stuart at Parker's Store on the 29th and frustrated his attempt to gain the Union rear, the First Massachusetts taking part in the engagement and losing 11 wounded and 11 missing. When the campaign was abandoned the cavalry covered the withdrawal of the infantry, the regiment reaching Brandy Station on the 6th of December, moving five days later to Warrenton, where it resumed outpost duty, remaining in what might be termed winter quarters till the 21st of April, 1864, with the exception of an expedition at the beginning of January through Chester Gap to Front Royal which occupied four days but gave no results of importance.

During the previous fall and winter a new battalion of four companies had been recruited in Massachusetts for the regiment, to take the place of the battalion which had been detached, the companies being mustered on the 5th and 29th of December and 6th and 14th of January respectively, and joining the regiment on the 24th of March. The new battalion was under command of Major L. M. Sargent, Jr., promoted from captain, while numerous other changes had taken place among the officers of the regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Curtis had resigned from the 4th of March on account of disability and was succeeded by Major Chamberlain, while the promotion of the latter created a vacancy which was nominally filled by the advancement of Captain T. L. Motley, though he was never mustered to the higher rank. Surgeon Holland had resigned during the previous summer, being succeeded by Albert Wood of Tewksbury, while at a still earlier date Chaplain Patterson had resigned. The latter position remained vacant during much of the regiment's term of service, but was filled late in the summer of 1864 by the appointment of George W. Gorham of Holyoke. In the reorganization of the Cavalry Corps connected with the Army of the Potomac under the efficient command of General P. H. Sheridan for the 1864 campaign, the First Massachusetts Regiment still remained a part of the First Brigade, Second Division. The brigade was composed in addition of the First New Jersey, First Pennsylvania and Sixth Ohio Regiments, and was commanded by General Henry E. Davies, Jr., the division of two brigades being still under the command of Brigadier General David McM. Gregg.

The division left its winter camp on the 21st of April, advanced to Three Mile Run and encamped till the preparations for the general

movement were completed. The Rappahannock was crossed at Kelly's Ford on the 29th and the regiment bivouacked at Mountain Creek, a few miles beyond, till night of the 3d of May, when leading the advance for the Second Corps, forming the left column of the Army of the Potomac, the division marched to the Rapidan, crossed it next morning and continuing past Chancellorsville encamped for the night at Pine Ridge. Next morning the advance was continued till the enemy were met at Todd's Tavern and an engagement ensued in which the First took a prominent part and met a loss of three killed, 25 wounded and six missing. Being relieved the regiment fell back some two miles and after resting through the night picketed the Fredericksburg road the following day while the most sanguinary part of the battle of the Wilderness was being fought. On the 7th the regiment again advanced to Todd's Tavern and skirmished with the Confederates till relieved by the advancing infantry, when a concentration of the Cavalry Corps took place, and on the 9th General Sheridan began his famous movement past the Confederate right flank and toward Richmond. Davies's Brigade formed the rear guard, and had crossed the Ta river when it was overtaken by a hostile force under General James B. Gordon of W. H. F. Lee's Cavalry Division, but the enemy was held in check till the main column had advanced sufficiently, when the Union cavalry followed, the Confederate brigade still hovering near. The loss of the First Massachusetts in this engagement was four wounded and 20 captured.

That night the brigade bivouacked near Beaver Dam Station, and next day continued the march, but at night was detached from the main column for the sake of making a dash upon Ashland Station on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, which was executed very early on the morning of the 11th, a small force which was there being driven out after a sharp resistance, the public buildings, supplies and some miles of the railroad being destroyed. The loss of the regiment was six killed, including First Lieutenant E. P. Hopkins of Williamstown, 10 wounded and 12 captured. The brigade, rejoining its division, made a forced march to Yellow Tavern, where the Confederate cavalry under J. E. B. Stuart, its famous commander, was gathering to oppose the Union column. A battle ensued on the 12th which lasted most of the day, resulting in the defeat of the southern army, the mortal wounding of General Stuart being an es-

pecially heavy blow to the Confederates. Sheridan now pursued his course across the Chickahominy and to Carter's Landing on the James, which he reached on the 14th and after resting his command for three days started on the return trip the 17th, moving leisurely up to meet the Army of the Potomac, which was making its way southward after the long contest about Spottsylvania. For several days the column moved from point to point in the neighborhood of the Pamunkey, crossing the river two or three times, but having no encounter with the enemy till Erin's Church was reached on the 28th, where a sharp brush took place, the regiment losing First Lieutenant William W. Wardell of Somerville, killed while on duty as brigade provost marshal, and three men wounded.

After leading the Army of the Potomac into position at Cold Harbor, the First Massachusetts having little share in the cavalry fighting which preceded the main battle, General Sheridan allowed his tired troopers two or three days for rest. The movement south of the James having been decided upon by General Grant, Sheridan with Gregg's and Torbert's Divisions was sent northward to destroy railroads and if practicable to connect with General Hunter's command at Charlottesville and return with it to the Army of the Potomac. The last part of the plan had to be abandoned, but the former was thoroughly executed. The column started on the 6th of June, crossing the Pamunkey, encountered the Confederate cavalry under Hampton at Trevillian Station on the 11th, fighting a sharp battle in which the First took but slight part, reached Mine Run on the 14th, turning thence toward Fredericksburg, marching past Spottsylvania, Guiness Station, Bowling Green, and finally reaching White House on the 20th. The column still continued its rapid movements through the country, occasionally meeting a small force of the enemy, the severest conflict so far as the First were concerned being on the 24th at St. Mary's Church, where the regiment lost one killed, two wounded and as many missing. The James river was crossed at Whitehall Landing next day and the column moved by way of the Jerusalem Plank road to Prince George Court House, where on the 27th the regiment went into camp.

Here the command recuperated after its severe experiences, though frequently called on for picket duty, till the 14th of July, when the First left camp and moved to Lee's Mills on the Jerusalem road, some miles south of Petersburg. While encamped there the regi-

ment was engaged in scouting and picketing the vicinity, but on the 26th left camp, crossed the Appomattox and James rivers and advanced to Malvern Hill, where at noon of the 28th the enemy was encountered and a fight followed in which the regiment lost three killed, 13 wounded and two missing. The old camp at Lee's Mills was reached on the return two days later, and the enemy was found in the vicinity; he was quickly driven out, however, with a loss of but one member of the First wounded, and the old position was reoccupied. Another movement across the James began on the 14th of August, and that day Malvern Hill was reached and the foe again found in waiting and engaged. During the four days following the regiment was on picket on the Newmarket and Charles City roads, being attacked by a superior force on the 18th and forced back to the infantry supports. It recrossed the James next day, having lost during the expedition one man killed, four wounded and five missing. It moved at once to Reams Station on the Weldon Railroad, where an infantry force was engaged in the destruction of the track, meeting the enemy on the 21st and again on the 23d in sharp engagements, with a total loss to the regiment of six wounded. Next day the First went on picket on the Dinwiddie Court House road, and the following day being attacked by the enemy in force, were obliged to fall back to their supports.

The position which had been gained on the Weldon Railroad being held, the regiment remained in camp and on outpost duty in that vicinity for some time. It returned to the Jerusalem Plank road on the 16th of September and made a reconnaissance toward Hawkinsville and a dozen miles out met the Confederates, fighting them dismounted for some hours in a swampy forest with a loss of two killed, ten wounded and nine missing. Being relieved after dark the regiment fell back and next day returned to camp on the Jerusalem Plank road. Sundry expeditions in various directions, sometimes attended with slight skirmishes, occurred during the next few days, but it was not till the 1st of October that a serious conflict was had. At that time the regiment was on picket on the Vaughan road, some two miles west of the Weldon Railroad, when it was attacked by a strong force of all arms. The entire Cavalry Brigade was brought into action, and partially sheltered by hastily erected intrenchments repulsed several attacks, the loss of the First Massachusetts being two men killed, three wounded and one missing.

After remaining in the vicinity till the 7th, the regiment withdrew some seven miles to the Westbrook House, where it encamped till the 26th. The division then marched toward Dinwiddie Court House, the First forming the rear guard, receiving an attack, though not a very determined one, on the following afternoon, and returning to camp on the 28th, the loss during the expedition being two wounded and four missing. The following day the regiment went into camp near the Norfolk Railroad at McCann's Station, but on the 18th of November moved again to the Westbrook House and erected winter quarters, where without important event such of the command as remained attached to head-quarters passed some time in comparative inaction. The original term of enlistment of the regiment had expired during the previous month, and on the 25th of October such of the original members as had not re-enlisted left for Massachusetts to be mustered out. The veterans and recruits, including the new battalion, were reorganized into a battalion of seven full companies with the nucleus of an eighth, the whole being commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain, Majors Higginson and Sargent. Colonel Sargent, who had not returned to service with the regiment, had a month previous been discharged for disability.

The battalion went as part of its division on the raid to Stony Creek Station December 1, though not actively engaged and suffering no loss. On the 7th it set out on the movement southward on the Weldon Railroad, the purpose of which was the destruction of the road at Jarrett's Station and in the vicinity. The head of the column penetrated as far as Bellfield, where the Confederates were found in an intrenched position and an attack was ordered, the First charging mounted under command of Major L. M. Sargent, Jr. A heavy fire of artillery was opened by the Confederates, Major Sargent being instantly killed, and the position being shown to be so strong that the attack was discontinued. That night the battalion retired some ten miles, and next day, the 10th, continued the return march, reaching the camp at Westbrook House late at night of the 11th. This was the last important movement made by the First Massachusetts in the field. It remained in winter quarters, sharing the duties of its brigade till the 17th of March, 1865, when it was detached and reported to Brigadier General Collis in command at City Point for provost duty.

It served there till the final assault upon Petersburg, when it was

placed on picket duty in the rear of the Ninth Corps, and was soon after placed under command of the provost marshal of the Army of the Potomac. In that onerous if not dangerous position it remained till the 27th of May, when it was again returned to General Davies, then in command of the Cavalry Corps in the defenses of Washington, and served on escort duty till the 26th of June. It was then mustered out of the national service and started for Massachusetts, reaching the camp at Readville on the 29th. The men were furloughed to their homes till the final rolls could be completed, the last being paid and discharged on the 24th of July. Previous to the return of the regiment several changes had occurred among the field officers. Major Higginson resigned in August, 1864, and Captains John Tewksbury of Boston and Amos L. Hopkins of Williamstown were made majors.

THE SECOND CAVALRY.

THE Second Regiment of Cavalry was formed during the winter of 1862–3, its organization not being completed till well into the spring, though recruiting began in November, 1862. The first company to be organized was one raised in California and offered to the city of Boston to apply on its quota. The offer being accepted, the command, which became Company A, was mustered at San Francisco December 10, and on the 3d of January reached Boston, going into camp with the gathering squadrons of the regiment at Camp Meigs, Readville. Companies B and D were mustered on the 13th and K on the 26th; I followed on the 10th of February, C the 17th of March and G April 9, though all required additional detachments to bring them up to the standard. The regiment was completed by the kindly offer from California of an entire battalion, which was raised there by Major Thompson, comprising Companies E, F, L and M. These were composed of men from nearly all the states of the Union and were mustered by detachments at various times during the four months from February to May, the battalion reporting at the rendezvous April 16. Company H was the last to be filled and was mustered June 20. When completely organized the roster of the regiment was as follows:—

Colonel, Charles Russell Lowell, Jr.; lieutenant colonel, Henry S. Russell, both of Boston; majors, Caspar Crowinshield of Boston, Dewitt C. Thompson of California and William H. Forbes of Milton; surgeon, Oscar DeWolf of Chester; assistant surgeons, Harlow Gamwell of Huntington and Elbridge M. Johnson of Agawam; chaplain, Charles A. Humphreys of Dorchester; quartermaster, Joseph M. Brown of Boston; sergeant major, Charles G. Poland of Boston; quartermaster sergeant, Robert I. Files of Cambridge; commissary sergeant, Talbot M. White of Boston; hospital steward, Ai Gilman of Boston; chief bugler, Peter E. White of San Francisco.

Company A—Captain, J. Sewell Read of San Francisco; first lieutenant, William M. Rumery of Boston; second lieutenant, John W. Sim of San Francisco.

Company B—Captain, William H. Forbes of Milton (major May 12); first lieutenant, Lewis S. Dabney of Cambridge; second lieutenant, Warren J. Ball of Holden.

Company C—Captain, Charles E. Rice of Brighton; first lieutenant, John T. Richards of Cambridge; second lieutenant, Hollis C. Pinkham of Boston.

Company D—Captain, Francis Washburn of Lancaster; first lieutenant, Charles Payson of Boston; second lieutenant, Edward T. Wellington of Worcester.

Company E—Captain, Charles S. Eigenbrodt; first lieutenant, John C. Norcross; second lieutenant, Henry H. Crocker, all of California.

Company F—Captain, David A. DeMerritt; first lieutenant, Rufus W. Smith; second lieutenant, Horace B. Welch, all of California.

Company G—Captain, Archibald McKendry of San Francisco; first lieutenant, William W. Parker of Boston; second lieutenant, William L. Wells of Northampton.

Company H—Captain, George Blagden; first lieutenant, Charles B. Fox; second lieutenant, Augustus L. Papanti, all of Boston.

Company I—Captain, Louis Cabot of Brookline; first lieutenant, John Phillips; second lieutenant, Edward B. Mason, both of Boston.

Company K—Captain, George F. Holman of Cambridge; first lieutenant, Goodwin A. Stone of Newburyport (later adjutant); second lieutenant, Henry E. Alvord of Greenfield.

Company L—Captain, Zabdiel B. Adams; first lieutenant, William C. Manning; second lieutenant, Josiah A. Baldwin, all of California.

Company M—Captain, George A. Manning of California; first lieutenant, A. W. Stone of San Francisco; second lieutenant, Hiram E. W. Clark of New Salem.

Major Crowninshield, with the first detachment of the regiment, consisting of Companies A, B, C, D and K, left the state on the 12th of February, going by way of Providence, Hartford, New Haven, New York, Elizabethport, Reading and Harrisburg to Baltimore; thence after a delay of two days sailing to Old Point Comfort and reporting to General Dix commanding at Fortress Monroe on the 18th. The companies were directed to proceed to Yorktown, and on reporting to General E. D. Keyes at that place were assigned to a camp at Gloucester Point, across the river from Yorktown, where the roundabout journey temporarily ended on the 20th. The post was commanded by Colonel Grimshaw of the Fourth Delaware Regiment, for whom the camp was named. As these five companies were thus fairly in the field, their time being occupied with drill, outpost duty and scouting, the story of their detached service may be properly given before returning to the main body of the regiment, which was still in process of completion.

On the 19th of April Companies A and B under Captain Read were ordered to Williamsburg, where an attack from the Confederates was anticipated, but did not occur. After taking part in several important raids and reconnaissances, the detachment returned to Gloucester Point on the 14th of May, and the day following the three companies which had been located there, Captain Washburn commanding, reported to General Gordon at West Point. They formed the only cavalry force under General Gordon, and were constantly employed in the duties naturally falling to that arm of the service till the 1st of June, when the post was abandoned and the command returned to Gloucester Point. The five companies took part in a raid on the 19th in which with some other troops they marched 140 miles during an absence from camp of but 60 hours, capturing several prisoners and considerable valuable property. This brilliant dash proved but the preparation for another and more important expedition, which set out early in the morning of the 24th, the command with other troops taking transports and landing the following day at White House on the Pamunkey. The Confederates there retreated without disputing the landing of the Union forces and were pursued, the Massachusetts soldiers being the first ashore and leading in the pursuit. The Second, with the Eleventh Pennsylvania and part of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, bivouacked that night within 13 miles of Richmond, and next day continuing northward reached the railroad bridge over the South Anna river, which was found to be guarded by an intrenched detachment of the enemy. After some futile attempts to fire the bridge, portions of Companies A and C, commanded by Captain Read, crossed the river by a log boom under fire, formed on the opposite bank and charged, capturing the bridge guard after a sharp engagement in which Company A lost one man killed and one severely wounded, the prisoners numbering 123. During the raid vast quantities of army supplies and stores were captured, and on the return General W. H. F. Lee of the Confederate army, who was at home wounded, was made prisoner. The expedition reached White House on the 28th, where it joined the force which was gathered there under General Dix, rested till the 1st of July and then set forth with the larger command over practically the same route to the South Anna. This expedition was absent a week, accomplishing nothing of importance. White House was again aban-

doned on the 8th, the cavalry marching to Yorktown and reaching the old camp at Gloucester Point on the 10th. There were various movements during the month which ensued, but none of moment, and on the 27th the detachment was ordered to proceed to Washington and join the main body of the regiment. Transports were at once taken, Captain Read being temporarily in command, and on the 6th of August the detachment reported to Colonel Lowell at Centerville, Va.

Meantime the main portion of the regiment left the camp at Readville May 11, going by steamer from Stonington to Jersey City but making the rest of the journey by rail; yet five days were consumed in making the trip from Massachusetts to Washington, and it was not till the 16th that the regiment went into camp on East Capitol Hill. The ranks were by no means filled, even then; Companies H and I acted together as a single squadron, and Lieutenant Colonel Russell remained at Boston as recruiting officer. Within a month an addition of about a hundred joined the regiment, and other officers were sent back to assist in the gathering of recruits. Camp was changed to Brightwood, five miles north of the city, on the 30th of May, when the routine of outpost duty was taken up by the Second, and on the 11th of June it crossed the Potomac at White's Ford in search of the Confederate cavalry, which was feeling the way for the northward movement of the rebel army which was to end at Gettysburg. No engagement resulted, and the regiment returned to camp by way of Chain Bridge. Twelve days later its belongings were removed to Poolesville, but it would be incorrect to say that head-quarters were established there, for till after the battle of Gettysburg the command was almost constantly in the saddle, watching the fords of the Potomac, serving with the Army of the Potomac or pursuing the hostile cavalry under Stuart through Maryland.

Returning to Poolesville, the regiment was at once ordered to Dawsonville, where it remained from the 3d to the 9th of July, constantly scouting the neighborhood, when it returned to Brightwood, stopped there for a night and was ordered to Alexandria, passing through Washington and going into bivouac at Camp Wyndham. The stop there could be called no more than a bivouac, for the following day, the 11th, the regiment was ordered on a reconnaissance to the Blue Ridge, which was reached at Ashby's Gap on the 12th. The enemy was found there and a sharp skirmish ensued, resulting

in the Confederates being driven through the Gap, but the Second had one man killed, seven wounded and a number taken prisoners, including Lieutenant Norcross. Having pushed the enemy across the Shenandoah river, Colonel Lowell returned by way of Brightwood, where his command passed the night of the 14th, going next day to Alexandria. The regimental camp was removed on the 19th to Centerville, whence on the following day a tour of investigation was made to Warrenton, Catlett's and Bristoe Station, which was accomplished in two days, the weather and the distance making it a severe tax on the command.

The regiment had head-quarters at Centerville for some time, the duty on which it was engaged being constant and frequently arduous. There were various expeditions and frequent skirmishes, the most severe of which occurred on the 24th of August when Mosby's troopers were encountered at Coyle Tavern near Fairfax Court House, and in the fight the Second had two killed, two wounded and several captured. Mosby himself was among the wounded on his side and his command was vanquished, leaving several of its dead and wounded on the field. Previous to this, on the 6th of August, the regiment had been reunited by the arrival of the five companies from southern Virginia; but it did not long remain a unit, for on the 15th of September Companies C, F, G and I, forming the Third Battalion under command of Major Thompson, left for detached service in Maryland, being stationed at Muddy Brook, where they remained during the autumn and winter without notable experience. The two battalions remaining at Centerville were commanded respectively by Major Forbes and Captain Read, the regiment by Major Crowninshield, and the brigade of three regiments which formed the cavalry force of the Department of Washington by Colonel Lowell, who had already won high commendation as an officer of that arm of the service. These regiments, in addition to his own, were the Thirteenth and Sixteenth New York.

During this time the duties of the Second were very trying. Mosby with his daring band hung as near as possible to the Federal supply trains, and his blows fell now here, now there; but wherever he struck or threatened, Colonel Lowell, depending especially upon his old regiment, met and generally foiled or punished the "partisan." On the 6th of October the Second changed quarters to Fairfax Court House, and three days later to Vienna, where they remained

during the fall and winter, maintaining a long line of outposts and being frequently called out in pursuit of the guerrilla bands. Few of these expeditions resulted in severe engagements or much loss of life, but an exceptional instance occurred on the 22d of February, 1864, when a scouting party of 125 under Captain Read was surprised near Dranesville and severely defeated after a short and hopeless struggle. Ten of the party were killed, including Captain Read, seven wounded and 57 made prisoners, including Captain Manning, and Lieutenant Manning. Captain Read was the first officer of the regiment killed in action, though two of its second lieutenants, William L. Wells and Edward B. Mason, had died of disease during 1863,—on the 26th of July and 14th of September respectively.

Some time previous to this disaster a tragic event transpired when a former member of the Second who had recently deserted to the enemy was captured while leading a party against his former comrades. He was at once tried by court-martial and shot in the presence of the brigade. From the middle of February till the 4th of April Colonel Lowell was absent on detached duty, the brigade being commanded by Colonel Lazelle of the Sixteenth New York. The four companies at Muddy Brook were relieved on the 8th of March by Companies B, D, E and M, but the latter soon after rejoined the regiment. Several of the line officers were about this time discharged from the Second to be commissioned in the Fourth and Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, the latter a colored regiment, and at the same time Lieutenant Colonel Russell, who had not served in the field with the Second, was made colonel of the Fifth. The lieutenant colonelcy of the Second was filled by the promotion of Major Crowninshield, while Captain George Blagden became junior major.

During April the regiment participated in three successful raids, on the last of which $25,000 worth of blockade-run goods were captured and the secret quarters of Mosby were discovered and some of his personal effects confiscated, including his commission as "major of Partisan Rangers." The loss of the Second in these expeditions was two men killed. During the early part of May the regiment assisted in keeping open the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; the camp being moved on the 24th to Falls Church, some miles nearer Alexandria. Early in June a detachment of the regiment with some others accompanied an ambulance train to the Wilderness battle-field, brought in about 50 wounded Union soldiers

who had been left there, and were voluntarily accompanied by ten of the Confederate attendants. While most of these adventures had produced gratifying results, the last days of the command within the defenses of the national capital were to be marked by another disaster. Major Forbes, in command of a detachment of about 100, met Mosby's forces at Mount Zion Church, near Aldie, on the 6th of July and suffered severely; eight of the detachment were killed, nine wounded and 38 made prisoners, including Major Forbes and Chaplain Humphreys; Captain Stone was mortally wounded, dying on the 18th.

General Early was now threatening Washington, and on the 10th Colonel Lowell received from General Augur, commanding the defenses, orders to send a regiment of cavalry at once to Tennallytown to operate against the enemy. With the natural chivalry of his nature, Colonel Lowell selected his own regiment for the service and asked to be relieved from the command of the brigade that he might accompany it in person. This request was granted, and with a following of 800 reliable sabers he repaired to the scene of danger. The history of the following few days is full of credit to the Second. They operated against the army of Early, and when that chieftain was obliged to fall back after the battle of Fort Stevens on the 12th, pressed his rear closely. At Rockville on the 13th Lieutenant Colonel Crowninshield with a battalion of the regiment charged the Confederates with spirit, but was met by a counter-charge of superior numbers which forced the battalion back into Rockville upon its supports, where a rally was made and the successive charges of the Confederates were handsomely repulsed. In these operations the loss of the Second reached six killed and about 100 wounded or captured. The regiment accompanied the forces under General Wright in pursuit of the invaders till they were driven across the Shenandoah river, when it returned to the camp at Falls Church on the 23d, after two weeks of exciting service.

But the period of rest was brief, for after two days in camp the Second was again called on to join General Wright, to whom Colonel Lowell reported on the 26th at Rockville. It is impracticable to detail the various movements of the regiment during the month of August; they were such as might have been anticipated from an able body of troopers holding a responsible position. On the 9th the first arrival of cavalry from the Army of the Potomac took

place, and the Second Massachusetts, with the First Maryland and Twenty-fifth New York Regiments, became the Third Brigade, First Division. General Torbert commanded the cavalry corps, General Merritt the division and Colonel Lowell the brigade. During the month but few days passed in which the regiment was not engaged, more or less severely, with the enemy, the loss in the several affairs being eight killed, 30 wounded and 20 captured.

A reorganization of the cavalry was made on the 9th of September, when the Second Regiment was transferred to the Reserve Brigade of the First Division, being brigaded with the First, Second, Fifth and Sixth United States. Colonel Lowell was again the brigade commander, and it was no slight mark of appreciation that he was placed in command of a brigade so largely composed of regulars. Previous to the battle of the Opequan numerous reconnaissances were made, all of which were attended with skirmishing, in which the regiment had three men killed and 12 wounded. In the fierce battle of the 19th of September the regiment shared in all the movements and charges of Merritt's Division, but lost only two killed, six wounded and two captured. It followed the Confederates to Cedar Creek, then moved as part of a heavy cavalry column by way of Front Royal to the Luray valley. Some fighting occurred there in which the Second without loss captured one battle flag and some prisoners, and rejoined the army at Harrisonburg on the 26th. During the remainder of the campaign there was little rest for the troopers; on the flanks, in front or rear, as the nature of the movement might demand, covering a retreat or feeling the way for an advance, with various expeditions for the destruction of mills, railroad, depots or bridges, the trained riders were constantly engaged. The most severe engagement of this period so far as the Second were concerned occurred at Waynesboro, where after destroying an iron railroad bridge the Union cavalry encountered the Confederate infantry, the loss of the Second Massachusetts being three killed, five wounded and two captured.

Sheridan's army began falling back toward its base of supplies on the 6th of October, and the movement demanded even greater activity on the part of the cavalry. On the 8th, near Round Top Mountain, the Reserve Brigade, which had been sent back to reconnoiter, encountered a more numerous force of the enemy, and after being reinforced by a part of General Devin's brigade Colonel Lowell

joined battle and fought till dark, the loss to his regiment being two killed and eight wounded. The following day occurred the brilliant battle of Tom's Brook, familiarly known as "The Woodstock Races," in which the southern cavalry under Lomax and Rosser were defeated by the Union divisions under Merritt and Custer. Lowell's Brigade led the attack of the former, and after the rout of the foe his command, reinforced by a regiment from each of the other brigades, pursued Lomax for 20 miles. In this engagement the Second captured four pieces of artillery, wagons, forges and prisoners, its total loss being two men wounded.

The battle of Cedar Creek, on the 19th, was a sad event for the regiment, for while it won high praise for its services, it was called to mourn the loss of its gallant and accomplished colonel, who had that day been commissioned a brigadier general of cavalry volunteers. The Second with its division was posted at the right of the Union army during the early part of the battle, but later was transferred to the left, taking a position in front of Middletown near the Winchester pike. There Lowell's Brigade did valiant service in restraining the Confederates and in the final charge which swept Early's army back in a rout. Just as the last charge (the fourth by the regiment that day) was ordered, Colonel Lowell received his second and mortal wound, the command of the brigade devolving upon Lieutenant Colonel Crowninshield. The latter led the brigade in the resistless charge from Middletown to Fisher's Hill, and the following day pursued the discomfited rebels to Mount Jackson, returning thence to the old camp in rear of Cedar Creek.

The loss of the regiment in the battle had been ten killed on the field and 22 wounded; of the latter Captain Rufus W. Smith died on the evening of the battle and Colonel Lowell on the 21st. Previous to this, since the opening of the campaign three brave officers of the regiment had met death on the field,—Captain Eigenbrodt having been killed on the 25th of August, First Lieutenant Charles E. Meader of Vassalboro, Me., on the 26th, and Second Lieutenant Henry F. Woodman of San Francisco, mortally wounded on the 28th, dying on the 9th of October. In addition to these losses and those by wounds and capture, a vacancy had been created by the resignation of Major Thompson from the 9th of August. This was filled by the commissioning of Captain McKendry as major, while the death of Colonel Lowell caused the following promotions: Lieu-

tenant Colonel Crowninshield to be colonel, Major Forbes to be lieutenant colonel and Captain Rumery to be major.

During the remainder of the month the regiment remained in camp, but from the 3d to the 28th of November, with other regiments of its brigade it guarded the construction of the railroad from Harper's Ferry to Stevenson Station. It then rejoined the division which was scouting beyond Snicker's Gap, and on the 3d of December returned to camp near Winchester; but on the 19th it set out on the expedition under General Torbert to Gordonsville, which lasted ten days and was very trying. The close of the year found it encamped on the Front Royal road a few miles from Winchester, Major McKendry being in command and the soldiers and their animals comfortably quartered. Colonel Crowninshield returned from leave of absence soon after, but much of the time he was in command of the brigade. On the 20th of January, 1865, the number present with the regiment for duty was increased by the coming of 175 recruits, mostly from Camp Remount in Pleasant Valley, Md.

With no more stirring occurrence than an occasional review the Second remained in camp till the 27th of February, furnishing heavy details for the outpost and scouting duty incident to the service. On that date they bade adieu to the Valley and with the rest of Sheridan's cavalry, under the personal lead of that inspiriting officer, began the march overland to join the Army of the Potomac before Petersburg for the final campaign of the war. This movement, which occupied 20 days, was in itself a campaign. Coursing hither and thither through the country, the sweeping columns burned, destroyed and captured whatever could be found in the way of stores, supplies, mills, factories, railroads, bridges and the like. The Second Massachusetts had its full share in the daring and doing of those scenes. At the railroad crossing of the South Anna on the 14th of March, the regiment under the lead of Colonel Crowninshield charged the Confederate intrenchments, capturing them with three pieces of artillery, which after being used to hasten the retreat of the defenders were spiked and thrown into the river. On the 18th White House Landing was reached, and next day the column crossed the Pamunkey river, going into camp for the rest and repair so much needed. During the three weeks in which they had been moving, men and horses had been exposed to most disagreeable weather, rain falling nearly every day and the roads being in horrible

condition. Many of the animals were completely broken down, so that the riders were obliged to report to City Point for remounting. The remainder, having been refreshed, reclothed and provisioned, crossed the James river at Deep Bottom on the 25th and at Hancock Station joined the Army of the Potomac, in front of Petersburg.

The regiment stopped there for a few days while the preparations were completed for the grand combination of movements by which it was intended to crush the southern forces. The movement began on the 29th, when camp was broken and the regiment marched to Dinwiddie Court House, where the night was passed. It led the advance the next day and at White Oak road found the enemy. A charge followed in which the Second gained considerable advantage with but slight loss—one man wounded and four taken prisoners. Being reinforced the command held the ground till noon of the following day when the enemy gathered in strong force and by persistent fighting forced the Union troops back to Dinwiddie. The Second contested the ground determinedly, fighting through the forest dismounted much of the time, and when the final assault by the Confederates was made the regiment, partially sheltered by a breastwork of rails, met the attack with a fire from their carbines that broke the charge. That night the Second bivouacked with the rest of the Union troops at Dinwiddie, while the Confederates fell back to Five Forks in preparation for the battle of the following day. In the fighting on the 31st of March the loss of the regiment had been some 12 or 14 killed and wounded, among the slain being Second Lieutenant Lewis Munger of California.

In the battle of Five Forks, on the 1st of April, the First Division of cavalry under command of General Devin advanced directly against the enemy's works, dismounted, and met and answered the Confederate fire while the other movements were being made which broke the hostile line and decided the battle in favor of the Union arms. The Second Regiment was one of the first in the captured works, and took many prisoners, its loss being but one killed and seven wounded. The next day the Southside Railroad was struck and destroyed, and from that time till the surrender of General Lee on the 9th the cavalry of the Union army was constantly engaged in the skirmishing and severe fighting which alternated with incessant marching and maneuvering. On the 4th Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, who had long been a prisoner in the hands of the

enemy, rejoined his command and resumed duty. The regiment was active in the fighting of the 6th, in which great damage was inflicted on the retreating enemy, the loss of the Second being but about a half-dozen wounded. On the morning of the 9th it was on the skirmish line, and some of the last shots fired by the Army of Northern Virginia were aimed at these skirmishers.

The regiment, which at this time had by the various experiences through which it had passed been reduced to some 200 officers and men present for duty, moved back by easy stages to Petersburg, in the vicinity of which on the 18th it went into camp for six days. During this time Lieutenant Colonel Forbes resigned, while Captain Manning, who had been a prisoner of war for 14 months, returned to the regiment, and with him came 150 remounted men. A movement toward North Carolina, to operate against the rebel General Johnston, began on the 24th; but the intelligence was soon received that he, too, had surrendered, so the regiment returned to the north side of the Appomattox, where it camped till the 10th of May. It then moved toward Washington, being reviewed in Richmond by General Halleck and reaching Alexandria on the 16th, encamped near Long Bridge till the 21st. It then crossed to the Washington side of the Potomac, stopping at Bladensburg till the grand review of the Union armies on the 23d in which it took part. Near the close of the month it recrossed to the Virginia side, where it was quartered during most of June. While there the prisoners of war on parole and officers and men unfit for active duty were mustered out, and the regiment lost its last commissioned officer to die in the service—Second Lieutenant Huntington F. Walcott of Boston—on the 9th of June from disease. Colonel Crowninshield, whose name had been so prominently identified with the fair fame of the regiment from its organization, resigned his commission on the 20th and returned to civil life, now that his country no longer needed his sword.

The location of the Second was changed on the 26th to Fairfax Court House, but soon after the new camp had been established the welcome orders were received to prepare for muster out. The final rolls were made without delay and that interesting event took place on the 20th of July. Two days later the command left Washington for Massachusetts, returning to the old camp at Readville whence they were paid and discharged on the 3d of August, after two and a half years of exceptionally active service.

THE THIRD CAVALRY.

THE Third Regiment of Cavalry was organized from troops already in the field, being composed of the Forty-first Massachusetts Regiment (a sketch of which has already been given) and the three unattached companies, sometimes designated as the Independent Battalion, of Massachusetts Cavalry, which had accompanied General Butler's expedition to the Department of the Gulf and remained on duty there during the interim. A resume of the previous history of these companies is in order. Two companies were first proposed, to be known as "Mounted Rifle Rangers," the enlistment office being opened at 55 State Street, Boston, on the 17th of September, 1861. The recruits were rigorously selected, both for respectable standing in the community and personal fitness for the service, none being accepted under five feet nine inches in hight or if weighing over 160 pounds. The encampment was at Camp Chase, Lowell, where the First Company was organized on the 15th of November, 1861, with the following officers: Captain, S. Tyler Read of Attleboro; first lieutenant, Jonathan E. Cowen of Fairhaven; second lieutenant, Benjamin Pickman of Salem.

The Second Company was filled before the close of the year, its officers being: Captain, James McGee of Lowell; first lieutenant, Albert G. Bowles of Roxbury;. second lieutenant, Joseph W. Morton of Quincy. The Third Company was filled about the same time, and its officers were: Captain, Henry A. Durivage of Boston; first lieutenant, Solon A. Perkins; second lieutenant, Reuben F. Yeaton, both of Lowell. The two latter companies were organized December 27, 1861, and on the 2d of January the three companies went aboard the Constitution under orders for Ship Island, off the Mississippi coast, where the forces of General Butler were to rendezvous; but the weather being cold the transport remained in Boston Harbor till the 13th. Sailing then to Hampton Roads, a stop

was made there till the early days of February, Ship Island being reached on the 12th. There the three companies were by order of General Phelps, commanding the post, organized as a battalion, with Captain Read acting as major, and this organization continued till the division of the forces on the island into three brigades, when the battalion organization was dissolved and one company was attached to each brigade.

The First Company was among the first troops to land at New Orleans, and in that city or its vicinity much of its time was passed during the year that followed, the company forming part of the garrison. It was most of the time at Camp Williams, at Carrollton, but on several occasions made extended excursions into the surrounding country. The Second Company remained on Ship Island till the 21st of May, when it was ordered to New Orleans, and soon after joined the brigade at Baton Rouge, taking part in the battle there, and in various reconnaissances and skirmishes, in which during the summer a loss was sustained of two men killed and six wounded, two mortally. First Lieutenant Charles J. Batchelder of Lynn died of disease, September 9, 1862. After the evacuation of Baton Rouge the company returned to New Orleans, and was thenceforth much of the time attached to Weitzel's Brigade, for which it performed in an admirable manner the various duties required of a cavalry force. The Third Company had the misfortune at the outset of its active career to lose its captain, who was accidentally drowned in the Mississippi river April 23, 1862; the vacancy was filled by the promotion of Lieutenant Jonathan E. Cowen of the First Company, but as he was at home on sick leave, the company remained for many months under command of Lieutenant Perkins, who discharged the duties in a manner to win high compliments from his superior officers. His company was most of the time posted at or near Plaquemine, and was frequently in action, though meeting no serious loss till the spring of 1863, shortly before the consolidation, when it had three men killed and some wounded, most of the loss being at Bayou Jack in May, though Lieutenant Perkins was killed at Clinton June 2, the day on which First Lieutenant Pickering D. Allen of Salem of the First Company was killed at Brashear City.

In the consolidation, the companies of the Forty-first Regiment retained their original letters; the Second Company was designated

L and the Third M, while the First received no letter, as the regiment consisted of 13 companies, but continued to be known as "Read's Company." Under the new organization the roster of officers was revolutionized. Colonel Chickering continued in command, but those immediately associated with him were: Lieutenant colonel, Lorenzo D. Sargent; majors, John F. Vinal, James Magee, Jonathan E. Cowen. Lieutenant Colonel Wass had early in the year been transferred back to the Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry. A multitude of changes naturally occurred among the officers of lower grade; in fact few regiments with the same term of service had as many changes in the roster of officers from promotions, transfers, and the like. Very soon after the transformation to a cavalry regiment, Major Cowen was transferred to a command of colored troops, his place in the Third being filled by the promotion of Captain S. Tyler Read to be major. Chaplain Lane resigned in August, and his place was not filled till near the close of the war.

The regiment remained at Port Hudson until the close of the year 1863, very actively engaged in such duties as naturally fell to a cavalry force, guarding trains, collecting forage, scouting and escort. Numerous collisions with the enemy occurred during this time, more or less serious, the more important being on the 3d of August, at Jackson, La., when the regiment had four men killed, and on the 30th of November at Plains Store, when four or five were killed, as many wounded and five captured. Early in 1864 preparations for the Red River campaign began, and the Third, reporting to General A. L. Lee, chief of cavalry of the Department of the Gulf, were assigned to the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, the other regiments of which were the Second New Hampshire and Second Illinois Cavalry, with the Thirty-first Massachusetts Mounted Infantry. The brigade was commanded by Colonel N. A. M. Dudley of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, and the Third by Lieutenant Colonel Sargent in the absence of Colonel Chickering.

The regiment reached Brashear City on the 18th of March, and continuing the movement by way of Franklin, Newtown and Opelousas, arrived on the 20th within six miles of Alexandria on the Red river where it joined the force under General A. J. Smith which had taken possession of that place and was to join the army under Banks. Next morning the regiment was sent forward to Henderson's Hill, where a force under General Mower had en-

countered the enemy, and while three companies under Major Magee led a flank movement to the Confederate rear and left, the others took post at the right to cut off the retreat of the foe. The attack resulted in the capture of the position, with four pieces of artillery and a complete regiment of infantry, the Third guarding the captures during the night and next morning taking them to the rear. After some further service the regiment returned to its brigade on the 23d and took part in the advance of the army during the following days. Cane river was crossed on the 30th, the enemy falling back to Natchitoches after some skirmishing. The Third were on picket that night, being attacked at daylight and repulsing the assailants, but with a loss of 13 wounded.

The first week of April was full of severe duty—marching and skirmishing—of which the lion's share fell to the cavalry; but the regiment met no serious loss till the 8th, when it took an important part in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads. The Confederates had made a stand in force at that point, and in the advance of the morning the Third led on the left of the Mansfield road, fighting its way till the main body of the enemy was descried. The regiment then attempted to capture the Confederate skirmish line, and charged unsupported into a most critical position, the skill of its officers only saving it from a dangerous flanking movement. Falling back to the supporting line, it again advanced to its former position, deploying Companies D and M as skirmishers, and under orders to hold their ground the brave fellows fought the superior numbers of the enemy as the latter in turn advanced, the men falling back and again facing to the front five or six times during the long afternoon hours, and repeatedly emptying their carbines and revolvers into the dense masses of the foe. Toward the close of the afternoon the brigade was flanked and ordered to fall back, and at night the regiment retired to Pleasant Hill, its loss during the day having been 73 men, nine of whom were killed, and 157 horses.

The Third were not engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill on the 9th, being detached on train guard and duty at the flanks; but on the 12th escorted a flag of truce with three wagons loaded with supplies for the Federal wounded within the Confederate lines. The Union army had now fallen back to Grand Ecore, where it remained till the 21st, though the cavalry took the field two days previous to feel the way for the retreat of General Banks and his forces

down the river. For several days following, until and after the battle of Cane River, the Fourth Brigade—Colonel E. J. Davis of the First Texas Cavalry having succeeded Colonel Dudley in the command—skirmished and fought, driving the enemy before it and clearing the way for the general column, and after the battle taking post on Henderson Hill, which was held till the Union army had passed. The loss of the Third Regiment in these continued engagements had been but two or three wounded. The Union army having passed, the brigade took position in the rear, skirmishing continually with the closely following Confederates. On the 25th, General Banks having reached Alexandria, the cavalry established a picket line some seven miles from the city, and the following day fell back to a stronger position, two miles nearer the city, the entire line of outposts being composed of the Third Massachusetts under command of Lieutenant Colonel Sargent. Soon after daylight a determined attack was made by the Confederates which developed into a sharp fight, the Third holding their position until noon, repeatedly exhausting their ammunition. Some artillery was brought up on both sides, and the Confederates were finally repulsed, when the regiment was relieved and retired to Alexandria, its loss having been slight.

The brigade crossed Red river on the 29th and marched some 20 miles to the north, where it encountered Quantrell's notorious band and had a sharp engagement on the 1st of May, soon after starting on its return. The enemy were routed by a determined charge, the loss to the Third being four men killed and six wounded. The army resumed its movement down the river on the 9th, and again the Third formed the rear guard much of the time, with frequent skirmishing. One man was killed and two wounded on the 15th, and another conflict occurred on the 18th at Bayou de Glaize, also known as Simmsport, Yellow Bayou, and Calhoun Station. The latter became a general engagement, during which the Third charged and scattered a column of hostile infantry, its loss in the battle being two killed and 12 wounded; 39 horses also being lost. The army under General Banks then continued its way to Morganzia on the Mississippi, where it rested after its disastrous campaign.

There was a respite of a few weeks for the weary soldiers of the Third, when they were called to a different scene of action. The regiment was dismounted on the 25th of June and armed as infantry for temporary service, being ordered to Algiers on the 3d of July.

Camping there for a short time, the command sailed on the 15th for Fortress Monroe to report to General Grant, seven companies on the General Lyon under Lieutenant Colonel Sargent and the balance of the regiment on the E. L. Clark under Major Read. The former detachment was first to reach its destination, being ordered at once to Washington, and on reporting to General Halleck being directed to join that part of the Nineteenth Corps which under General Emory was operating against the Confederates under General Early in Maryland. At night of the 28th the regiment reported at Chain Bridge, but the following afternoon returned to Washington and took cars for Monocacy, where it went into camp; but it was not till the 15th of August that the companies under Major Read arrived. The Third had now become a part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps, regiments of the brigade being in addition the Thirteenth Connecticut, One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York, Eleventh Indiana and Twenty-second Iowa. Colonel E. L. Molineux commanded the brigade and General Cuvier Grover the division.

Various changes had occurred or were about to occur in the field roster of the Third which may here be noted. Major Magee had resigned from the 6th of August, and was followed September 1 by Colonel Chickering. The vacancies thus created were in due time filled by the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Sargent (who had long been in actual command of the regiment) to be colonel, Major Vinal to be lieutenant colonel, and Captains Bunker and Noyes to be majors.

Meantime the regiment participated in the various movements of the Army of the Shenandoah up and down the Valley in the strategic contest with General Early, but without notable engagement till the important battle of the Opequan on the 19th of September. In that action the Third with its brigade formed part of the first line and shared in the charge which at first pressed back the opposing forces. The check to the Union arms due to the breaking of the connection between the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps carried the regiment back, but twice again during the day did it join in a determined charge, sharing in the final victorious result, though at a heavy cost; of some 600 taken into action, it lost 104 officers and men, 18 of whom were killed and the remainder wounded or missing. Among the slain were Second Lieutenants Jasper A. Glidden of Lawrence and John H. Pool of Randolph. The command fol-

lowed the retreating Confederates to Fisher's Hill, and had part in the action there on the 22d, losing two killed and as many wounded in the final charge which drove Early from his chosen position. Then followed an all-night pursuit of the retreating foe, continued during the following days till the Union army on the 26th reached Harrisonburg and went into camp. On the 29th the regiment with its division advanced to Mount Crawford to destroy Confederate supplies in that vicinity, returning to the main body next day, and on the 6th of October beginning the retrograde movement to Cedar Creek, where a halt was made on the 10th.

Intrenchments were thrown up there, and the position was held till the battle of the 19th of October. Fortunately for the regiment, its brigade had been ordered to make a reconnaissance that morning, and after a very early breakfast it was standing in line, ready to set forth, when the unexpected attack from the rebels fell on the Eighth Corps, very soon involving the Nineteenth. With the Iowa regiment of the brigade, the Third were soon ordered to support a battery at the left, and were thus separated from the corps till near the middle of the afternoon. Being repeatedly obliged to fall back, they did so, fighting heroically, now with the Eighth Corps and anon with the Sixth, opposing the advance of the enemy wherever a stand could be made. The regiment rejoined its brigade at 2 o'clock, constructing a breastwork of rails, and when another attack was made by the enemy, it was not only repulsed but a counter charge was made, in which the Third took part, driving the discomfited Southrons back through and past the camps from which the Unionists had been so unceremoniously routed in the morning. These were reoccupied that night by the Third in common with the other regiments, but the battalion line had been seriously shortened by the events of the day, the total loss of the regiment being 77, five of whom were killed, the rest being wounded or missing. Second Lieutenant Lyman James of Boston died of his wounds on the 6th of December.

The regiment remained in camp near the scene of the battle till the 9th of November, when it marched to the Opequan Creek, some two miles from Winchester, where strong earthworks were built and log huts suitable for winter quarters constructed. But a large part of the force which had served in the Valley was withdrawn to other fields of usefulness, and the Third soon left their comfortable cab-

ins. The regiment marched on the 26th of December to the railway station where it took a train for Harper's Ferry, escorting a quantity of artillery, and from the Ferry marched through deep snow and mud and intense cold, making a terribly trying journey, to Remount Camp in Pleasant Valley, Md., where it arrived on the 28th and again began the work of preparing winter quarters. When these were completed the regiment was comfortably settled and remained so till the middle of February, 1865, when the horses for remounting arrived, and within a few days a cavalry organization was resumed. Among other equipments a fine set of Massachusetts colors were received, marked with the battles of the regiment.

The movements of the spring campaign, so far as the Third Massachusetts Cavalry were concerned, began on the 24th of February, when they marched for Duffield Station, Va., remained on duty there for a few days and then proceeded to Winchester, where they reported to General Chapman on the 1st of March and encamped at Camp Averell near the town, till the 20th of April, sending out many parties on scouting expeditions. On the 12th of March Colonel Sargent resigned on account of disability, the command being taken two weeks later by Colonel Burr Porter, formerly of the Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment. On the 20th of April the Third marched toward Washington, via Jeffersonville, Harper's Ferry and Frederick City, encamping at Falls Church on the 22d.

While the regiment remained in camp there further changes in its composition occurred. About the close of the previous year the three original Independent Companies had finished their term of enlistment and been mustered out, and their place had been taken by two companies of one-year troops formed from the surplus enlistments for the battalion of Frontier Cavalry raised in Massachusetts about that time. On the 20th of May the original members of the Forty-first Regiment were ordered mustered out and left for home. The regiment joined Sheridan's Cavalry Corps at Bladensburg two days later, took part in the grand review at Washington on the 23d, and on the 29th marched by way of Alexandria to Cloud's Mills. There it remained till the 14th of June, when camp was broken under orders for St. Louis, Mo. Going by way of Parkersburg and Cincinnati, the regiment reached its destination on the 20th, but the day following took steamer for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where it encamped on the 25th. The horses were soon after

turned over to the Fourth Michigan cavalry, and on the 31st of July the Third were reduced to a battalion of six companies. Several officers were mustered out on account of this change, including Colonel Porter, Major Noyes and Surgeon Leavitt. Lieutenant Colonel Vinal was absent from the command at the time and did not again return to active duty with it, being honorably discharged on the 18th of August. Major Frederick G. Pope was in command of the battalion during its service as such, his companies being designated by the first six letters and commanded respectively by Captains W. M. Gifford, J. A. Comerford, D. P. Muzzey, Charles Stone, M. V. Barney and First Lieutenant J. H. Hilton. As soon as the reorganization was completed fresh horses were drawn, and on the 24th of July Major Pope received orders to report with his command to General Dodge at Fort Kearney, Neb.

Provided with 25 days' rations and forage the battalion set out over miserable roads on the 27th, and the 16th of August arrived at the Fort, weary with the tedious jaunt. After resting till the 24th the battalion was ordered to Julesburg, Colorado, starting at noon, but on the 28th, at Cottonwood Springs, received orders to return to Fort Kearney, thence to go to Fort Leavenworth for muster out. This was no unwelcome order, and the battalion, moving with alacrity, reported at Fort Kearney on the 1st of September. There the best of the horses were turned in, and on the 8th the march was resumed for Fort Leavenworth, the dismounted men being transported in wagons. The mounted men reached that post on the 18th, the wagons coming in five days later, and the government property pertaining to the command was surrendered, the final papers were made, and the battalion was mustered out of the United States service on the 28th setting out the next day for Boston. The homeward journey was by way of Chicago and Detroit and the Great Western Railroad, by which the command passed through what was then known as Canada West—the only case, it is believed, where a body of American soldiers entered the British possessions in connection with the war. Boston was reached on the 5th of October, and three days later the men were paid off and discharged from Gallop's Island, having been in service more than 35 months from the time of muster in of the Forty-first Regiment. During that time the regiment had traveled 15,000 miles and taken part in more than 30 engagements.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY.

THE Fourth Regiment of Cavalry was organized as such in accordance with orders from the War Department, dated February 12, 1864, consolidating the Independent Battalion of Massachusetts Cavalry then in South Carolina under General Gilmore with the First Veteran Battalion then being formed in Massachusetts. Lieutenant Colonel Arnold A. Rand, formerly captain in the First Cavalry Regiment, under whom the battalion was being recruited, was made colonel, and by the first of March the different companies or squadrons had been filled and mustered—the First Battalion being still stationed in South Carolina, and commanded by Major Stevens. The original roster of officers follows:—

Colonel, Arnold A. Rand of Boston; lieutenant colonel, Francis Washburn of Lancaster; majors, Atherton H. Stevens of Cambridge, David B. Keith of Boston and Louis Cabot of Brookline; surgeon, Frederick W. Mercer of Boston; assistant surgeons, Edward Russell of Quincy and John H. McGregor of Needham; chaplain, Albert Z. Gray of New York City; quartermasters, John D. B. Goddard of Boston, Preserved Bullock of New Bedford and Benjamin Thomas of Hingham; sergeant major, Leon H. Kendrick of Lincoln; quartermaster sergeant, Warren A. Fuller of Worcester; commissary sergeant, Allen F. Belcher of Foxboro; hospital steward, Henry Viall of Pawtucket; chief bugler, Henry T. Daggett of South Weymouth.

Company A—Captain, Charles A. Keith of Boston; first lieutenant, Charles E. Thomas of Malden; second lieutenant, William Chickering of Dedham.

Company B—Captain, George R. Hurlbut; first lieutenant, Joseph C. Brotherson, both of New Bedford; second lieutenant, James E. Mulligan of Boston.

Company C—Captain, Edwin B. Staples of Blackstone; first lieutenant, Henry G. Dorr of Brookline; second lieutenant, George F. Davis of San Francisco, Cal.

Company D—Captain, Joseph W. Morton of Quincy; first lieutenant, John L. Perley of Newburyport; second lieutenant, Edwin R. Sterling of San Francisco, Cal.

Company E—Captain, Frederick H. Rand of Boston; first lieutenant, Edgar W. Goodnow of Haverhill; second lieutenant, John H. Carter of Watertown.

Company F—Captain, Joseph I. Baker of Boston; first lieutenant, Philip Dolan of Concord; second lieutenant, Ammi R. Mitchell of Roxbury.

Company G—Captain, Edward T. Bouve; first lieutenant, John A. Caldwell of Lowell; second lieutenant, H. Walworth Smith of Northampton.

Company H—Captain, Albert F. Ray of Haverhill; first lieutenant, James Miller of Salem; second lieutenant, William N. Percy of San Francisco, Cal.

Company I—Captain, Lucius Richmond of North Bridgewater; first lieutenant, Charles V. Holt of Cambridge; second lieutenant, Henry M. Phillips of Springfield.

Company K—Captain, James H. Case of Bridgewater; first lieutenant, Charles O. Phillips of Deerfield; second lieutenant, Sheldon Leavitt, Jr., of Great Barrington.

Company L—Captain, Moses F. Webster of Boston; first lieutenant, Orson O. Baxter of Waltham (died as second lieutenant at Williamsburg, Va., October 14, 1864, not having been mustered); second lieutenant, Joseph H. Lathrop of Dedham.

Company M—Captain, Lucius H. Morrill of New Bedford; first lieutenant, Thomas Miles of Waltham; second lieutenant, William T. Soule of New Bedford.

The four companies of the Second Battalion, Major Keith, sailed on the 20th of March by the transport steamer Western Metropolis for Hilton Head, S. C., reaching there on the 1st of April. On the 23d the same steamer left Boston with the remainder of the regiment,—the Third Battalion under Major Cabot and 150 recruits for the old First Battalion. On reaching Hilton Head the Third Battalion was ordered to return to Fortress Monroe and report to General Butler, which was done, the command encamping at Newport News on the 3d of May. Five days later the First Battalion arrived from the south and debarked at Bermuda Hundred under command of Captain Richmond. It was immediately put into service in the movements of the Army of the James from the 9th to the 16th of May, ending with the disastrous battle of Drewry's Bluff, the battalion losing but two men wounded during the week. From the 9th to the 16th of June the battalion took part in the cavalry operations against Petersburg, having one killed and two wounded.

The Third Battalion moved from Newport News to City Point, Va., on the 23d of May, and the regimental head-quarters were established at the latter place, Companies E and H being detailed

on the 16th of June for duty at head-quarters of the Eighteenth Corps. Five days later head-quarters were removed to Bermuda Hundred, and August 15 the six companies remaining under the immediate command of Colonel Rand were attached to head-quarters of the Tenth Army Corps at Hatchers. From that time to the 20th the regiment was engaged in the operations north of the James river, covering the recrossing to the south side on the latter date. On the 23d Company G was detached for duty at Yorktown, and on the 24th the remaining companies with the Tenth Corps occupied the position in front of Petersburg formerly held by the Eighteenth Corps. A week later Company M was detailed to Harrison's Landing. Four companies only remained at head-quarters, and these accompanied the movements to the north of the James from September 28 to October 5 and again on the 27th and 28th of October. Early in November a detachment commanded by Captain Richmond made an incursion under the provost marshal of the Tenth Corps into Charles City and Henrico counties, arresting suspected persons and securing horses and cattle.

Meanwhile the Second Battalion remained in the Department of the South under command of Major Keith, with head-quarters at Hilton Head. Two companies set out under command of Captain Keith on the 22d of May to ascend the Ashepoo river, but one of the transports grounded in the night within range of the enemy's batteries, when it was fired and abandoned, the expedition returning to camp with the loss of 74 horses. A smaller detachment took part in the expedition to John's Island on the 1st of July, and in the various skirmishes there from the 2d to the 9th lost one man killed and two wounded. Previous to this, on the 6th of June two companies under Captain Morton had sailed for Jacksonville, Fla., going into camp there until the early part of August, when they took part in the expedition to Palatka. In the skirmish on the 6th and the engagement at Gainsville on the 17th the command suffered a loss of six killed and 50 taken prisoners, including three officers. On the 17th of October Major Keith resigned on account of disability, and the vacancy was filled by the promotion of Captain Webster.

To complete the record of the Second Battalion, it may be said that while well occupied with the manifold duties pertaining to cavalry, it was not heavily engaged in action after the battle of Gainesville. The two companies at Hilton Head encamped at De-

veau Neck in the autumn, and remained there through the winter. In April, 1865, they took part in various slight engagements with the enemy during an expedition through the central part of South Carolina from the 8th to the 20th of the month. The detachment in Florida also crossed sabers with the foe on the 4th of February at Picolata Road, but no casualties of note were sustained.

Colonel Rand resigned on the 3d of February, as Major Cabot had done on the 17th of January, and to fill the vacancies thus created Lieutenant Colonel Washburn was promoted to colonel, Horatio Jenkins, Jr., of Chelsea was made lieutenant colonel, Henry B. Scott of Framingham and Captain Baker were commissioned majors. At the opening of the spring campaign two companies each were at the head-quarters of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Corps, and three companies, I, L and M, with Colonel Washburn were at the head-quarters of General Ord, commanding the Army of the James. Companies E and H with the Twenty-fifth Corps were the first troops to enter Richmond after its evacuation on the morning of April 3, and their guidons were hoisted over what had so lately been the capitol of the southern confederacy.

But it remained for Colonel Washburn and his three companies to achieve the crowning glory of the regiment at High Bridge on the 6th. This force, numbering 13 officers and 67 men, was sent from the army head-quarters at Burkesville early on the morning of that day, supported by two small infantry regiments, to hold High Bridge, 18 miles distant, over which it was feared the Confederate army would cross the Appomattox. The expedition was commanded by Brevet Brigadier General Theodore Read of General Ord's staff. Leaving the infantry at the bridge, which was reached about noon, the cavalry pushed on some two miles further, till they met a superior force of Confederate cavalry with artillery. Falling back to the bridge, Colonel Washburn found the infantry there already attacked by the cavalry advance of Lee's army under Generals Rosser and Fitz Hugh Lee, and with a bravery worthy of all renown the gallant band delivered battle against the overwhelming odds. Twice did the cavalry cut its way through the surrounding hosts, but the infantry could not escape, and a third time did Colonel Washburn hurl his handful against the enveloping lines. During the struggle which ensued that noble officer was mortally wounded; General Read had been killed, and eight of the 12 officers of the Fourth engaged were

killed or wounded. But the importance of the delay which the heroic sacrifice had secured can scarcely be overestimated; it had enabled General Sheridan and the Sixth Corps to fall on the Confederate rear guard and practically destroy it at Sailor's Creek, and General Ord to bring his battalions within striking distance of the escaping army.

The little band of the Fourth Cavalry had been almost annihilated. Captains William T. Hodges and John D. B. Goddard and First Lieutenant George F. Davis were killed outright, and their followers were with few exceptions killed, wounded or captured; but the survivors knew that their daring had much to do with the final surrender of Lee's entire army less than three days later. Lieutenant Colonel Jenkins was promoted to the colonelcy vacated by the death of Colonel Washburn on the 22d, and the various detachments of the regiment were gathered at Richmond after the close of hostilities, where they remained on duty during the summer and autumn, being mustered out of the national service on the 14th of November. Returning to Gallop's Island, Boston Harbor, the regiment encamped there till the 26th, when it was paid off and discharged. In addition to the loss of officers above noted, Lieutenant Perley died November 15, 1864.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY.

THE Fifth Cavalry Regiment, composed of colored men, was organized during the autumn of 1863 and the following winter; but the first company, A, was not ready for muster until the 9th of January, 1864; three other companies were mustered on the 29th, E on the 10th of February, F on the 23d; three companies were filled during March, and two in April, but it was not till the 5th of May that Company M was ready for the mustering officer. On that day the First Battalion of four companies under Major Weld left camp en route to Washington; the Second Battalion followed next day under command of Major Adams, and the Third Battalion, Major Bowditch, on the 8th. The organization at this time numbered 930 officers and men, the commissions issued being as follows:—

Colonel, Henry S. Russell of Boston; majors, Horace N. Weld of Belmont, Zabdiel B. Adams of California and Henry P. Bowditch of Boston; surgeon, George S. Osborne of Danvers; assistant surgeons, Samuel Ingalls of Melrose and Frederick H. Parker of East Corinth, Me.; adjutant, James S. Newell; quartermaster, Winsor Hatch, 2d; sergeant major, Alfred Froman, all of Boston; quartermaster sergeant, John Grayson of Worcester; commissary sergeant, William H. Jacobs of North Brookfield; hospital steward, George Whitzel; principal musician, William W. Gardner, both of Boston.

Company A—Captain, Albert R. Howe of Boston; first lieutenant, Andrew Chapman; second lieutenant, Henry S. Hinckley of Northampton.

Company B—Captain, Charles C. Parsons of Cambridge; first lieutenant, Charles E. Allan of Louisville, Ky.; second lieutenant, Charles P. Wheeler of Concord.

Company C—Captain, Cyrus E. Emery of Roxbury; first lieutenant, John Anderson of San Francisco; second lieutenant, George B. Farnsworth of Roxbury.

Company D—Captain, Horace B. Welch of San Francisco; first lieutenant, Jacob B. Cook; second lieutenant, Robert M. Higginson, both of Boston.

Company E—Captain, Charles P. Bowditch of Boston; first lieutenant, Edward H. Adams; second lieutenant, George A. Fisher of Cambridge.

Company F—Captain, Francis L. Higginson of Boston; first lieutenant, Abner F. Mallory; second lieutenant, Carter W. Whittemore of Boston.

Company G—Captain, Hiram E. W. Clark of New Salem; first lieutenant, Edgar M. Blanch of Pennsylvania; second lieutenant, Rienzi Loud.

Company H—First lieutenant, J. Davenport Fisher of Boston; second lieutenant, George A. Rogers of Roxbury.

Company I—Captain, Peter J. Rooney; first lieutenant, Patrick T. Jackson; second lieutenant, John G. S. White, all of Boston.

Company K—Captain, Erik Wulff of Boston; first lieutenant, George D. Odell; second lieutenant, Abram O. Swain of Boston.

Company L—Captain, James L. Wheat of Roxbury; first lieutenant, Francis L. Gilman of New Bedford; second lieutenant, Curt Gurdsdorff of San Francisco.

Company M—Captain, Cornelius Kaler of Bradford; first lieutenant, George F. Wilson; second lieutenant, Robert M. Parker, both of San Francisco.

The various battalions as they reached Washington reported at Camp Casey, near Fort Albany, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, some two miles from Long Bridge, Colonel Russell being placed in command of a provisional brigade of colored troops assembling there for instruction and discipline. The Third Battalion had been in camp only two days, however, when the regiment was ordered to report to General Butler at Fortress Monroe, reaching City Point on the 16th of May, where the regiment formed part of the Third Division, Eighteenth Corps. Being armed as infantry, the command was industriously drilled in that branch of tactics, performing guard and picket duty meantime, and taking part in various expeditions. These were without serious engagement or loss till the 15th of June, when the division, under command of General E. W. Hincks, moved toward Petersburg and the battle of Baylor's Farm was fought. This was the only conflict in which the Fifth took an active part, and its loss was not severe, being three killed and 19 wounded,—but among the latter were Colonel Russell and Major Adams, leaving the regiment under command of Major Bowditch.

During the latter portion of the 15th the command was in support of a battery, and the following day was held in reserve. It then crossed the Appomattox to Point of Rocks and was temporarily assigned to the Tenth Corps, where the detachment which had been

absent under Major Weld rejoined the main body, and on the 19th the regiment returned to the Third Division, Eighteenth Corps, becoming part of General Wild's Brigade. Most of the remainder of the month was passed in picket duty on the north side of the Appomattox, where Hincks's Division relieved troops of the Tenth Corps, but toward the close of the month the regiment was assigned to duty at Point Lookout, Md., as garrison for the camp of Confederate prisoners of war at that place. Arriving there on the 1st of July, the regiment remained during the balance of the year, being at the first under command of Major Weld. Major Adams returned to duty on the 16th of August; Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Adams of Quincy, having been commissioned and mustered, arrived at the camp on the 8th of September and took the command, which he turned over to Colonel Russell on the 30th, when that officer reported for duty, and the regiment for the first time had its full complement of field officers present.

Colonel Russell retained the command till the 14th of February, 1865, when he resigned. Lieutenant Colonel Adams and Major Weld were promoted to colonel and lieutenant colonel respectively, and Captain Albert R. Howe was made junior major. With this equipment of officers the regiment took the field for the closing campaign of the war, and were on duty in front of Petersburg till the fall of that stronghold, and subsequently encamped in the vicinity till sometime in June, when ordered to Texas. Colonel Adams, being prostrated by sickness, was obliged to resign August 1, having been absent for some time, and the vacancy was filled by the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Samuel E. Chamberlain, late in command of the portion of the First Massachusetts Cavalry remaining in the field till that time. Colonel Chamberlain at once joined his new command, which had been heavily taxed in the construction of fortifications, and like work, and was suffering severely in health. He warmly interested himself in the welfare of his men, and an improvement in their sanitary condition was soon apparent. The prospect of complications with the French troops in Mexico having disappeared, the regiment was finally mustered out of the United States service on the 31st of October, 1865, and set out for Massachusetts, making most of the journey by steamer; on reaching Boston it went into camp at Gallop's Island where it remained till late in November, when the men were paid and discharged.

THE FRONTIER CAVALRY.

THE First Battalion of Frontier Cavalry was recruited during December, 1864, for one year, and consisted of five companies. It was organized to operate on the Canada frontier, across which it was feared predatory incursions might be made by the large number of Confederates and their sympathizers who had gathered in that country. The companies filled rapidly—in fact when the number required had been obtained some 300 recruits remained at the camp in Readville, which after some discussion with the Washington authorities were organized into companies and attached to the Third Massachusetts Cavalry Regiment in the field. The five companies of the Battalion were mustered into service December 30, 1864, and January 2, 1865, the officers in commission at that time being as follows:—

Major, Burr Porter of New York City; captains, Charles E. Rice of Brighton, Charles W. C. Rhoades, Frederick H. Rand and Horatio N. Dallas of Boston; first lieutenants, William F. Rice of Brighton, Charles B. Leathe of Reading and Charles G. Cox of Boston; second lieutenants, William H. Jones of Roxbury, Frank W. Hayden of South Reading, Albert E. Matthews of Milford, Albert H. Tirrell of Boston and Charles E. Bowers of Concord.

The battalion left the state soon after being mustered, joining two battalions which had been raised in New York, the regiment thus formed being known as the Twenty-sixth New York Cavalry. It performed the duty for which it was organized till the close of the war and the establishing of peace put an end to all apprehension of invasion from the north, being mustered out June 30, 1865. Major Porter was on the 14th of March, 1865, transferred to the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, of which he was made colonel.

THE FIRST BATTERY.

THE First Battery, as it afterward became known, was at the opening of the war a militia organization, called the Boston Light Artillery, or Cook's Battery. As such it had the honor of being the only artillery command sent from Massachusetts for three months' service. The original call did not contemplate a battery from the Commonwealth, but when tidings of the assault on the Sixth Regiment in Baltimore reached Boston, Governor Andrew promptly complied with the request of General Butler, then at Philadelphia, that Major Cook's Battery be sent forward. It was midnight of April 19, 1861, when the telegraph brought the request; messengers were at once sent to communicate the tidings to the officers, who in turn hastened to rouse the sleeping men. Before night of the 20th everything was reported in readiness; at 10 o'clock that evening the six brass six-pounder guns, with ten tons of ammunition and 70 horses, had been shipped by way of Worcester; the command had a farewell feast at the Cornhill Hotel, marching to the depot sometime after midnight, where they waited till early morning of the 21st, when they departed on the train carrying the Fifth Regiment. The battery was officered, as follows, under the Massachusetts regulations:—

Major, Asa M. Cook of Somerville; adjutant, Frederick A. Heath; quartermaster, Thomas J. Foss; surgeon, John P. Ordway, all of Boston; assistant surgeon, F. Le Baron Monroe of Medway; first lieutenant, Josiah Porter of North Cambridge; second lieutenant, William H. McCartney; third lieutenant, Caleb C. E. Mortimer; fourth lieutenant, Robert L. Sawin, all of Boston.

New York was reached at evening of the following day and the command boarded the steamer De Soto, on which it sailed for Fortress Monroe, arriving there at noon of the 23d. The battery was at once ordered to Annapolis, where it debarked the following day,

being quartered in the Naval School building till the 4th of May. It then marched to Relay House, and went into camp, where it remained during most of its term. It was mustered into the United States service on the 18th by Lieutenant H. S. Putnam of the regular army, and on the 13th of June, with the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, was ordered to Baltimore for duty during the city election. That event having passed, it returned to Relay House, but was almost immediately ordered to Camp Clare in the outskirts of the city, and on the 30th into the city proper, part encamping on Monument Square and the remainder being quartered at the Custom House.

The company returned to Camp Clare on the 10th of July and passed the remainder of its term without incident, being requested at its expiration on the 26th by General Dix to remain through the month, which it was unanimously voted to do. The command was mustered out of service on the 2d of August, reaching Boston the next day and being welcomed with a military parade and a speech from Mayor Wightman.

THE THREE-YEARS' TERM.

The First Battery had scarcely returned from its three-months' term when its reorganization for three years was begun. Its new list of officers, corresponding to the requirements of the United States service, were commissioned on the 23d of August, 1861, and four days later the command rendezvoused at Camp Cameron, Cambridge. The first muster-in occurred the 28th, and early in September the ranks were full, though it was not till the 3d of October that it received orders to proceed to Washington. It at once set forth with 150 men, 125 horses, two rifled and two smooth six-pounders and two 12-pound howitzers, with complete equipment. At Washington, however, the six-pounders were exchanged for ten-pounder Parrott guns. The roster of officers was as follows:—

Captain, Josiah Porter of Cambridge; first lieutenants, William H. McCartney and Jacob Henry Sleeper; second lieutenants, Jacob Federhen and Robert L. Sawin; sergeant major, Joseph W. B. Wright; quartermaster sergeant, John B. McCartney, all of Boston.

On reaching Washington the battery was assigned to Camp Duncan on Capitol Hill, remaining there till after the general review of cavalry and artillery a few weeks later, in which the command won especial commendation. It then joined General Franklin's Division

and crossed into Virginia, locating near Fairfax Seminary. There it remained until the opening of the Peninsular campaign the following spring, when it advanced into Virginia under General McDowell —of whose First Corps the division formed a part. About the middle of April the division was ordered to the York river to co-operate with General McClellan, but a landing was not effected till after the evacuation of Yorktown by the Confederates, when the battery was put ashore at West Point and went into position for its first action, its fire being delivered with admirable precision and coolness.

The battery remained a part of Franklin's Division and shared in its movements until the organization of the Sixth Corps, when it was attached to the First Division of the new command, with whose history it was thenceforth identified. During the Peninsular campaign it took part in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill but fortunately without severe loss; it had two men killed at the Cross Roads, and at Gaines Mills two or three were wounded, and as many captured. After the battle of Malvern Hill, the company went into camp at Harrison's Landing, and remained there until the Army of the Potomac was called northward to the assistance of General Pope. As the movements of the battery were identical with those of the Sixth Corps, they need not be specified, further than to say that the command was in action at Crampton's Pass and Burkittsville, but without loss. It was not actively engaged at the battle of Antietam, and afterward encamped for some weeks near Downsville, Md. During this time Captain Porter resigned, Lieutenant McCartney was promoted to captain, and Lieutenant Sleeper was commissioned captain of the Tenth Massachusetts Light Battery, the second lieutenants being promoted to first, and their places being filled by the commissioning of Milbrey Green of Roxbury and George O. Manning of West Roxbury.

The battery shared in the march toward Fredericksburg during November, crossed the river below that city on the 12th of December, went into position in front of the Bernard Mansion near the left of the Union lines, and was heavily engaged during the fighting of the 13th, its smooth bore guns being served with such efficiency as to receive commendation on the field from General Franklin commanding the left grand division of the army. During this engagement the company was attached to the Second Division under Gen-

eral Howe, but returned to its own division in time to assist in covering the recrossing of the river on the night of the 15th. Its loss in horses was serious and its equipment was considerably damaged by the fire to which it was exposed, but the loss in men was not heavy, two being wounded,—one losing a leg, the other an arm.

Following the battle, the battery went into camp near White Oak Church, where it remained until the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign, with the exception of a few days' absence on the "Mud March" of January, 1863. On the 3d of May, it again crossed the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg, and took position near the spot occupied at the previous battle. The fighting at this point was almost entirely done by artillery, although at one time during the forenoon an attempt was made by a Confederate brigade to capture McCartney's guns; advancing under cover of the embankments of the highway, the enemy made a sudden charge upon the pieces. The attack was sudden and energetic, but was met with equal energy; 72 rounds of canister were fired almost point-blank, and the assaulting lines were broken and driven back in disorder without the assistance of the infantry supports. During the afternoon the division moved out to Salem Church, the battery taking position near the plank road, where it rendered efficient service during the 4th, recrossing the river at night and returning to the old camp; it had one man killed in the action of the 3d, and a few wounded.

On the 5th of June, the command once more crossed the Rappahannock at Franklin's Bridges, resting on the south side of the river for some eight days without serious engagement, and then joining in the movement to Gettysburg, at which time the artillery of the corps had been organized as a brigade, under command of Colonel C. H. Thompson, so remaining during the subsequent operations. At Gettysburg the Sixth Corps artillery was in reserve until the great attack on the Union center, on the third day, when McCartney's Battery was ordered into action; but by some error it first went to the left, and only returned to the point where it was needed in time to fire a few shots at the retreating Confederates. The battery shared in the subsequent movements of the Army of the Potomac during the summer and autumn, but its voice was not again heard on the field of battle until the 30th of November during the Mine Run campaign, when it was engaged for a few minutes near Saunders House, after which it returned to the vicinity of

Brandy Station, and went into winter quarters. During the year its only change in officers came from the resignation of Lieutenant Manning on the 16th of July, and the promotion of First Sergeant Charles W. French of Boston.

Nothing of moment in the history of the First occurred during the winter; 33 of its members re-enlisted for an additional term of three years, receiving the usual furlough of 30 days, and on the 27th of February, 1864, the company, with its corps, joined in a movement to Madison Court House in support of a cavalry demonstration under General Custer. As in the case of most other Union batteries, it was not engaged at the battle of the Wilderness, but at Spottsylvania Court House it took an important part. It was within its battery line that General Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth Corps, was killed by a sharp-shooter on the 9th of May, and several members of the company were wounded, including Lieutenant Federhen. At the close of the struggle at Spottsylvania the command moved southward with its corps, but was not again in action until it reached Cold Harbor on the 1st of June. Its location there was on the Mechanicsville road where it remained during the 12 days of fighting, losing one man killed and five wounded. It then moved to Petersburg where on the 17th it took position in earthworks which had been captured from the enemy, serving there and in that vicinity until the 9th of July. The Sixth Corps was then called to Washington to meet the threatened attack on the national capital, by Confederate General Early, and the battery accompanied the corps in its various marchings and countermarchings until the 19th of September when it took part in the battle of the Opequan, losing four wounded. During the next three days it was active, and was frequently engaged, especially at the battle of Fisher's Hill on the 23d, where it lost two men wounded and seven horses killed, making a total of 55 animals killed during the campaign.

The battery shared in the subsequent movements of the corps until the 2d of October, near Staunton, when it wheeled out of line and turned toward Massachusetts for muster out, its term of service having expired. Its recruits and re-enlisted men were temporarily transferred to Battery M, Fifth United States Artillery, one of them being killed at Cedar Creek, on the 19th of October. These recruits were subsequently transferred from Battery M to the Ninth Massachusetts Battery, where they completed their term of service.

THE SECOND BATTERY.

THE Second Battery was organized by Major Cobb, an artillery officer of the militia, and was the first light battery recruited in the state for three years' service, its enlistment having begun on the 20th of April, 1861, and the quota being filled early in the following month. The command, then known as "Cobb's Light Artillery," made its first public parade June 17, and on the 5th of July went into Camp Adams at Quincy. It was mustered into the United States service on the 31st, from which date the officers were commissioned. Major Cobb being unable to accompany the organization to the field, Captain Nims, also an experienced artillery officer, was appointed to the command, the roster of officers being:—

Captain, Ormand F. Nims of Boston; first lieutenants, John W. Wolcott of Roxbury and John Bigelow of Brighton; second lieutenants, George G. Trull of Boston and Richard B. Hall of Charlestown; quartermaster sergeant, Alden N. Norcross of Boston.

The Second left Quincy on the evening of the 8th of August, reached New York 48 hours later, and while en route to Washington received instructions to go into camp at Baltimore. They did so on the 12th, taking the camp on Mount Clare occupied by Cook's Battery during its three-months' service, which was re-christened Camp Andrew, in honor of the governor of Massachusetts. Here they remained until the 4th of November without incident, save that on the 8th of October the loyal citizens of Baltimore presented them with a flag, which was duly thrown to the breeze from a staff 90 feet in hight prepared by the command.

The battery embarked from the Light-street wharf, with the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment and a company of cavalry November 4, dropping down the bay to Duckbill Landing, Somerset County, Md. There the little expedition landed and began a march through

Somerset and Worcester Counties, where there was much secession feeling and organization of forces for the rebel army was in progress. After a few days spent in marching through these counties, the column joined the larger body under General Lockwood at Newtown, Md. General Dix, in command of the department with head-quarters at Baltimore, had on the 13th of the month issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the two Eastern Shore counties of Virginia—Accomac and Northampton—exhorting them to peace and loyalty, and on the 25th General Lockwood began his march from Newtown, moving his column by way of Drummondtown and Belletown to Eastville, near the end of the peninsula, where he remained till December 2. Finding that the Confederate forces had left the two counties, General Lockwood returned to Baltimore and Nims's Battery reoccupied Camp Andrew after an absence of 41 days, the purposes of the expedition having been fully and bloodlessly accomplished. On the 18th of December both first lieutenants of the battery resigned to accept commissions in a Maryland battery; the second lieutenants were advanced to their places, and the vacancies were filled by the commissioning of William Marland of Andover and Sergeant Warren K. Snow of Boston as second lieutenants.

On the organization of General Butler's expedition against New Orleans, Nims's Battery was made a portion of his command; it was ordered on the 25th of February, 1862, to Fortress Monroe, reached there next day, and went into camp at Old Point Comfort, where it remained until the 19th of April. Passage was then taken on a transport ship for New Orleans, the voyage occupying 32 days, and on arriving there the command encamped at the Pelican Cotton Press. The battery was assigned to General Williams's Brigade, located at Baton Rouge, for which place it sailed on the 31st of May, landing on the 2d of June and encamping there until the 19th. It then prepared to join the expedition against Vicksburg, sailing next morning, and landing the 22d at Ellis's Cliffs assisted to drive away a hostile force threatening the transports passing up the river. It landed opposite Vicksburg on the 25th, and three days later took part without loss in the bombardment of that stronghold.

The battery returned to Baton Rouge on the 26th of July, and on the 4th of August Lieutenant Trull, who was in command, owing to the illness of Captain Nims, was ordered to prepare for action, as a battle was imminent. Of the 140 members of the command

it was found that only 21 were "present for duty," all the remainder being sick in hospitals. A detail of 30 men was secured from the Ninth Connecticut Regiment and hastily drilled, so that next morning, when the battle of Baton Rouge opened, the six guns were manned. The position of the battery was at the extreme Union right, and throughout the battle it won the highest commendation for efficient service. Four times during the engagement did it change position to meet the exigencies of the fight, on each occasion with the steadiness of veterans. At one time one of its guns was in the hands of the enemy, all of its horses having been disabled, but a detachment of the infantry supports brought the piece off by hand. The company lost four men wounded and one captured.

The battery left Baton Rouge on the 21st of August, going by transport to Carrollton, whence it marched to New Orleans on the 24th, encamping first on the Race Course but changing a week later to Tivoli Circle where it remained until the 27th of December. While there Lieutenant Trull was promoted to captain of the Fourth Massachusetts Battery, Second Lieutenant Marland was advanced to first, and First Sergeant Edward K. Russell of Chelsea was commissioned to fill the vacant second lieutenancy. General Banks having succeeded General Butler in command of the Department of the Gulf, the troops in Louisiana were organized as the Nineteenth Army Corps of four divisions, Nims's Battery being assigned to the Fourth Divison, commanded by General Grover. It embarked for Baton Rouge on the 17th of December, and was quartered in the barracks at that place through the winter, and there being no cavalry attached to the post, its members frequently acted as videttes and scouts, and in that service one or two were wounded.

On the 13th of March, 1863, its division joined the expedition toward the rear of Port Hudson, and one section was sent within shelling distance of the Confederate works, throwing forty or fifty shells into them. The battery then returned leisurely, reaching camp on the 20th. A week of inaction followed, and on the 27th the command was transported to Donaldsonville, whence it marched overland to Brashear City, the trip beginning on the 31st and ending on the 9th of April. It embarked on the 11th and was transported to Porter's Plantation, where it landed on the 13th, crossed Bayou Teche in connection with the operations against Fort Bisland, rejoining the main body soon after, and sharing in the subse-

quent operations of General Banks's column. During this entire movement, which lasted until the 12th of May, when Alexandria on the Red river was reached, the battery was continually active, being often called to accompany detached parties. The column left Alexandria on the 17th, by way of Simmsport and Bayou Sara, the battery taking position before Port Hudson on the 25th and opening fire. One section under Lieutenant Snow which had been detached a month previous joined the main body a few days later. During the entire siege the battery was represented at the front in various positions, ever rendering good service and without serious loss in men. On the 4th of July it fired the National salute with shotted guns trained on the enemy's works; six days later, the stronghold having surrendered, the Second marched inside the fortifications, and on the 11th set out for Baton Rouge.

There transport was taken for Donaldsonville, in which vicinity the Confederates were making serious demonstrations, and where the company remained for two weeks. It then marched to Carrollton, stopped there for a week, and thence continued the march to New Orleans, where it was quartered at the Mississippi Cotton Press from the 6th of August to the 17th of September. First Lieutenant Hall having resigned on the 29th of July, his juniors were promoted in turn, and First Sergeant Joseph K. Greenleaf of Boston was commissioned junior second lieutenant. Early in October Second Lieutenant Russell was promoted and transferred to the Sixth Battery, creating a vacancy which was filled some months later by the commissioning of First Sergeant Lucian A. Hodgdon of Somerville.

Another movement toward the interior of Louisiana began on the 17th of September, when the battery crossed the Mississippi to Algiers, and was taken to Brashear City, crossing the bay in a day or two and encamping near Berwick. This was followed a week later by an advance to Bisland, and early in October, via Franklin to New Iberia. Vermilion river was reached on the 9th, where the battery took part in a brisk engagement, followed on the 15th at Carrion Crow Bayou by a more serious one, in which the Second fired 180 rounds. Two or three days later the vicinity of Opelousas was reached and a halt was made, the company being assigned to the cavalry division commanded by General Lee. On the 1st of November, the command returned to Carrion Crow Bayou, where one section halted while the others proceeded to Vermilion river.

Two days later the section at the Bayou, commanded by Lieutenant Marland, was attacked in camp by a strong force of the enemy, who were within short range before the guns could be brought into action. A desperate fight ensued, in which the Confederates were at first repulsed and the guns advanced to a more favorable position, but the infantry support giving way, they were obliged to fall back and eventually, the pieces being almost surrounded, the cannoneers fought their way through the enemy with their revolvers and brought off the guns in triumph, victory finally resting on the Union arms. The two sections were brought up from Vermilion river next day, and on the 5th the entire battery returned to that point and went into camp, remaining with the exception of a scouting expedition until the 16th, when it marched to New Iberia and encamped.

The camp was changed to Franklin, half way to Brashear City, during the early part of January, 1864, the march being made over roads so bad that it required more than three days to travel a distance of 23 miles. Three months were spent there, and on the 13th of March camp was broken for the Red river campaign. The battery accompanied the cavalry advance, which required long and trying marches, frequently 30 to 40 miles per day, one section reaching Alexandria on the 21st, and the others on the 22d, when a few days' rest was had. The march into the enemy's country began on the 28th, skirmishing commenced a day or two later, and from that time there was only active duty for the command; now here, now there, in the front or on the flank, it was galloping in pursuit of the retiring foe, and again fighting stubbornly when a stand was made, day after day and night after night.

Pleasant Hill was reached about noon of the 7th of April when the battery was immediately ordered to the front, where fighting was going on. It was not called into action that day, however, but on the 8th, in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, it had its most terrible experience. Reporting to the advance early in the morning, it began skirmishing, which continued during the forenoon, the six pieces being finally placed in position across the road, but a short distance from the Union skirmish line. The location proved an unfortunate one. About the middle of the afternoon the Confederates advanced in heavy force, and charged the battery. They were driven back by a terrible fire of canister at short range, but only to renew the attack. Three times were their lines broken by the ad-

mirable fire of the guns, but their purpose was not relinquished. A fourth attack followed, not only in front, but from the flank, whence such a destructive fire was poured upon the battery that its position became untenable. The order was given to limber to the rear, and the horses were attached to the pieces, but before the guns could be moved, 17 of the 18 horses on three of the guns were shot down, and these pieces were hastily spiked and abandoned. The other three being rescued, took up a new position in the rear and expended all their ammunition, when, the Union troops being in full rout, what was left of the battery was ordered to retire. But the single avenue of retreat was choked and crowded to its utmost capacity, and it was utterly impossible to move the guns; they were therefore spiked and relinquished, some of the cannoneers escaping by cutting their horses loose. The remnant of the company gathered at Pleasant Hill the next morning and were assigned to duty as guard to the ammunition train. The loss of the Second in the battle had been very severe; one man was killed and 18 were wounded, five of whom were made prisoners, together with seven unwounded men. Lieutenant Snow was wounded and captured, and Lieutenant Slack was wounded. Besides the loss of the guns and caissons, 82 of the battery's horses were either killed or wounded.

Grand Ecore was reached on the 10th where the Union army gathered its scattered battalions. The members of the Second being without eqipment were ordered to New Orleans, where they arrived on the 20th, and were quartered at a cotton press. On the 10th of May they were transported to Carrollton where an outfit of light guns was furnished them for the defenses of New Orleans, but on the 22d of June these were transferred to the Sixth Massachusetts Battery, and early in July the Second were quartered at the Apollo Stables, being equipped with four three-inch rifled guns.

Transportation was taken on the 2d of September for Morganza, where the battery encamped for the winter. The monotony of this encampment was broken by various long and tedious scouting expeditions, in which one or more sections took part, often resulting in more or less severe fighting, though the command sustained no serious loss. The term of enlistment of the original members expired on the 16th of August, 1864, and they were discharged; but 23 of their number having re-enlisted, in addition to the recruits received from time to time, the organization was continued.

Lieutenant Snow, disabled by his wounds and captivity, was discharged on the 30th of November, and on the 7th of January, 1865, Captain Nims, the honored commander, resigned his commission. Lieutenant Marland was promoted to the vacancy, the other lieutenants were advanced in due course, the second lieutenancies being filled by the promotions of First Sergeant Louis W. Swan and Sergeant Jacob M. Ellis, both of Boston.

Under orders to report to General Steele for active service in the field, the Second took transport March 3, and on the 5th went into camp at Greenville, where fresh horses were received. It was ordered to New Orleans on the 7th and sailed next day for Barrancas, Fla., where it landed on the 10th and encamped until the 18th. It then took up the march toward Mobile, and a terrible march it proved, through the woods and swamps of Florida. Rain fell incessantly and the mud was unfathomable. There was more or less fighting along the way where it was possible for troops to fight, and on the 2d of April the tedious march ended with the investment of Fort Blakely, commanding the approach to Mobile. The battery took an active part in the siege operations which followed, until the surrender of the fort on the 9th, when with a column of infantry and cavalry it set out on an expedition toward Claiborne, Ala. It fought at Daniels Plantation on the 11th—its last serious conflict.

During the next seven weeks the command marched almost constantly, until the horses and mules were completely worn out. The men in fact were in little better condition, having subsisted for some weeks upon very insufficient rations, but late in May the march ended at Columbus, Miss. The men were then sent by rail to Mobile, and thence by water to Vicksburg where they arrived on the 4th of June, having traveled over 1,600 miles since landing in Florida. During this experience more than 110 horses and mules belonging to the battery had broken down and been killed or abandoned. The company encamped at Vicksburg till the 22d of July, when it turned over its outfit to the proper United States officers and set out for home. Boston was reached on the 4th of August, the men encamping on Gallop's Island till the 11th, when they were paid and discharged. Although by rare good fortune this battery had but one man killed in action during its four years' service, no organization had a more honorable name or was more highly regarded by the troops with which it was associated than "Nims's Battery."

THE THIRD BATTERY.

THE Third Battery of Light Artillery was recruited at Boston by Dexter H. Follett, who was made its first captain, under the auspices of Senator and Colonel Wilson of the Twenty-second Regiment, and was during its early days attached to his command. It went into camp at Lynnfield September 5, 1861, from which date its officers' commissions were issued and the men were mustered. Its officers were:—

Captain, Dexter H. Follett of Boston; first lieutenants, Augustus P. Martin of Boston and Caleb C. E. Mortimer of Charlestown; second lieutenants, Valentine M. Dunn of Charlestown and William W. Snelling of Boston; sergeant major, Aaron F. Walcott of Boston; quartermaster sergeant, James A. Hill of Boston

Remaining at the Lynnfield rendezvous till October 7, the battery broke camp and proceeded to Boston, whence on the 8th it accompanied the Twenty-second Regiment to Washington by way of Worcester, Springfield and New York, reaching the national capital on the 11th and being temporarily quartered at Camp Duncan on East Capitol Hill in that city. In a few days, however, it crossed the Potomac to Hall's Hill, Va., where it was attached to General Porter's Division and remained during the winter, six Napoleon guns forming its armament. Captain Follett resigned on the 27th of November, and Lieutenant Snelling was dismissed by sentence of court-martial December 20. To fill these vacancies, the captaincy was bestowed on Lieutenant Martin, Lieutenants Mortimer and Dunn were each advanced one grade, and the second lieutenancies were filled by the promotion of Sergeant Philip H. Tyler of Charlestown and Sergeant Major Walcott.

The battery took part in the advance of the Army of the Potomac into Virginia on the 10th of March, 1862, and returned with the other troops to the vicinity of Alexandria on the 15th, whence on

the 21st it embarked for Fortress Monroe. Landing at that stronghold on the 24th, it went into camp near New Market Bridge, and on the 27th joined with two brigades of infantry in a reconnaissance to Big Bethel. Camp was broken on the 4th of April and the company marched toward Yorktown, in front of which it arrived the following day and soon after noon went into position on the Warwick road in co-operation with Martindale's Brigade, one half of the battery under Lieutenant Dunn being stationed a thousand yards to the left of the other half under Captain Martin. Both portions were sharply engaged with the Confederate artillery, the loss of Lieutenant Dunn's command being two men killed and three wounded.

The next engagement of the company was at the battle of Hanover Court House, May 27, the battery accompanying General Porter's command on its movement to that point, where Branch's (Confederate) Brigade was stationed. In the battle there Lieutenant Dunn's section of the battery was engaged, having two men wounded, one fatally. The section did good service, though at one time, owing to the falling back of the support and the severe musketry fire of the enemy, the cannoneers were obliged temporarily to retire from the guns. At the battle of Mechanicsville, June 26, the battery was in reserve, having one man wounded, and the following day at Gaines Mill all the guns were engaged, being posted in an open field between the divisions of Generals Sykes and Morrell. The left of the line being broken, the battery was ordered to retire; but when almost without support Captain Martin perceived a hostile line of battle advancing in his front, into which he poured such a fire of canister as to break a portion of the line. He then retired as directed, though obliged to abandon three cassions of which the horses had been disabled, and in the retreat one gun was lost over the side of a bridge. The loss of the command was Lieutenant Mortimer fatally wounded and two men wounded, one mortally. The battery was also engaged at Malvern Hill on the 1st of July, but sustained no loss. The vacancy created by the death of Lieutenant Mortimer was filled by the promotion of Second Lieutenant Tyler, and of Private Thomas M. Cargill of Roxbury to be second lieutenant.

Through the remainder of the year the battery was fortunate in not being seriously engaged, though accompanying the Fifth Corps in all its movements. On the 20th of September it was in position on the banks of the Potomac near Blackford's Ford to cover the

crossing of the Union infantry and their return, suffering no loss; and on the 16th of October one section commanded by Lieutenant Cargill joined in a reconnaissance across the river to near Leesburg, Va., where the command went into action, having one man wounded. When on the 10th of November General McClellan took leave of the army he had for more than a year commanded, the Third Battery (then in camp at Warrenton) fired the national salute, as it did the following day when General Fitz John Porter bade adieu to the Fifth Corps, which he had commanded since its organization. On the 24th the battery, which had arrived in the vicinity of Falmouth six days before, took position at Stoneman's Switch and put up permanent quarters. At the battle of Fredericksburg the company did not cross the river till the 14th of December, and during the night of the next day returned to the north side and reoccupied the Stoneman's Switch quarters. From the 20th to the 24th of January, 1863, it took part in the "Mud March," and thereafter remained in camp till the Chancellorsville campaign. Some changes had meantime occurred among the officers. First Lieutenants Dunn and Tyler had resigned—the former January 30, 1863, and the latter October 11 previous. The vacancies were filled by the promotion of the two second lieutenants and the commissioning of Sergeants William H. Follett of Quincy and Lewis V. Osgood of Charlestown as second lieutenants. Lieutenant Dunn had for some time been in command of the battery, Captain Martin commanding the division artillery, as he did during 1863 the artillery brigade of the Fifth Corps, while Lieutenant Walcott commanded the battery.

At the battle of Chancellorsville the Third were not actively engaged, being in position at the left of the line most of the time, and after the battle returning to the old camp. This was finally quitted on the 29th of May, when the command moved to United States Ford and took up a commanding position, remaining there till the 7th of June when it withdrew and went into camp near by, starting northward with its corps on the 13th. Reaching Gettysburg about noon of July 2, the battery was in reserve till the latter part of the afternoon, when it was called on to relieve one of the Third Corps batteries in the Peach Orchard, but finding another battery had made the change before it reached the spot went into action with Ayers's Division of its own corps, losing two men killed and six wounded. That night it took position with the Vermont

Brigade of the Sixth Corps at the left of Round Top and remained there until the close of the battle. The Third shared the marches of its corps during the summer and autumn but was not in action. At Mine Run it reported successively to the Sixth and First Corps and returned to its own on the way to camp, with no other loss than the capture of Lieutenant Follett and one enlisted man by the Confederate cavalry while on detached duty with an ordnance train.

The winter camp of the company was near Bealton Station, north of the Rappahannock, where it remained from early in December till the 1st of May, 1864. During March, Lieutenant Osgood having been commissioned in the Sixteenth Massachusetts Battery, his place in the Third was filled by the promotion of First Sergeant George E. Hunt of Wilmington. Camp was broken the first day of May and the command crossed the river, advancing to Brandy Station and thence to Culpeper, where it joined the Fifth Corps and moved with it into the Wilderness fight. This was one of the few batteries engaged in that peculiar contest, pioneers making an opening for it in the woods whence without loss it fired upon the Confederates whenever they could be seen. On the 8th it took position at Laurel Hill, a part of the Spottsylvania field, and remained there five days, being often in action, having nine wounded, including Captain Martin shot through the neck, two mortally. Lieutenant Walcott was in command during the absence of Captain Martin.

On the 13th the company moved to the Po river at the left and afterward to other parts of the field, but was not closely engaged. During this time, in obedience to the order reducing all the batteries to four guns, two of its pieces were "turned in" to the ordnance department. The North Anna river was crossed on the 23d and the battery took part in the fighting of that day, having Lieutenant Cargill and one enlisted man wounded. Its next action was at Shady Grove Church from the 30th of May to the 3d of June, in which time two men and 13 horses were killed and one man was wounded. The Third were at Cold Harbor from the 5th to the 11th of June, but sustained no loss. They were likewise fortunate at Petersburg from the 18th to the 22d, though frequently in action. On the latter date they advanced to a new position within 500 yards of the hostile works, and remained till the 13th of August, the men occupying bomb-proofs when not engaged at the guns and the horses and camp belongings being well to the rear to avoid the incessant

cannonading. The loss of the battery during this time was but two men killed, so well were they protected from the enemy's fire.

From the 14th to the 18th the command rested in the rear of the besieging lines, during which time Captain Martin, returning to duty, was assigned to the command of the artillery of the division. The Third accompanied the Second Division, Fifth Corps, General Ayres, in the movement of the 18th against the Weldon Railroad, taking a very creditable part in the fighting of that day as well as of the 19th and 21st, having on the 18th one killed and four wounded. It relieved the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery near Globe Tavern at the left of the Union lines on the 23d, and remained there till the close of its active service. At the end of the month the re-enlisted men and the recruits whose time had not expired were transferred to the Fifth Massachusetts Battery, while the Third moved to City Point and encamping beside the Twenty-second Regiment, with which it had entered service, prepared to return to Massachusetts.

Embarking on the mail boat John Brooks, September 5, the company, numbering three officers and 86 men, sailed to Washington and on the 7th took cars for home, reaching Boston on the 9th. After a reception the command was furloughed for a week, reassembling on the Common on the 16th and being formally mustered out of the service by Lieutenant Britton of the United States Army, having made a record for faithful performance of duty of which the state might well be proud.

THE FOURTH BATTERY.

THE Fourth Light Battery went into camp at Lowell September 23, 1861, the members being mustered into service at various times during the two following months. Captain Manning's artillery section of Salem formed the nucleus, and that officer was commissioned captain dating from November 27, the full roster comprising:—

Captain, Charles H. Manning of Salem; first lieutenants, Frederic W. Reinhardt and Joseph R. Salla, both of Boston; second lieutenants, Henry Davidson and George W. Taylor; quartermaster sergeant, Benjamin W. Lander; first sergeant, Joseph B. Briggs, all of Salem.

This battery formed a part of General Butler's New Orleans expedition, and on the 20th of November embarked on the transport steamer Constitution for Ship Island, the rendezvous of his command. Debarking there on the 3d of December, it was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Massachusetts, an earthwork at the west end of the island, where it remained till the expedition was ready to ascend the Mississippi. It embarked on the transport ship North America April 15, 1862, remained in the lower Mississippi during the engagement between the Union fleet and Forts Jackson and St. Philip, was present at the surrender of those strongholds and among the first troops to enter them under the American flag. Directly after the occupation of New Orleans by General Butler the Fourth ascended the river, debarking at the city on the 2d of May, and after a stop of three days proceeded to Carrollton, landing at Camp Parapet on the 6th. They remained at that point till the middle of June waiting for the summons to active duty, which came on the 15th in a call for one section to report to Lieutenant Colonel Kimball of the Twelfth Maine Regiment.

The armament of the company consisted of four rifled 12-pounders and two howitzers, and a section of the former under command of

Lieutenant Taylor responded. The troops, consisting of four companies of infantry on three small steamers, crossed Lake Pontchartrain, to Pass Manchag, near which, after a brief engagement, the Confederates abandoned two batteries of 32-pounder guns, which were taken possession of. The track of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad was then torn up in that vicinity, after which the steamers ascended the Tangipaho river and made one or two calls at points on the lake coast, but without important results, after which the troops returned to camp on the 20th. On the 10th of July the battery was transported by steamer to Baton Rouge, reaching there on the 12th and changing camp two or three times previous to the 4th of August. General Thomas Williams, commanding the post, was aware that he was to be attacked by the Confederates under General Breckinridge, and on the 4th made his dispositions for the battle. The howitzer section was at the extreme Union left, with the rest of the battery in the cemetery not far distant.

Soon after the battle opened on the morning of the 5th the battery, one section at a time, was moved toward the right, where the fight was hottest, and was at once engaged, losing one man killed and five wounded, as well as suffering heavy loss in horses. The Fourth were presently ordered to take a position in the rear, and the Confederates having been repulsed, were not further engaged. A fortified position was occupied at the United States Arsenal Grounds till the 21st, when Baton Rouge was evacuated by the Union soldiers, the battery going by steamer to Carrollton, where on the 26th it occupied Camp Williams, named in honor of the victor in the recent battle. One section left camp on the 5th of October to report to Algiers, and on the 28th, as the encampment proved very unhealthy, the rest of the command was ordered to Fort Pike, where the health of the men was much improved.

Several changes occurred among the officers about this time. First Lieutenant Salla was dismissed on the 30th of July, Captain Manning resigned from the 20th of October, and January 31, 1863, Second Lieutenant Davidson, who had been commissioned first lieutenant but not mustered, did likewise. To fill these vacancies First Lieutenant George G. Trull of Nims's (Second) Battery was commissioned captain, Second Lieutenant Taylor was advanced to the vacant first lieutenancy, while the new second lieutenants were Joseph B. Briggs of Salem, promoted from first sergeant, and John

H. Hapgood. Lieutenant Briggs was in command of the section on duty at Algiers, and Lieutant Taylor of those at Fort Pike.

From the latter frequent expeditions were sent out to points on Lake Pontchartrain and up the rivers and bayous leading into it. On these occasions the steamer J. M. Brown was used, her armament of four guns being manned by the members of the battery. Occasionally a force of the enemy strong enough to make resistance was encountered, though none of the resulting conflicts were of great moment. One such was at Bonfouca, November 26, when an expedition under Captain Darling of the Thirty-first Massachusetts was attacked while loading the steamer with supplies. One of the guns was sent ashore under fire and directed by Lieutenant Taylor opened sharply upon the hostile cavalry, assisted by the infantry and from the boat, so that the enemy were soon driven out of sight, the loading of the Brown was completed and the expedition returned triumphantly to camp, none of the Fourth having been hurt. On the 23d of December another excursion to the same locality under the same officers was fired upon from the banks near Cousan's in ascending and at another point in returning; in both cases the assailants were driven away by the fire from the vessel, though one batteryman was badly wounded, as was Captain Darling.

While the main portion of the battery was having these experiences, Lieutenant Briggs's section accompanied General Weitzel's Brigade in its expedition through the La Fourche district, landing at Donaldsonville about the 25th of October, and after a sharp fight at Labadieville meeting little serious resistance. The purpose being accomplished, Lieutenant Briggs's command encamped at Brashear City, where it remained till January 28, 1863, when it rejoined the main part of the company, which had just been ordered to New Orleans and was encamped at Factor's Press. After a month passed there, the Fourth embarked on the steamer New Brunswick, landing at Baton Rouge March 1 and going into camp at Fort Williams, being attached to the Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, General Emory commanding. It took part in the diversion to the rear of Port Hudson, March 13-20, and on returning encamped at Magnolia Grove, moving camp April 7 to grounds near the Penitentiary where it had before been encamped.

The battery was not again called into active service till it set out to take part in the siege of Port Hudson, leaving camp May 21, and

marching that day with the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Regiment to Plains Store; from which point on the 24th it accompanied General Augur's Division to the front and was placed in a corn-field on the right of the Port Hudson road. On the morning of the 27th, when the general assault upon the works was to be made, it took a position on the right center and was actively engaged till noon, though having but one man wounded, when it was ordered to the rear. It again went to the front June 13, being located within 500 yards of the enemy's works, remaining in action till noon, when it withdrew, one piece having been disabled. It returned to the same position early the following morning and opened a heavy fire, throwing 584 rounds during the engagement, again with a loss of only one man wounded.

That night the Fourth withdrew to the rear, and were not again at the front, though sections and detachments took part in several expeditions through the surrounding country while the siege was in progress. On the 10th of July, Port Hudson having surrendered, the battery was attached to Colonel Gooding's Third Brigade, Third Division, and returned to Baton Rouge, where it went into the old camp near the Penitentiary, but four days later was ordered to Donaldsonville by steamer. The command re-embarked August 4 and sailed to Port Hudson, reaching that place the following day and going into camp. It was again ordered to Baton Rouge on the 22d, and on reaching there, two days later, encamped for a time near Fort Williams, moving later to Camp Banks, outside the city, whence on the 19th of September it was ordered to Brashear City.

Donaldsonville was reached by steamer the following day and by rapid marches the battery arrived at its destination on the afternoon of the 23d, and was again attached to the Third Division, Nineteenth Corps. The march up the Teche began on the 3d of October, when three days with some skirmishing on the last brought the column to New Iberia. Halting there till the 8th, the march was resumed, the enemy being confronted next day at Vermilion Bayou. Some skirmishing ensued, and the advance from that point was slow, so that Opelousas was not reached till the 21st. Encamping there till the 1st of November the battery began its return march with the column, halting next day near Vermilion Bayou. It took part in the sharp fight of the 11th, sustaining no loss, and on the 16th and 17th marched back to New Iberia, encamping near the Teche river.

About the close of the year the members of the battery almost without exception re-enlisted and were mustered as veterans on the 4th of January, 1864. The year 1863 had witnessed several changes in the roster of officers. First Lieutenant Reinhardt had resigned on the 18th of July, and Second Lieutenant Hapgood followed on the 15th of August. The promotion of Lieutenant Briggs to the place vacated by Reinhardt made way for the commissioning of two second lieutenants, and after some delay First Sergeant Thomas H. Manning of Salem and Corporal George N. Jenkins of Boston were advanced. On the 7th of January the battery set out with General Grover's command and moved to Franklin, resting there till the 25th, when the march was continued to New Orleans. The command was quartered at Apollo Stables from the time of reaching the city till February 11, when the arrangements for a re-enlistment furlough having been completed, the company sailed on the steamer Karnak for New York, reaching Boston on the 21st. After the 30-days furlough, passage was taken on the ocean steamer Liberty from New York to New Orleans, and on reaching the Crescent city, April 6, the battery took quarters in the Tobacco Warehouse, being equipped and drilling as infantry till the last of June, when a transfer was made to the Apollo Stables and a light artillery equipment was received.

On the 5th of September it embarked on the steamer Starlight and went to Morganza, some 20 miles above Port Hudson, reporting to General Lawler and going into camp near the river. In this location the command remained till the 16th, when it started on an expedition into the country to the westward, reaching the Bayou Fordousche that evening and guarding the bridge across it during the rest of the night. Next morning one section under Lieutenant Manning was ordered to proceed to the Atchafalaya and report to the commanding officer at Morgan's Ferry, but was fired upon by a detachment of the enemy before reaching the river and a skirmish ensued, lasting during the day, the Confederates retreating at night. The loss of the battery was two men wounded. Next day the Union troops retired to Morganza, but during the night of the 20th advanced again to the Atchafalaya, fortified several points, and remained for three days, when having collected a large number of beef cattle, the expedition returned to Morganza.

Another movement began on the 3d of October, when the battery with other troops took passage by steamer Illinois to Bayou Sara,

whence the force moved out on different roads, one detachment being driven in by Scott's Confederate cavalry on the 5th, when the entire command returned to Morganza. Several expeditions followed, during the month, in which portions of the Fourth participated, at times being engaged with the enemy, but without loss. Passage was taken on the steamer Ohio Belle for White River, Ark., November 10, and from that point the command went by the Commercial to Duvall's near Grand Prairie. On the 23d orders were received to proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and the battery at once embarked, reaching that city after various stops and transfers, on the 28th. On the 21st of December the Fourth with the Reserve Corps, commanded by General Lawler, set out upon an expedition which occupied ten days, during which the marching was over execrable roads, visiting Bailie's Station, Wolf River and Germantown, returning to the city on the last day of the year.

The day following, January 1, 1865, the battery embarked on the steamer Autocrat, with two infantry regiments, and on the 4th reached New Orleans. Reporting to General Canby, the command was ordered to Kennerville, La., where it debarked, reporting to General Steele for orders, and went into camp with instructions to prepare at once for active campaigning. The battery embarked again February 9 and sailed for Dauphin Island, where it encamped two miles from Fort Gaines, being attached to the First Division, Thirteenth Corps. General James C. Veatch commanded the division and General Gordon Granger the corps. On the 17th of March the battery left the island, crossing to the main land, and began at once the movement against Mobile. This was conducted with great difficulty, owing to the absence of roads and many other disadvantages, so that it was not till the 26th that line of battle was formed, though skirmishing had been going on for a few days. Next day the siege of Spanish Fort, seven miles east of Mobile, began, continuing until the 8th of April, during most of which time the Fourth were engaged in shelling the hostile works, but suffering little loss. On that day the fort was carried by assault, and the battery with other troops at once set out for Blakely, Ala., against which General Steele was operating. After an all-night march it reached the scene and was at once ordered into position on the left. Fire was opened at 10 o'clock and at 4 the works were carried by assault, the Fourth after the battle taking charge of the captured cannon.

Mobile was occupied by the Union army on the 12th, and the Fourth Battery, after making a march to Bellrose, was transported to the captured city on the 15th. In and about the city the time was passed till the 1st of July, when the company was ordered to Galveston, Tex.

Embarking on the steamers Welles and Trade Wind, the command reached Galveston the 5th and on the 8th set out for Houston, on reaching which it encamped in Lubbock's Grove, near Buffalo Bayou, a mile from the city. While there the batterymen and officers served on various details, some of which required long and fatiguing rides through the country, but the lips of the guns no more gave forth the roar of battle. On the 28th of September orders were received to turn in the guns and other property belonging to the government, and on the 1st of October the homeward journey began. It led by way of Galveston to New Orleans, where a stop was made for a week. Captain Trull at that time resigned and the subsequent journeying of the battery was under command of Lieutenant Taylor. New Orleans was left by means of the steamer Guiding Star on the 14th of October; but the vessel got aground at Southwest Pass and could not be floated till the 19th. Three or four days later a heavy storm set in, becoming a gale on the 24th and injuring the steamer so much that she was obliged to put in at Port Royal, S. C., on the 26th. The trip was resumed on the 30th, and New York was reached November 2, where passage was taken on the Commercial to Stonington, Ct., and thence by cars to Boston. On the afternoon of the 4th the battery brought up at the rendezvous on Gallop's Island, and on the 10th the men were mustered out by Captain Kroutinger of the Second United States Infantry, after almost four years of service.

THE FIFTH BATTERY.

THE Fifth Light Battery first met at Camp Schouler, Lynnfield, its members being mustered at various times during September, October and November, 1861; but on the 14th of November was ordered to Camp Massasoit at Readville. The company was at first under command of Lieutenant Allen, who received his commission on the 28th of September; the other lieutenants were commissioned on the 8th of October, but the matter of the captaincy was not settled till the 23d, when the roster was completed as follows:—

Captain, Max Eppendorff of New Bedford; first lieutenants, George D. Allen of Malden and John B. Hyde of New Bedford; second lieutenants, Robert A. Dillingham of New Bedford and Charles A. Phillips of Salem; quartermaster sergeant, Timothy W. Terry of New Bedford.

The battery remained in camp at Readville till the 25th of December, when it left for Washington, its armament consisting of four rifled six-pounders and two 12-pounder howitzers, which were during the winter exchanged for three-inch rifled guns. Washington was reached on the 27th, quarters being provided at Camp Duncan on Capitol Hill, the name being afterward changed to Camp Sumner. Captain Eppendorff resigned on the 25th of January, 1862, and the captaincy passed to Lieutenant Allen, the other lieutenants advancing in order and the vacancy at the foot being filled by the commissioning of Sergeant Henry D. Scott of New Bedford. On the 13th of February the battery marched to Hall's Hill, Va., and was assigned to General Fitz John Porter's Division. It remained in camp there during the winter, and on the 18th of March moved to Camp California near Alexandria, in preparation for the Peninsular campaign. It embarked on the 21st with its division and landed at Fortress Monroe three days later, going into camp near New Market Bridge, where it awaited the gathering of the

army for the movement against Richmond. It was still attached to General Porter's command,—the First Division, Third Corps.

The battery moved forward with its division on the 4th of April, opening fire upon the enemy at Howard's Mills and driving them from their works, and being slightly engaged next day on the arrival before Yorktown. It took no serious part, however, in the siege which followed, remaining at Camp Winfield Scott till the evacuation, taking its share in the picket duty. After the abandonment of Yorktown the battery was conveyed by transport to West Point, whence it advanced to the Chickahominy with the division—now under command of General Morell, General Porter being in command of the Fifth Corps, a new organization of two divisions, one of which was his late First Division—and took part in the other movements of the corps, including the one to Hanover Court House on the 27th of May, returning two days later to the camp on Gaines Farm, where it remained for a month, taking part in picket duty and being frequently under fire, but meeting no loss. At the battle of Gaines Mill, June 27, the battery was attached to General Butterfield's Brigade, and during the day moved to various points on the field under command of Lieutenant John B. Hyde, Captain Allen being absent. About the middle of the afternoon it took position on a hill where it assisted in repulsing several advances of the enemy, and then changed location to serve with the brigade in covering the retreat of the Union army across the Chickahominy. This it did faithfully, checking the pursuit with discharges of cannister, but in withdrawing could only bring off two guns, the horses of the others being killed. The loss in men was two killed and three wounded, two of the latter with two unwounded being taken prisoners.

The two guns which had been saved accompanied the corps in the retreat to Malvern Hill, and there on the 1st of July the command rendered valuable service, first at the left and afterward at the right, in repulsing attacks, the two pieces firing 250 rounds. Two men were wounded during the battle. On the 12th of July, while the army was in camp at Harrison's Landing, the Fifth Battery was temporarily dissolved, owing to its loss of horses and guns and the depletion in number of men; 25 men were attached to the Fourth Rhode Island Battery, while the officers and the remainder of the men were assigned to the Third Massachusetts Battery, Captain Martin. The two first lieutenants, Hyde and Dillingham, how-

ever, resigned from that date. The detachments served with the commands to which they had been assigned for two months, during which the Rhode Island battery took part in the Second Bull Run battle, one of the Massachusetts men being wounded, the division encamping September 8 at Upton's Hill. Four days later, when the division marched northward on the Antietam campaign, the Fifth Battery was ordered to draw a new outfit, going into camp meantime near Fort Corcoran.

It was not equipped and in readiness for the field till the 8th of October, when it marched to rejoin its division, then in camp near Sharpsburg, where it arrived two days later, and on the 21st was moved to the mouth of Antietam Creek to cover a ford of the Potomac river. Captain Allen resigned on the 17th of October, and when the new commissions which the several vacancies called for had been issued and the officers mustered the list was as follows: Captain, Charles A. Phillips; first lieutenants, Henry D. Scott and Frederick A. Lull of Cambridge; second lieutenants, Peleg W. Blake of New Bedford and Joseph E. Spear of Quincy.

The First Division, Fifth Corps, then commanded by General Butterfield, left Sharpsburg the 30th of October, being joined by the battery, and marched to Berlin the following day, to Harper's Ferry on the 1st of November, and thence with the corps as it moved southward, encamping on the 9th at Warrenton, where General Burnside took command of the Army of the Potomac, General Butterfield of the Fifth Corps and General Griffin of the First Division. The march toward Fredericksburg was resumed on the 17th, the battery halting on the 19th at Hartwood Church, but four days later changing camp to obtain a better location, beside the Fredericksburg and Acquia Creek Railroad, about half way from Stoneman's Switch to Potomac Creek. The location was near that of the Third Massachusetts Battery and the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment, and was occupied by the company most of the time till late the following spring.

The Fifth took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, crossing the river by the ponton bridge at the lower part of the city about the middle of the afternoon of the 13th of December, and taking position just outside the city, beside the poor-house. It was sharply engaged till dark and under a heavy fire, but lost only one killed and one wounded. During that night it bivouacked in the city, but

next morning returned to the former position and remained there till evening of the 15th, when it recrossed the river during the night and returned to the former camp on the railroad. It shared in the "Mud March," from the 20th to the 24th of January, 1863, after which it remained in camp till the Chancellorsville movement had resulted in the establishing of General Hooker's lines at that place, when the Fifth with some of the other batteries of the corps marched across the river and took position near the Chancellor house on the 1st of May. The corps was moved to the left next day, and the battery did not again change its location nor was it engaged till the close of the battle. During the night of the 5th it recrossed the river and returned to the old camp.

Following the battle of Chancellorsville the disposition of the artillery with the Army of the Potomac was changed, the batteries attached to each corps being reduced in numbers and organized into a brigade, while the surplus was formed into five brigades known as the Reserve Artillery, General Robert O. Tyler commanding. Under this arrangement the Fifth Massachusetts became one of the batteries of the First Volunteer Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel F. McGilvery commanding. The other batteries of the brigade were the Fifteenth New York, Independent Battery of Pennsylvania and the Ninth Massachusetts. Camp was changed to White Oak Church on the 27th, and on the 13th of June the march northward was begun. The company reached Fairfax Court House on the 15th, having made but two short stops on the way, and remained there till the 25th, when it marched by way of Edwards Ferry and Frederick City to Taneytown, which it reached on the 30th.

The Artillery Reserve were summoned to Gettysburg on the 2d of July and reached there during the forenoon, being parked a mile or more east of the town between the Baltimore pike and the Taneytown road. Shortly before Longstreet's attack on the Union left McGilvery's Brigade was ordered into position to the left of the Third Corps, the Fifth being placed next to the Ninth Massachusetts. The attack on the Third Corps was desperately resisted by the artillery, but the ground could not be held and the battery was obliged to retire. It brought off all its guns, though one of them by hand, and only abandoned one caisson owing to the loss of horses. On the following day it was posted in the line of the Second Corps and assisted in repulsing the great attack by the Confederates. Dur-

ing the two days the battery lost seven men killed and died of wounds; 13 were wounded, including Lieutenant Scott shot through the face while directing the removal of the gun brought off by hand. Two of the killed and three of the wounded belonged to the Tenth New York Battery, being temporarily attached to the Fifth. The command lost 59 horses, and fired 700 rounds during the two days.

After this battle the battery followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac in its marchings during the remainder of the summer and the autumn, without being brought into action. At the close of July, First Lieutenant Lull was commissioned in the Second Heavy Artillery Regiment; Second Lieutenant Blake was promoted to first lieutenant, the junior second lieutenancy being filled by Nathan Appleton of Boston. Soon after leaving Gettysburg the battery was ordered back to its corps, and with it made the various marches of the season, finally going into action at Rappahannock Station on the 7th of November, but without loss. It encamped after this near Mountain Creek, south of the Rappahannock, occupying quarters constructed by a Georgia regiment of Confederates who had expected to pass the winter there. The Mine Run campaign opened on the 26th, when the battery crossed the Rapidan at Culpeper Ford, and next day on the Orange Plank road engaged the enemy at New Hope Church, Lieutenant Scott being wounded. It occupied various positions in the line of battle during the time that the two armies confronted each other across Mine Run, and on the 1st of December with a large part of the Army of the Potomac artillery was ordered to the rear, recrossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford and a few days later going into winter quarters within the earthworks at Rappahannock Station.

There it remained till the opening of the spring campaign of 1864. During that time 45 of its members re-enlisted for an additional term of service. Lieutenant Scott was commissioned captain of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Battery and the other lieutenants being advanced one grade, First Sergeant Harrison O. Simonds of Boston was promoted to junior second lieutenant. The battery still remained a part of the artillery brigade of the Fifth Corps commanded by Colonel Charles S. Wainwright, and on the 1st of May left its quarters for Culpeper Court House, where the corps was ordered to assemble. It crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford on the 4th, and next day its right section was one of the few which engaged

the enemy during the battle of the Wilderness. It took no important part in the engagements which followed till the 12th, when it was placed at the extreme right of the Union line, at Corbin's bridge over the Po river, and had a sharp duel with a Confederate battery in its front, which was finally driven out of position, the loss to the Fifth being a limber exploded, a few horses killed and three men wounded, most of them by the fire of a Union battery. A few days later, in common with all the light batteries attached to the Army of the Potomac, it was reduced from six guns to four, and on the 18th was again in action.

It moved southward with the corps to the North Anna, and took some part in the fighting which occurred there on the 25th, acting with Griffin's Division. Lieutenant Appleton, serving on the staff of Colonel Wainwright, was severely wounded. Continuing the movement toward Richmond, Bethesda Church was reached on the 30th, and while there the battery was attached to Griffin's Division, with which it served till the close of July. On the 2d and 3d of June the Fifth took an active part in the battle of Bethesda Church, on the latter day advancing with the Second Brigade of the division against the enemy's works and driving out a hostile battery with a heavy fire of canister, the loss to the Fifth during the two days being two men killed and one wounded. The battery marched to Cold Harbor June 5, and two days later to the Chickahominy, where on the 8th three men were killed and two or three wounded by a single shell fired from across the river. The command was not again engaged till the 18th, when it took position in front of Petersburg and advanced with the two other batteries of the division against the hostile works, engaging the Confederate artillery; but the attack was not successful and the company retired with the division, having suffered the loss of First Lieutenant Blake and one enlisted man killed and two wounded.

The battery moved westward to the Jerusalem Plank road on the 21st, encamping there till the 29th of July, when the preparations had been completed for the explosion of "Burnside's Mine." It was then moved back to Battery VIII, some distance to the right of the mine, and when the explosion took place and the assault was made the following morning it joined in the cannonade of the enemy's line, returning to camp in the evening. From the 6th to the 15th of August it was in the second line of works to the rear

of Battery VIII, being relieved by the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, and a few days afterward accompanied the Fifth Corps in its movement for the breaking of the Weldon Railroad and took part in repulsing the attempt of the Confederates to regain possession on the 21st. Two men were wounded on this occasion and one at the battle of the Crater.

The Union lines having been firmly established to include the severed railroad, the battery was placed in position on the Halifax road facing to the south, and remained there for some time. Its numbers were augmented on the 30th by the addition of those members of the Third Massachusetts Battery whose term of service had not expired, that organization being mustered out; and on the 3d of October 30 members of the Fifth whose enlistment had expired were mustered out and left for Massachusetts. A week later the command was stationed in Batteries XXIV and XXV, in the front line of works near the left, and when not absent on expeditions remained there most of the time till the close of the year, being restored on the 16th of October to a six-gun battery. It was absent from the forts for three weeks from the 25th, moving to Hatcher's Run on the 27th and afterward encamping near Yellow Tavern; and again on the 7th of December it accompanied the Fifth Corps in its movement to the vicinity of Jarrett's Station for the destruction of the Weldon Railroad in that direction, returning on the 12th.

The death of Lieutenant Blake, the discharge of Lieutenant Appleton for disability and of Lieutenant Spear on expiration of his term of enlistment, caused a recast of the roster of officers, and the close of the year 1864 found the lieutenants as follows: First lieutenants, Harrison O. Simonds of Boston and Samuel H. Hamblett of Salem; second lieutenants, Mason W. Page and Charles M. Tripp, both of New Bedford, all but Hamblett being promotions of sergeants of the company. These with Captain Phillips served till the final muster out with the exception of Tripp, who was discharged for disability a few weeks earlier.

The battery was withdrawn on the 19th of December from the forts it had been occupying, two of the guns being placed in Battery XXII and the others in Fort Alexander Hays, while the caissons and horses with the members of the command not engaged at the guns went into winter quarters at the rear with the Fifth Corps. During most of the month of January the entire force was relieved

and in camp, but on the 28th the guns were returned to their former positions and remained till the 11th of February, 1865. In the mean time the Fifth Corps had moved to the left and extended the lines to Hatcher's Run, and on the 28th the battery moved thither and encamped till the 11th of March. On the 16th, in preparation for the active movements near at hand, all the light batteries were again reduced to four guns, and on the 18th the command returned to Fort Hays for the last time.

At the final assault on Petersburg on the night of April 1 and the following morning, Captain Phillips with his own battery and three others from the Fifth Corps artillery co-operated with the assault made by the Ninth Corps. In addition to the regular battery work, Lieutenant Page with two gun detachments was detailed to take possession of Confederate Battery XXVII, which had been abandoned by Battery B, Sumter Artillery of Georgia, leaving the six 12-pounder guns which formed its armament. These were worked by the brave men under Lieutenant Page all day, though exposed to a fire of artillery and musketry, by which Page and three of his little band were wounded. That day saw the last shots fired by the Fifth Battery. The enemy retreated during the night and two or three days later the battery withdrew to City Point, where it was attached to the Second Brigade of the Artillery Reserve.

After a month in camp it began its final series of marches on the 3d of May, and on the 13th encamped in the defenses of Washington, between Forts Reynolds and Barry. This camp was occupied till the 4th of June, when the command started for Massachusetts, reaching Readville on the 6th. It was mustered out on the 12th, and paid and discharged on the 24th.

THE SIXTH BATTERY.

THE Sixth Light Battery was recruited at Camp Chase, Lowell, during the fall and winter of 1861-2, for General Butler's expeditionary corps. The enlisted men were mustered at various dates during December and January and the officers were commissioned January 20, 1862, the list being as follows, all of Boston:—

Captain, Charles Everett; first lieutenants, William W. Carruth and John F. Phelps; second lieutenants, William B. Allyn and Frank Bruce; quartermaster sergeant, George D. Wyckoff.

The company left Massachusetts on the 8th of February aboard the ship Idaho, and landed at Ship Island the 8th of March. It comprised 145 men and was armed with two rifled and four smooth-bore six-pounder guns. While encamped at Ship Island, a section under Captain Everett accompanied the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers to Biloxi, Miss., the whole under command of Major George C. Strong, to obtain from the authorities there an apology for previous firing on a flag of truce. The battery embarked on the steamer Mississippi with the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiments, when the expedition set out for active operations against New Orleans, and on landing accompanied General Butler to the St. Charles Hotel, where his head-quarters were established.

The peaceful occupation of the city being secured, two sections were quartered there, while the other under Lieutenant Carruth crossed to Algiers and assisted the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment in getting possession of the railroad to Brashear City, with the rolling-stock and equipment. The Sixth were attached to General Williams's Brigade, which was under orders to operate against Vicksburg, and near the middle of May the two sections under Captain Everett embarked on transports while Lieutenant Carruth's section was absent on an expedition. Captain Everett finally landed

at Baton Rouge, where the other section arrived after taking part in two or three raids, and on the 16th of June two sections under the captain sailed for Vicksburg while the one commanded by Lieutenant Carruth remained as a part of the garrison of Baton Rouge. During the absence of the main body this section was frequently called on for active duty, on two occasions engaging predatory bands of the enemy hovering in the vicinity. The main body at Vicksburg had also a touch of actual war while absent, engaging the Confederate works across the river while Commodore Farragut ran the batteries, one man of the Sixth being killed during the affair.

The force returned to Baton Rouge on the 26th of July, sadly suffering from malarial fever, so that when on the 5th of August the Confederates under General Breckinridge attacked the place and the battle of Baton Rouge was fought, the Sixth had less than 40 men for duty at the guns. Yet they performed a most heroic part and won great praise for intrepid fighting. Lieutenant Carruth commanded the battery during the battle, Captain Everett being absent on duty and Lieutenant Phelps from sickness, while Lieutenant Allyn, who was off duty with a fever, returned to command a section till he was twice wounded. In the early part of the engagement, while the Union line was being pressed back, the battery did some of its best work and suffered seriously in men and horses. The rear section under immediate command of Lieutenant Carruth lost all its men either killed or wounded save the sergeants, and was able to work its guns only by the help of volunteers from its infantry support. Its well-directed fire did much to save the Union left from disaster, and after the line had been re-established the Sixth could only deliver a shell fire, as the Confederates did not again venture within the reach of canister. The loss to the command was three killed, nine wounded and one missing, fully a third of the complement taken into action.

When the post at Baton Rouge was abandoned, not long after, the battery returned to New Orleans and remained in that vicinity some time. Captain Everett was promoted on the 7th of September to an infantry command, Lieutenant Carruth succeeding him as captain, the other lieutenants advancing each a step, and the vacancy at the bottom being filled by the commissioning of Sergeant John A. Baker of Lawrence. Soon after the battery was formally attached to the Reserve Brigade, commanded by General Weitzel, with which

it served for a long time. This brigade consisted of the Twelfth Connecticut, Seventy-fifth New York and First Louisiana Regiments, three companies of cavalry and the First Maine Battery, in addition to the Sixth. The armament of the latter at this time comprised two 12-pounder howitzers and four six-pounder Sawyer guns.

Weitzel's command on the 24th of October sailed up the Mississippi to Donaldsonville, where it landed and marched to Thibodeaux, where it went into winter quarters, at Camp Stevens. Meantime General Banks had succeeded to the command of the Department of the Gulf, bringing many fresh troops, and the Reserve Brigade was strengthened by the addition of the Eighth Vermont, One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Sixtieth New York Regiments and Battery A of the First United States Artillery. The brigade left camp on the 11th of January, 1863, to destroy a Confederate gun-boat on the Teche, returning on the 15th and remaining till the 22d of February. It then advanced to Brashear City, but made only a short stop there, falling back to Bayou Bœuf and establishing Camp Mansfield, where it remained till the 2d of April when it again took post at Brashear.

This was the beginning of the movement intended by General Banks to scatter the enemy's force in that vicinity before he laid siege to Port Hudson. Weitzel's command, then known as the Second Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps, crossed Berwick's Bay on the 9th, and on the 12th and 13th took part in the battle of Bisland, in which the battery lost one killed and one or two wounded. Opelousas was reached on the 20th, where the column halted for a few days. The brigade with its attachments pushed on to Alexandria on the 4th of May and waited there till the 17th, when the march was taken up for Port Hudson. Approaching that stronghold, the left section commanded by Sergeant Chubbuck was ordered to Point Coupee on the opposite side of the river, where it remained during the siege. The other two sections took part in the direct operations, the right section near the center of the line and the other at the right. While the battery did good service during the siege, its losses were slight, but one man being mortally wounded. As soon as the place surrendered the Sixth with its brigade descended the Mississippi to Donaldsonville, to operate against the rebels who had assumed a threatening attitude in that vicinity.

Four guns of the battery joined with the First Brigade of the

division on the 12th of July in a reconnaissance to ascertain the position and force of the enemy; but on the following morning, after having pressed back the Confederate outposts some four miles, the column was attacked in force so suddenly that one gun which had been dismounted for repairs was captured. Only one man in the company was wounded, and the command returned to Donaldsonville, were it remained during the rest of the month. On the 30th it marched with its brigade to Thibodeaux, where it was quartered in Camp Hubbard till the 25th of September, when it repaired by rail to Algiers for fresh equipment, was reduced to a four-gun battery, and on the 6th of October transferred to Berwick's Bay.

During this time many changes had occurred in the roster of officers. Lieutenant Allyn had left the service on the 2d of March, as did Lieutenant Baker on the 28th of May. The regular promotion of Lieutenant Bruce to fill the first vacancy left both second lieutenancies vacant, and they were filled by the commissioning of Sergeant Philip Wachter of Charlestown and Charles C. Cram of Boston. The latter, who was not previously connected with the battery, joined it for duty while before Port Hudson, and won the high regard of his associates, but fell ill at Berwick, where he died on the 11th of October. On the 3d of that month Captain Carruth, who had been absent on detached duty, was formally transferred from the command of the battery. These vacancies were not at once filled, and at this time the only officer present with the company was Lieutenant Wachter. This fact being reported to General Banks, he detailed Second Lieutenant Edward K. Russell of the Second Massachusetts Battery to command the Sixth, which he did till the 9th of December, when First Lieutenant John F. Phelps returned. He was soon after made captain, Russell being commissioned first lieutenant, the vacancy in second remaining unfilled.

The battery marched to Franklin on the 11th of October, and a few days later moved to Carrion Crow Bayou, where it rejoined the First Division. Thence on the 23d the corps proceeded to Opelousas; but, the communication being liable to interruption, fell back on the 1st of November to Vermilion and on the 16th to New Iberia, where the winter camp was made. On the 5th of January, 1864, 56 members of the battery—about all that remained of the original company—re-enlisted as veterans, supposing that they were entitled to the privileges of other commands which had served two years or

more; but this claim was not allowed by the War Department. However, the fact was not known for some time, and on the 3d of March the battery left its camp and reported at New Orleans to prepare for the 30-days' furlough home, which was one of the compensations for re-enlistment. It was not till the 13th of April that the veterans were able to set out for Massachusetts, and Boston was reached on the 20th. A few days later each member was paid the veterans' state bounty of $325 and the command separated to enjoy the brief respite. The return trip began on the 23d of May, though New Orleans was not reached till the 8th of June. The company was partially fitted out with four field pieces, but was not called on for active service, remaining at New Orleans the rest of the year.

The re-enlistment of the men not having been allowed by the War Department, the original members were ordered mustered out, January 20, 1865, and were sent to Boston for that purpose under command of Captain Hamlin of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Battery. Just as the year 1864 closed Captain Phelps was dismissed the service and the day following Lieutenant Bruce resigned. The organization of the battery was kept up, however, and during January, 46 members having been added by transfer from other commands and 75 recruits being received from Massachusetts, the aggregate membership was brought up to 169; Lieutenant Russell was promoted to captain and Sergeant William E. Wood of Wrentham was made second lieutenant, soon followed by a promotion to first. Daniel A. Sheen of South Danvers was also commissioned second lieutenant during the spring.

During February the company was fully equipped as a six-gun battery, but remained at New Orleans, and in June its numbers were reduced 52 by an order requiring the muster out of all whose term of service expired before the 1st of October following. It was the wish of General Canby, then in command of the Department of the Gulf, that this battery should be filled to the maximum and kept in the service, but the war department decreed that all volunteer light artillery in the department, including the Sixth, should be mustered out. On the 21st of July the command sailed on the transport steamer Ashland for New York, going thence by the Providence line to Readville, where it went into camp on the 1st of August. The company was mustered out five days later, and paid and disbanded on the 10th.

THE SEVENTH BATTERY.

THE Seventh Light Battery was among the first troops to leave Massachusetts for three years' service, being recruited in Lowell as an infantry company directly upon the news of the firing on Fort Sumter. It was at first called the Richardson Light Infantry, in honor of George F. Richardson of Lowell, who had been very active in its organization. The company at once tendered its services to the governor of the state for three years. On the 21st of May, 1861, it was mustered into the United States service at Boston, and on the following day sailed for Fortress Monroe with this roster of officers, commissioned from the 20th of April, 1861:—

Captain, Phineas A. Davis of Lowell; first lieutenant, Israel N. Wilson of North Billerica; second lieutenant, William E. Farrar of Lowell. (Lieutenant Wilson left the company July 25 to become a captain in the Twenty-ninth Regiment, when Lieutenant Farrar was advanced to the vacancy and Sergeant William A. Fifield of Lowell was promoted to the second lieutenancy.)

It was intended that the company should be attached to the Third Regiment, then at Fortress Monroe, but on reaching its destination it was assigned to provost duty, Captain Davis being made provost marshal at the Fortress. This routine continued till December 25, when the company was assigned to light artillery drill and duty. On the 17th of March, 1862, the War Department consented to the re-organization of the company as a battery of light artillery, and the necessary changes in officers were made. By this arrangement Lieutenant Fifield became junior first lieutenant and Sergeants Cephas L. Hartwell and Andrew J. Devoll, both of Lowell, were promoted to second lieutenants. Newman W. Storer of Lowell was appointed quartermaster sergeant.

In the movement against Norfolk on the 10th of May the command as an infantry company led the advance, being first to land

and forming the right of the Union column. Three days later it returned to the Fortress and remained there till the 19th of June, when its organization as a battery having been completed, with its ranks filled and an equipment of guns and horses secured, it removed to Newport News, encamping there until July 25. It then marched to Yorktown, where it encamped for two months, being directed on the 29th of September to proceed to Suffolk, Va., which was reached on the 2d of October, reporting to General John J. Peck and remaining till midwinter, one section being sent out each night to guard the crossing of the Nansemond river.

Orders were received on the 29th of January, 1863, for the battery to report to General Michael Corcoran, and at midnight it set out on the march toward the Blackwater river. Nine miles out the enemy under General Roger A. Pryor were encountered and an engagement ensued lasting till morning. The Confederates then fell back some two miles and made another stand, when the battery with four pieces, two being disabled, carried on the fight for two hours, until the foe retired across the Blackwater. This was the most severe engagement in which the battery participated, its loss being 13 men, two of whom were killed and two mortally wounded. Changes had already occurred among the officers of the command. First Lieutenant Fifield had resigned on the 15th of November, and February 17 Second Lieutenant Devoll was dismissed. To fill these vacancies, Second Lieutenant Hartwell was promoted and Sergeants Wilbur G. McCurdy and George F. Critchett, both of Lowell, were commissioned second lieutenants.

The battery joined an expedition under Colonel Samuel P. Spear of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry on the 17th of March, traveling 46 miles in 17 hours and engaging the enemy at Franklin. General Longstreet laid siege to Suffolk on the 11th of April, and during his investment the battery was on the alert with horses harnessed day and night, being engaged on the 12th, 14th and 15th of April. On the 3d of May, as the siege was being abandoned, the battery crossed the Nansemond with a force under General Getty and went into action on the Providence Church road, silencing an opposing battery. On the 13th, under command of General Robert S. Foster, the Seventh joined in the expedition to Carrsville, being absent eight days, one section being engaged at Holland's House, near Carrsville on the 15th with a loss of one man wounded.

More active duty began on the 27th of June, when the command marched to Portsmouth, took transports to White House, and on the 1st of July set out from that place with a force under Colonel Spear, going by way of Brandywine Creek and Taylorsville to the crossing of the Virginia Central Railroad and the South Anna river, where on the afternoon of July 4 the enemy was encountered and the command was under fire from 6 o'clock till midnight. During the ten days which followed the battery made its way back to Fortress Monroe, passing Hanover Court House, White House and Yorktown, among other places. On the 15th it was transported to Portsmouth, going into camp at Bower's Hill the following day, but on the 20th embarked for Washington, finding quarters at Camp Marshall on the 22d.

It crossed to Alexandria on the 18th of August and took passage on the steamer De Molay for New York, to guard against a repetition of the draft riots. Debarking on the 21st, it encamped on Madison Square, remaining there with no call for service till the 11th of September, when the steamer Salvor took it back to Washington. Locating at Camp Barry, the battery remained there till the close of the year. During this time an almost entire reconstruction of the roster of officers occurred. First Lieutenants Farrar and Hartwell resigned on the 29th of September and 5th of October respectively; Captain Davis was promoted to be assistant adjutant general of volunteers October 7; Second Lieutenant Critchett died of disease at Lowell October 30, and Second Lieutenant McCurdy, promoted to first lieutenant, resigned January 9, 1864, after his commission as captain had been issued. As reconstructed, omitting some preliminary changes, the new list of officers was: Captain, Newman W. Storer; first lieutenants, Charles H. Williams and James W. Bean; seconds lieutenants, Samuel W. Benson and Charles S. Robinson. Benson was of Tewksbury, the others of Lowell.

The battery remained at Camp Barry till the 24th of January when it took cars to Baltimore, embarking on the 26th on the steamer Arago for Louisiana, sailing the following day. The Crescent city was reached February 5, and the command went into quarters at Apollo Stables. During the following month it was attached to General Grover's Division (the Second) of the Nineteenth Corps, and March 19 crossed the Mississippi river and loaded the guns upon cars under orders for Brashear City. The order was

changed, however, and the Seventh went into camp at Algiers till the 27th, when they recrossed to New Orleans, taking passage on the steamer Luminary for Alexandria, where they arrived on the 31st. Except that one section was stationed at Pineville, the battery remained at Alexandria inactive till early in May, when it began a series of movements which continued intermittently during the entire season. The four pieces in camp were embarked on two small steamers May 4 as part of a force under General Nickerson intended to clear the river of guerrillas below Alexandria; but after going as far as Wilson's Plantation and learning that a strong force was posted further down the attempt was abandoned.

A movement in force toward the Mississippi river began on the 11th, the battery being united and accompanying its division, taking part without loss in an engagement at Mansura on the 16th, continuing the march next day to Simmsport, and thence to Morganza Bend on the Mississippi where the division encamped. On the 29th the battery joined an expedition under General Lawler to Lavonia and the Atchafalaya river, returning to Morganza on the 2d of June. One section went by steamer on the 20th as part of an expedition under General Grover to Turnica Bend and Fort Adams, getting back to camp on the 22d, but apart from this the battery rested in camp till the 13th of July. It then took passage on the steamer Colonel Colburn to the mouth of the White river in Arkansas, changed to the America and continued its journey to St. Charles, Ark., where it landed and encamped on the 23d. On the 6th of August it went aboard four small steamers and sailed back to Morganza Bend, encamped there from the 13th to the 3d of September, when it returned to St. Charles, reaching there on the 11th and remaining without incident till October 23. It then proceeded by steamer to Duvall's Bluff, Ark., where two sections debarked and were posted, while the other returned to St. Charles, and thus disposed they remained till the end of the year.

The battery embarked on the steamer Rescue January 10, 1865, and on the 15th landed at Kennerville, La., and went into camp till the 9th of February, when it again took steamer, sailing aboard the St. Mary to Dauphin Island, Ala., where it landed, forming part of the army gathering for operation against Mobile. The movement began on the 17th of March, when the battery crossed the bay and was attached to the First Division, Thirteenth Corps. Slow march-

ing through heavy rains took the division into position in front of Spanish Fort, seven miles east of Mobile, on the 27th, and the battery engaged the fort for some two hours that day, having three men wounded. The fort and its supporting works being so strong as to require siege approaches, the position of the battery was strengthened and it operated from various points against the enemy till the 8th of April. That day the fort was captured by the Union soldiers, and the Seventh Battery was at once ordered to Blakely, where its division had already gone to assist in the reduction of the fortifications at that point. One section of the battery went into position that night, and next day opened fire, having one man killed, the works in front being carried by assault. This success on the part of General Canby led to the evacuation of Mobile by the Confederates, and on the 15th the battery took the steamer White Cloud, crossed into the city and went into camp.

The movements of the command which followed were long and numerous, but bloodless. Steamer Colonel Cowles was taken on the 20th and the battery reached Selma, Ala., on the 27th, going thence to Montgomery, where it rested from the 30th till May 9, when it broke camp and marched to Providence Landing on the Alabama river, sailing thence by steamer to Mobile and going into camp at Spring Hill on the 16th. On the 30th of June it left for Galveston, Tex., sailing on the steamers N. P. Banks and Montauk, reaching that port July 3. It remained there till the 9th, when it moved to Houston, stopping for a time, but returned to Galveston, turned over its equipment and prepared to return to Massachusetts. Delays ensued, and the command did not leave New Orleans till October 14, when it sailed on the steamer Guiding Star. The vessel grounded on the bar at the mouth of the river that evening, and was not floated till the 19th, when it once more got under way. On the 22d a severe gale came on, increasing to a tempest the following night, the steamer getting into the trough of the sea and the men working the pumps for 36 hours, when, the wind having abated, the vessel put in to Port Royal for coal, finally reaching New York on the 2d of November. The soldiers of the battery arrived at Boston the next day, going into camp on Gallop's Island in the Harbor till the preparations for their muster out were completed. That event occurred on the 10th, and two days later they were paid off and discharged, after a service of over four and a half years.

THE EIGHTH BATTERY.

THE Eighth Battery of Light Artillery was organized in response to the call of the President of the United States on the 26th of May, 1862, for the active militia of Massachusetts to be sent forward at once, the call being due to the danger felt at Washington owing to the defeat of General Banks in the Shenandoah Valley. On the following day Captain Cook, who had commanded the First Battery during the three-months' term of 1861, was authorized to raise a battery for six months. In three days 40 men were sworn into service, and encamped at Camp Cameron, North Cambridge. Additional squads were mustered almost daily till the ranks were filled, and on the 25th of June, with guns, horses and equipments complete, the command set out for Washington. The officers were as follows:—

Captain, Asa M. Cook of Somerville; first lieutenants, Charles M. Griffin of Boston and John N. Coffin of Somerville; second lieutenants, James W. Garland of Boston and George W. Evans of Somerville; sergeant major, James W. Kirk of South Scituate; first sergeant, Daniel W. Merritt; quartermaster sergeant, Harry D. Littlefield, both of Boston.

A serious disaster occurred during the journey to the capital. A little distance beyond Trenton, N. J., the train left the track, several of the cars being thrown into the canal; two men and 13 horses were killed, several other men were injured, and much of the battery property was destroyed. The command returned to Trenton to refit where it was most kindly entertained till ready to resume the journey on the 27th. On reaching Washington it remained near the railroad till the 1st of July, when it crossed Long Bridge, being assigned to Cook's Brigade of Sturgis's Reserve Corps, and till the 8th of August encamped near Fairfax Seminary. It was then detached under orders to join General Burnside's Ninth Corps,

and marched to Alexandria, where it took steamer to Acquia Creek, marching thence to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, where it joined the corps, being assigned to General Stevens's Division. It remained in camp from the 11th to the 14th, when it marched to join the Army of Virginia under General Pope, then located near Culpeper, and on the 17th took position near the right of the army. From the 20th to the 23d the battery guarded Barnett's Ford while the army was falling back to the Rappahannock, one section being detached and engaged in a skirmish at Sulphur Springs at the same time. In the battle of Manassas, or the Second Bull Run, the battery took part with its division, and again at Chantilly, without loss. In the battle of South Mountain, on the 14th of September, the Eighth, still attached to the First Division, Ninth Corps, then commanded by General Willcox, was posted in an exposed position at the left of the Union lines, and suffered its greatest loss of men in action, having one killed and four wounded. At the battle of Antietam it also took an active part. On the 17th it occupied several positions on each side of the Antietam, receiving hearty commendations from General Willcox for its efficient service. During the following night it held a position on the west side of the creek, being probably the only battery of General Burnside's left wing on that side, and maintained its position till late the next day, when it was relieved, having lost but one man wounded.

After the battle it encamped near the Potomac at the mouth of Antietam Creek till the 5th of October, when it was ordered to Washington to exchange its armament for guns of longer range, but being unable to do so returned to the Army of the Potomac in season to take part in the advance into Virginia. A detachment from the company while returning through Maryland captured several members of Stuart's cavalry with some recruits for his command, and considerable contraband property, all at the house of a disloyal Marylander.

It accompanied the Army of the Potomac for a few weeks, but soon after General Burnside took command, the term of enlistment having about expired, the battery was ordered to Washington where it was mustered out of the United States service and set out for Massachusetts November 29. One change only occurred in the roster of officers during the period of service; Lieutenant Griffin resigning on the 20th of September, each junior officer being promoted and Sergeant Major Kirk being made second lieutenant.

THE NINTH BATTERY.

THE Ninth Light Battery was recruited during the summer of 1862, its officers being commissioned July 31 and August 6 and most of the men being mustered on the 10th of the latter month. For a time the rendezvous was at Camp Stanton, Lynnfield, though later at Camp Meigs, Readville. On the 3d of September it left for Washington, with the following officers and a full complement of enlisted men:—

Captain, Achille De Vecchi of Boston; first lieutenants, Christopher Erickson of Boston and Alexander H. Whitaker of Roxbury; second lieutenants, George Warren Foster of Charlestown and Richard Swett Milton of West Roxbury; quartermaster sergeant, James W. Reed, Jr., of West Roxbury; first sergeant, George H. Prescott of Boston.

The battery arrived at Washington on the 7th, and on reporting to General Casey in command of the defenses was assigned to Camp Seymour on Capitol Hill, where it remained for two weeks. It was then ordered to Camp Chase on Arlington Hights in Virginia and located there till the 27th of October, when camp was shifted across the river to Camp Barry, near the Bladensburg Toll Gate, where the command was vigorously drilled in artillery tactics. The location was again moved across the Potomac on the 19th of November, and within a few days the right section was quartered at Fort Buffalo and the rest of the battery at Fort Ramsay,—the latter at Upton's Hill and the former a mile beyond at the crossing of the Leesburg Turnpike. Here as part of the Twenty-second Army Corps it remained, with an occasional movement through the surrounding country, till the spring was well advanced. Captain De Vecchi, who as an artillery officer had seen much service in Europe, resigned January 26, 1863, and was succeeded by John Bigelow of Brighton.

The battery moved to Centerville on the 17th of April and remained there till the Gettysburg campaign, when it broke camp and

on the 25th of June marched to Fairfax Court House, going thence by way of Edwards Ferry and Frederick City to Taneytown, Md., which it reached on the 30th. It was at that time attached to the First Volunteer Brigade, Artillery Reserve of the Army of the Potomac, Lieutenant Colonel McGilvrey commanding, the other batteries of the brigade being the Fifth Massachusetts, Fifteenth New York and Independent Battery of Pennsylvania. On the 2d of July it marched to Gettysburg and took part in its first battle, being placed in support of the Third Corps at the left of the Union lines. As that corps was forced back in the battle of the afternoon, it was among the last of the artillery to retire, and on reaching the angle of two stone walls was ordered to hold the position to the last moment to give time for the formation of a line in the rear. In effect, Captain Bigelow was ordered to sacrifice his battery to save the others, and nobly responded to the demand.

The guns had been fired by prolonge till this point was reached, when a Confederate brigade having closed in on both flanks and 50 of the battery horses having been killed, four of the guns were necessarily abandoned, such of the artillerists as could do so extricating themselves from the enveloping lines of the foe. The guns were later regained under cover of the fire from the reformed batteries in the rear. The loss of the command was very severe, 11 having been killed or mortally wounded, including both first lieutenants; 16 were wounded, and two were taken prisoners. Lieutenant Erickson was killed on the spot, and Lieutenant Whitaker received wounds of which he died on the 20th. The battery was left with but one commissioned officer and one sergeant for duty; yet it was engaged the following day on Cemetery Hill, meeting a further loss of five horses.

From Gettysburg to the winter quarters of the Army of the Potomac at Brandy Station, which were reached December 3, the battery accompanied the army in all its marchings back and forth, including the attempted Mine Run campaign; but it was not in action during all these wanderings. To fill the vacancies in the roster of officers, the two second lieutenants were advanced to first lieutenants, and the quartermaster sergeant and first sergeant were made second lieutenants. Up to the close of the year 1863, eight recruits had been received and the loss from all causes had been 39, reducing the original membership of 146 to 115. With this well-

disciplined force the Ninth set out upon the spring campaign of 1864. It was at that time attached to the Third Brigade of Reserve Artillery, Major Robert H. Fitzhugh commanding, the associate batteries of the brigade being B and C of the Eleventh New York, Battery H, First Ohio, and E, Fifth United States.

The camp at Brandy Station was quitted on the 4th of May and the battery during the day crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford. As next to no artillery was employed on either side during the battle of the Wilderness, the Ninth were not engaged, but the battery was detached from the reserve and was in position during the battle protecting the supply trains and the camp; one man was wounded. It was not till the 16th that it rejoined the reserve, and on the following day, having been reduced to a four-gun battery, it reported to the Artillery Brigade of the Fifth Corps, commanded by Colonel Wainright. From that time to the 21st it formed part of the line of the Fifth Corps in front of Spottsylvania, but was not engaged.

Moving southward on the 21st in company with the First Division, the battery reached the North Anna the following day, and on the 23d crossed at Jericho Ford, taking part in the engagement which followed, having one man killed. After remaining in position till the 25th, it was relieved and the day following recrossed at Quarles Ford. On the 27th the Pamunkey was crossed near Hanover Town, and on the 30th the battery moved across Totopotomy Creek and was in action during the fighting of that afternoon. It moved to the vicinity of Bethesda Church next day, and to the Mechanicsville Road on the 2d of June, where it engaged and silenced a Confederate battery which had an enfilading fire on the Union line. Three days later the Fifth Corps was withdrawn from the right of the Union line and took position in reserve at Cold Harbor, pending the movement across the James river.

In this change of position the Fifth Corps took the advance, and after crossing the Chickahominy deployed across the roads leading toward Richmond, while the other corps in the rear pushed for the James. In carrying out this program the Ninth set forth on the evening of the 11th and reached Wilcox Landing on the James the 13th. That river was crossed the 16th, a night march followed, and the battery halted in front of Petersburg on the 17th. It was sharply engaged on the Baxter road, near the Avery House—the left of the Union line—on the 18th, when it covered the advance of

the charging brigades of the Fifth Corps, in the general attempt to advance the Union lines, the battery taking and holding a position for three days within 500 yards of the Confederate inner line, and having a loss during the day of two killed and five wounded.

The Ninth were on the 21st assigned to the Third Division, Fifth Corps, (Pennsylvania Reserves,) General Crawford commanding, and on the 24th took position in a redoubt on the Jerusalem road, directly in the rear of which Fort Davis was being constructed. This position was occupied till the 12th of July with a loss of but one man wounded, when, Fort Davis having been completed, the battery took position within it, commanding the ground to the left of the Plank road. It was relieved from garrison duty there on the 14th of August, and on the 18th moved with its division to the Weldon Railroad, going into battery between the Second and Third Divisions of the Corps and becoming engaged that afternoon, with a loss of one wounded. That night the position was intrenched, and the battery assisted in repulsing the two attacks of the following day. The nature of the ground being unfavorable to the Union lines, which narrowly escaped a disastrous flank attack by General Mahone's Division on the 19th, a stronger position was taken to the rear, where on the 21st a heavy attack was repulsed, the battery being in action some three hours. On the 2d of September it joined in a reconnaissance by its division and a cavalry force toward the Southside Railroad, and on the 3d was located in Fort Dushane, a fortification near the Weldon Railroad at Globe Tavern, or Yellow Tavern, named in honor of Colonel Dushane, commander of the Maryland Brigade, killed in the battle of the 21st of August.

The Battery was at this time commanded by Lieutenant Milton, Captain Howard being absent on leave from August 10 to December 12. On the 30th of September it accompanied a column to Peebles Farm, but was not engaged, and on returning resumed its quarters in Fort Dushane, but October 6 relieved the Eleventh Massachusetts Light Battery in Fort Howard, some distance to the right and in the front line of works. On the 27th it went with Crawford's Division to Hatcher's Run and assisted in covering the withdrawal of a part of the Second Corps, when it returned to camp near Globe Tavern and was once more made a six-gun organization. It was on the 2d of December assigned to General Ayers's Second Division, Fifth Corps, and on the 7th started on a railroad-destroying trip south-

ward, following the line of the Weldon road beyond the Nottaway river. Returning to camp near Yellow Tavern, the battery on the 12th welcomed back Captain Bigelow, and a week later went into winter quarters near "Red House," the guns being for a time placed in Fort Rice, in the line of works held by the Ninth Corps. After remaining there a few weeks they were returned to the camp of the caissons, and through the winter alternated between the two locations.

During the year the battery had gained 50 in numbers, 69 recruits having been received, while the total losses had been but 19. Soon after returning to the command of the battery, Captain Bigelow, who had received the brevet of major, resigned on account of ill-health, as did Second Lieutenant Prescott, followed a month later, January 16, 1865, by Second Lieutenant Reed. To fill the vacancies thus created, Lieutenant Milton was promoted to captain; First Sergeant George Murray of Boston was made second lieutenant and soon after first lieutenant; George Booth, Jr., of Boston was appointed from civil life, and William Park, Jr., of Boston was promoted to fill the second lieutenancies.

The Ninth left Fort Rice on the 4th of February and the day following went with the corps to Hatcher's Run, being absent six days and suffering much from the stormy weather, but taking no active part in the engagements. On the 23d the command was further strengthened by the addition of the detachment left behind by the First Massachusetts Battery when its term of service expired.

From the 4th to the 27th of March the battery occupied Fort Rice, when it was transferred to the Artillery Brigade of the Ninth Corps, commanded by Colonel Tidball, and took position in the lines manned by that corps. During the final struggle before Petersburg on the 1st and 2d of April it had an active part, though without casualties. On the 3d, after "turning in" two of its guns, it joined in the pursuit of the retreating Confederates, going as far as Nottaway Court House, where it stopped for a fortnight. It then returned by way of Petersburg to City Point, and became once more a part of the Artillery Reserve of the Army of the Potomac, a few days later marching to the vicinity of Washington.

It left for Massachusetts on the 1st of June, reaching Boston on the 3d and going into camp on Gallop's Island. The command was mustered out of the service on the 6th by Captain Krontinger of the United States Army, and paid and disbanded on the 9th.

THE TENTH BATTERY.

THE Tenth Light Battery was authorized by a special order of Governor Andrew dated August 12, 1862, Henry H. Granger being designated as the recruiting officer, the company to be filled by the 16th. Two recruiting offices were opened in Boston, and in a few days the quota of 156 men was complete. On the 23d the command went into camp at Lynnfield, remaining there for a few days when it was transferred to Camp Stanton at Boxford, where on the 9th of September, it was mustered into the United States service by Lieutenant Elder. Captain Sleeper, promoted from a lieutenancy in the First Battery, arrived on the 29th and took command, the roster of officers being as follows:—

Captain, J. Henry Sleeper; first lieutenants, Henry H. Granger and J. Webb Adams, all of Boston; second lieutenants, Asa Smith of Ipswich and Thomas R. Armitage of Charlestown; first sergeant, Otis N. Harrington of Brookline; quartermaster sergeant, S. Augustus Alden.

Leaving Boston on the 14th of October with his full complement of men and 110 horses, Captain Sleeper proceeded by way of the Old Colony Railroad to Fall River, taking the steamer State of Maine thence to Jersey City and resumed cars for Washington via Philadelphia and Baltimore, reaching the national capital during the night of the 15th, and going into quarters at Camp Barry near the Bladensburg Toll Gate on the 17th. Here the organization was completed and the command drilled during the remainder of the fall, receiving their armament of six three-inch rifled Rodman guns on the 17th of December.

Marching orders were received on the 26th, and the following morning the command set out by easy movements for Poolesville, which was reached on the 28th, the battery going into camp in the vicinity of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts and Fourteenth New Hampshire

Regiments, with a small force of cavalry near by. Stables were built and a comfortable camp was laid out, named Camp Davis, in honor of the colonel of the Thirty-ninth, in which the Tenth remained without notable incident till spring. Then the two infantry regiments were withdrawn, leaving the cavalry and the battery the only troops at that point except that two regiments, the Tenth Vermont and the Twenty-third Maine, were scattered along the Potomac at the different fords. The battery then moved on the 18th of April, 1863, to Camp Heintzelman, a mile from the village, locating in new quarters, the center section under Lieutenant Smith being early in May sent to Edwards Ferry, where it took position commanding the crossing and the mouth of Goose Creek in the opposite shore. With an occasional alarm and the final assembling of the entire battery on advantageous ground the time passed till June 24, when the small force in the vicinity of Poolesville marched up the Potomac and on the 26th joined the command of General French opposite Harper's Ferry.

General French had now an independent force of some 11,000 men, with which he was required by the authorities at Washington to hold that point, which force General Hooker, commanding the Army of the Potomac, then moving northward in quest of the Confederate army under Lee, desired to add to his army. Not receiving the authority to do so, Hooker resigned his command, General Meade was appointed his successor and given permission to do as he pleased with French's garrison. He did exactly what Hooker had wished to do,—so far as to withdraw the force from Maryland Hights; but instead of adding them at once to the Army of the Potomac left the main body at Frederick City, employing about a third of the command as train guards between there and Washington. So it was that late on the 30th of June the Tenth Battery in a drenching rain set out on the march which next day ended at Frederick, the battery with the Tenth Vermont Regiment and some cavalry going next day to the Junction, some three miles distant, where the rest of Morris's Brigade soon gathered, for the protection of the railroad bridge at that point.

This service was of short duration, as two sections were sent back to the city on the 6th of July for provost duty, and on the 8th the battery with the other troops of General French's command was assigned to the Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac, then

passing through the city toward Williamsport. General French took temporary command of the corps, and Captain Sleeper was placed in charge of the corps supply train. Without being engaged, or taking any prominent part, the battery marched to Williamsport, shared in the disappointment at the escape of the Confederates; then turned down the river, crossing into Virginia at Harper's Ferry on the 19th and making its way southward as the army moved.

The Third Corps, the Tenth Battery included, was thrown into position at Manassas Gap on the 23d, in the expectation of a battle, but it proved that only a small force of the enemy had been posted there. They withdrew during the night and the Federal column resumed its march next day, finally halting near Warrenton, the battery accompanying the corps on the 31st to Sulphur Springs, where a camp was established near the Rappahannock and occupied till the middle of September. Then a forward movement began on the 15th, the Union army crossed the Rappahannock and on the 17th the battery came to a halt near Culpeper, where another season of inactivity ensued. On the 10th of October it was suddenly ordered into line of battle, owing to the movements of the Confederate army, and the following day began the northward movement which resulted from the maneuvering of the two armies,—that of Lee to get between the Union army and Washington and of Meade to prevent that purpose being consummated.

It was during this period that the Tenth first went into action on the 13th near the little hamlet of Auburn. As the head of the column approached the place it was fired upon from the woods near the highway, and the battery, being the one nearest the scene, was hurried into position to rake the forest with canister. A few rounds drove the small force of the enemy—a part of Stuart's cavalry—from the scene, and the march was resumed, the Tenth having lost two men severely wounded. The fortifications about Centerville were reached and occupied by the Union army next day, realizing which, General Lee began to retire, and after waiting till satisfied of the fact, General Meade followed on the 19th, but not very rapidly, as the Southern army had destroyed the railroad while in their possession, and it had to be repaired as the Federal troops advanced, to furnish a means of communication with the base of supplies at Alexandria. The battery reached Catlett's Station on the 21st and went into camp there till November 7.

Camp was then broken and the Tenth accompanied the Third Corps as part of the left column in the movement against the enemy's position at Kelly's Ford, while the right wing of the army captured the outposts at Rappahannock Station. The river was reached about noon, and soon after the battery was placed to command the village of Kellysville and the vicinity. It soon became engaged, not only driving back a Confederate battery which opened upon it but rendering good service in the general fighting which ensued, the Union troops crossing the river in force and advancing next day to Brandy Station, near which the corps halted and the battery went into camp, the enemy having fallen back across the Rapidan.

The battery took part in the Mine Run expedition, leaving camp early in the morning of the 26th, reaching Robertson's Tavern about noon of the 28th, going into position with its corps in front of the enemy at Mine Run, and opening with its guns at the time appointed for the general assault. But the attack was not made, and with the other troops the Tenth returned to the old camp near Brandy Station, having suffered greatly from the severe cold and the other hardships of the march. In this camp the winter passed. Thus far since joining the Army of the Potomac the Tenth had been connected with the First Division of the Third Corps, General Birney commanding. In preparation for the spring campaign of 1864 the army was consolidated to three corps, the Third being abolished, and under that arrangement the battery found itself attached to General Hancock's Second Corps, of which General Birney's command formed the Third Division, and Captain Sleeper elected to follow the fortunes of his division commander in the new organization.

During the winter some changes had occurred in the company, and quite a number of new recruits had been received. First Sergeant Harrington had died of disease at Washington July 30, 1863, Charles E. Pierce of Brookline succeeding to the office; Lieutenant Armitage resigned February 6, 1864, and Quartermaster Sergeant William E. Rollins was promoted to the vacancy, the latter being in turn succeeded by W. H. Fitzpatrick of Boston. On the 8th of April, owing to the consolidation, the camp of the Tenth was changed to near Stevensburg, and on the 22d part was taken in the general review of the army by General Grant.

The marching orders opening the campaign of 1864 came on the 3d of May, and at 8 o'clock that evening the battery moved out some

four miles and parked. During the 4th the Rapidan was crossed at Ely's Ford by the Second Corps, and that night bivouac was made on the Chancellorsville battle-field. Todd's Tavern was reached before noon of the 5th, and the corps was resting there when it was summoned back to the battle of the Wilderness. The battery took position near the crossing of the Brock and Orange Plank roads, on what was known as Poplar Neck Ridge, about the only point in Hancock's lines where artillery could be placed, save at the plank road itself. Its position was changed several times within the narrow limits possible, but it was only once slightly engaged. During the forenoon of the 6th a hostile battery suddenly opened fire from the edge of the woods opposite, which the Tenth returned so vigorously as to dismount one gun and drive the rest out of position.

The battery accompanied the Second Corps to Spottsylvania and was called upon for active work in connection with the retreat of the corps from the south side of the river Po on the 10th. Having itself returned from the other side, it was put in position to assist in covering the withdrawal of General Barlow's Division, though unable to render very effective service owing to the close quarters at which the engagement across the river was being fought. It was, however, under severe fire, and in addition to several horses had one man killed and two wounded. During the night of the 11th the battery spent much of the time making its tedious way through darkness and mud to the Brown House, but did not take part in the conflict at "the Angle," though under fire, losing one man wounded and moving from point to point during the day in the heavy rain. Next day the drivers brought off a gun and five caissons which had been captured by General Hancock.

From that time till the 20th, the battery was in motion every day and picked its way over much of the region to the left of the Brown House, to which point it generally returned; but it was not further engaged. At this time, in common with the other light batteries of the army, it was reduced to four guns, the pieces of the center section being "turned in." On the evening of the 20th the southward march was resumed, the North Anna being reached on the 22d. The Tenth at once went into battery at a favorable point overlooking the river and joined in an artillery duel with a Confederate battery, blowing up a limber chest and driving away the guns. Late on the 23d the Tenth crossed the river under fire, remaining there

three days, and on the morning of the 27th moved southward, its corps forming the rear of the army. The Pamunkey was crossed on the 28th, and on the 30th the battery went into position at Jones's Farm, losing one man killed by a sharpshooter. For two days this position was held with considerable activity on the part of the guns, when the order was received to set out for Cold Harbor.

The battery, after a hard night's march, reached the left of the Union lines during the forenoon of June 2, and after waiting some time for orders relieved a New Jersey battery, the movement being made under fire and the Tenth becoming immediately engaged. After dark the guns were advanced to the front line of works, occupied by Gibbon's Division, and soon after half-past 4 the next morning the right piece was fired as the signal for the assault upon the enemy's work. The general attack and the repulse were over in a few minutes, but the artillery did not cease, the Tenth firing all the forenoon, expending all their ammunition and using that of another battery. Their guns also joined in the repulse of the night attacks made by the Confederates, and next morning were ordered still further to the front and left; where behind strong defenses at the angle of the works the battery was located nearer to the hostile lines than any other Federal artillery. This position was held without casualty during the rest of the time spent before Cold Harbor, the sobriquet of "Saucy Battery" being bestowed upon the Tenth on account of its location and the zest with which it improved every opportunity to make its mettle felt.

The march to the left was resumed on the night of the 12th, and during the afternoon of the 15th the James river was crossed at Wilcox Landing on the Winnissimmet, formerly a Boston and Chelsea ferry-boat which many of the men quickly recognized. The following evening the Tenth went into battery in front of Petersburg, and during the 17th, by direction of General Birney, fired probably the first shells thrown into the city. From time to time the guns were moved to the front till during the night of the 19th they were placed on a hillside within 250 yards of the enemy's works —a very critical situation owing to the incessant sharpshooting.

From this point they were withdrawn on the afternoon of the 21st, and soon after moved westward toward the Jerusalem road, where on the afternoon of the 22d the Confederates penetrated between the Second and Sixth Corps and inflicted considerable loss

upon the former. The battery was in the reserve line, and awaited an attack, but the Confederates were satisfied with the partial success they had attained, and a period of comparative inaction followed. Some two weeks later the battery moved back toward the right, and remained in reserve till the 26th of July, when it crossed the Appomattox and the James on ponton bridges, landing near Deep Bottom, taking part in the engagement of the next day, and returning to Petersburg on the night of the 29th. The old camp was reoccupied till August 13, when another movement was made across the Appomattox at Point of Rocks, the Tenth parking within General Butler's lines near Bermuda Hundred and taking no part in the operations across the James. On the 21st they returned to camp, but immediately moved to the left in support of the movement of the Fifth Corps against the Weldon Railroad at Reams Station.

Early in the morning of the 23d the Tenth broke camp, crossed the railroad at the station and took position in the works on both sides of the Dinwiddie road. Here they remained till the 25th, when the disastrous engagement with the Confederates under General Heth resulted in the capture of the four guns of the battery, after a stubborn fight in which all the ammunition was expended, 54 of the 59 horses were killed or disabled, one caisson only being saved, and the command suffering a loss of 29 men out of less than 70 taken into action. Of that number, five were killed or mortally wounded, 19 taken prisoners, several of whom died in captivity, and four others wounded, including Captain Sleeper severely in the arm.

After this decimation and the loss of their guns, the Tenth encamped at the rear till a new outfit could be obtained. On the 20th of September, the horses and equipments having been previously received, a detail went to City Point and brought back the new guns,—four three-inch Parrotts. Four days later at evening the command went to the front, relieving a battery of regulars and taking position just east of Fort Morton, in Battery XIV, to the right of the Confederate salient blown up on the 30th of July. During this month and the following, 25 recruits were received, and in October the Tenth was again made a six-gun battery by the addition of two more Parrotts. During this time its pieces remained in the redoubt, taking an active part in the continuous cannonading by day and night.

At night of the 24th the battery was relieved by the Eighth Ohio, and drew quietly to the rear, halting near the Norfolk Railroad.

Gibbon's and Mott's Divisions of the Second Corps were to make another attempt to extend the Union lines to the left, and on the 26th the column moved to Globe Tavern on the Weldon Railroad, from which on the 27th it pushed to the southwest till the Boydtown Plank road was reached, near the junction of the Dabney's Mill road. Here the Tenth halted, the skirmishers having encountered the enemy; but in a short time Lieutenant Granger, commanding in the absence of Captain Sleeper, was ordered into action, taking position near the junction of the White Oak road a half-mile away. There it confronted Confederates with artillery located to the west, up the White Oak road; but just then a force of the enemy was seen making for the Union right flank and threatening the bridge over Hatcher's Run. The center section under Lieutenant Smith was sent to pay attention to this force and soon expended its available ammunition, when it was ordered by General Egan to retire; having withdrawn his guns Lieutenant Smith reported the fact to his battery commander, when he was struck down by a mortal wound from which he died on the 29th.

In the mean time the four guns had been assailed in the rear by a strong Confederate force which threatened to cut them off altogether. Almost surrounded, the unshrinking gunners fired to the rear and then to the flank till their ammunition was exhausted, when Lieutenant Granger took the responsibility of attempting to withdraw his guns and save them from capture. This he succeeded in doing, reaching the caissons and securing a fresh supply of ammunition, when the battery again took position, under artillery fire to which it was not allowed to respond. At this time Lieutenant Granger was mortally wounded, dying on the 30th, and the command was left without a commissioned officer, Lieutenant Smith of Battery K, Fourth United States Artillery, being detailed to take temporary command. Just before midnight the company withdrew from the field, having, in addition to the two officers, lost one man killed and two wounded, seven horses and one gun disabled. The battery returned to Globe Tavern that night, the following day to the old camp, and on the 29th quarters were taken in Fort Stevenson. One section was presently detached to Fort Blaisdell, near by, and with this disposition some time was passed uneventfully. Captain Sleeper, who had received the brevet of major, returned to the command of the battery. Lieutenant Adams, who had been on de-

tached service, also came back, and Second Lieutenant Rollins was advanced to junior first lieutenant. Milbrey Green of Dorchester, who had been a lieutenant for three years in the First Massachusetts Battery, and Sergeant George H. Day of the Tenth were commissioned second lieutenants, thus filling the roster once more.

On the 8th of December the command was relieved by a New York battery and took the location vacated by the latter near Poplar Spring Church. The next day another movement to the left was begun, but after marching two or three miles the Tenth halted in the woods owing to a storm, and after a very uncomfortable night there returned to the intrenchments, being assigned to quarters in Forts Emory and Siebert. This disposition continued till the 5th of February, 1865, when the battery was called under the command of Lieutenant Adams (Captain Sleeper being absent on leave) to accompany the Second Division, Second Corps, commanded by General Smythe, which with the Third Division moved out by the Vaughan road to the vicinity of Hatcher's Run. Here the battery went into position, the three sections at different points, and late in the afternoon the Confederates in force attacked and attempted to turn General Smythe's right flank. The left and center sections of the battery under command of Lieutenants Adams and Green were enabled to deliver an oblique and enfilading fire which was very effective. Three separate charges of Mahone's Confederate Division were repulsed within an hour, during which the two sections fired nearly 300 rounds and received high commendation from all sources for the skill and energy of the assistance rendered. Three horses were lost during the battle but not a man of the company was severely injured.

A severe storm set in next day, and great discomfort resulted, but the fighting went on. The Fifth corps made an attempt to extend the Union lines to the left, but an impetuous attack threw the troops into disorder, and an attack upon the Second Corps followed, but was repulsed. The Union lines were then extended and fortified from Fort Gregg to Hatcher's Run, and some 600 yards to the rear of the spot where it had done such valiant service a fortification known as "Battery E" was erected for the special occupancy of the Tenth. Very complete quarters were at once constructed, and occupied for several weeks. Captain Sleeper resigned and bade adieu to his command on the 27th, Lieutenant Adams was promoted

to the captaincy, and other promotions followed in order, First Sergeant George M. Townsend being made junior second lieutenant.

About the middle of March the Tenth was again reduced to a four-gun battery in preparation for the spring campaign; but the movement did not begin till the 29th, when the guns were posted in front of what had been the lines of the Union army, the Second Corps was extended to the left and began to feel its way forward. Several changes of position were made by the battery, but it was not till the morning of April 2 that from the Boydtown road it opened fire upon the Confederate works. As the enemy began to leave, Mott's Division pressed forward and soon had possession. About noon the battery passed through the works and at night bivouacked near Petersburg. Next morning it was off on the trail of the retreating Confederates, and from that time till the surrender it accompanied the Second Corps in the direct pursuit, often opening fire but meeting with no serious resistance. The last shots were fired at sundown of the 7th a few miles beyond Farmville, when two shells abandoned by the enemy were fired back to their former owners—the last shots fired by the artillery of the Second Corps.

After the surrender of the southern army the battery marched back to Burkesville Junction where it went into camp on the 14th, remaining till the 2d of May. Then the march was taken up via Richmond and Fredericksburg to Bailey's Cross Roads, near Washington, where camp was established on the 13th and the command remained some two weeks. Following the grand review in Washington, orders were received to turn in the guns and horses; only one of the latter being of the 110 that had come from Massachusetts nearly three years before. On the 2d of June the command took cars for home, reaching there in due time and going into camp on Gallop's Island till the 14th, when the men were paid and mustered out, becoming peaceful citizens once more.

THE ELEVENTH BATTERY.

THE Eleventh Light Battery was the only artillery organization sent forth under the nine-months' call. It was recruited in and about Boston, organizing at Camp Meigs, Readville, and was mustered into service on the 25th of August, 1862, with this list of officers:—

Captain, Edward J. Jones; first lieutenants, Lucius Cummings and Isaac Pierce, all of Boston; second lieutenants, Edward P. Morrill of Boston and John P. Sawin of Roxbury; sergeant major, George W. Booth of Watertown; quartermaster sergeant, Frederick M. Marsh of Boston.

Leaving camp on the 3d of October, the company reported to Washington for orders and was at first sent to General Casey's Division and stationed at Camp Barry near Bladensburg Toll Gate, D. C. On the 19th of November it was assigned to General Abercrombie's command at Hall's Hill, Va., where it was stationed till the 28th, when it reported to Colonel Randall, commanding the Third Vermont Brigade at Fairfax Station. The following day the brigade advanced to Union Mills, picketing the line from Wolf Run Shoals to Centerville. Colonel Randall was soon relieved in the command by Colonel D'Utassy, and the latter on the 1st of February, 1863, by General Alexander Hays. During the winter, the brigade having no cavalry attachment, the company, in connection with the Keystone Battery, frequently acted as cavalry, scouting through the surrounding country. The troops being increased in number after General Hays took command, the Eleventh were assigned to duty as garrison of the two principal forts on Centerville Hights, but still continued to furnish details for scouting and reconnoitering.

The command was relieved by Captain Sleeper's Tenth Battery on the 18th of April, and reported for service at Upton's Hill where

it remained in garrison at Forts Ramsey and Buffalo till the 23d of May, when it reported to Brigadier General Barry at Washington, turned over the government property and set forth for Massachusetts, not having lost a man from any cause during its nine months of service. Boston was reached on the 28th, and the day following the battery was mustered out of the national service, resuming its position as a portion of the First Division of Massachusetts Militia.

THE THREE-YEARS' TERM.

During the winter of 1863-4 the battery was reorganized and enlisted for three years, again occupying Camp Meigs for the purpose. It was mustered on the 2d of January, 1864, with the following roster of officers:—

Captain, Edward J. Jones of Boston; first lieutenants, Edward P. Morrill of Boston and George W. Booth of Cambridge; second lieutenants, William Woodsum of Boston and George W. Sanborn of Charlestown; quartermaster sergeant, George T. Breed of Boston; first sergeant, Edward E. Souther of Chelsea.

The command left Readville on the 5th of February for Washington, where it went into camp till the 9th of April, when it was assigned to the Ninth Corps, then reorganizing at Baltimore, being attached to the Second Division. Passing through Washington on the 25th, the battery thenceforth shared the fortunes of the corps to which it was attached, taking part in all its engagements. At North Anna it was attached to General Hancock's command while the action there was in progress, and during the siege of Petersburg it did faithful and arduous work from the beginning to the close. Its casualties were few. Two men were killed and three wounded from the 19th to the 22d of June, three more were wounded during July, and in August Lieutenant Woodsum received a disabling wound, from the effects of which he resigned five months later, Sergeant Souther being promoted. Lieutenant Morrill was discharged September 5 on account of disability and was succeeded by Harry D. Littlefield of Roxbury.

The battery reported to General Warren commanding the Fifth Corps on the 19th of August, and took part in the battle for the possession of the Weldon Railroad on the 21st and 22d, being with the First Massachusetts Cavalry on the left of the Federal line. From this time forward it was faithfully in the front lines before

Petersburg, shifting its position occasionally, the opening of the final struggle finding it located in Fort McGilvrey and Battery V, between the City Point Railroad and the Appomattox river. After dark of the 24th of March, 1865, the command was relieved for three days' rest and retired to Fort Gibbon or Friend, a small work some 500 or 600 yards to the rear. Before daylight of the following morning Captain Jones became aware that the enemy had penetrated the Union lines, and with the first light saw a body of them moving against Fort Haskell, upon whom he at once opened with his full battery of three-inch rifled guns. A line of skirmishers moving toward his own position was also held in check by discharges of cannister till infantry were in readiness to drive it back. The conduct of the battery was warmly commended by Colonel Tidball, commanding the Ninth Corps artillery, in his report of the affair.

After the fall of Petersburg the Eleventh was the first of three batteries from the corps selected to follow the retreating Confederates, and upon the surrender at Appomattox it was detailed with others to take charge of the surrendered cannon. After the return of the victorious Union armies to Washington the light artillery were among the first troops ordered out of service, and this command, having returned to Massachusetts a few days previous, was mustered out at Readville on the 16th of June.

THE TWELFTH BATTERY.

THE Twelfth Light Battery was recruited at Camp Meigs, Readville, during the autumn and early winter of 1862, the mustering of detachments beginning late in October of that year and continuing at intervals till the command was filled. About the close of the year it received orders to join the forces of General Banks at New Orleans, and on the 3d of January, 1863, sailed on the transport ship E. Wilder Farley. Its officers were as follows:—

Captain, Jacob Miller of Brookline; first lieutenants, Joseph R. Salla and Edwin M. Chamberlain, both of Boston; second lieutenant, Charles W. Weeber of Boston; quartermaster sergeant, Philip N. Hammond of Quebec; first sergeant, John M. Campbell of Boston.

The voyage lasted a month, owing to storms and delays, and the command landed at New Orleans February 3, being quartered at Apollo Stables till near the end of the month, when it was removed to Baton Rouge, equipped with field pieces and took position in the defenses of that city. A month was passed there when the company returned to New Orleans and was quartered on the Race Course, and on the 8th of April was mounted and equipped as a cavalry command. This arrangement only lasted till the 17th, however, when the horses were turned over and the battery was ordered to Brashear City and was for some five weeks engaged in the defense of transports moving to and from that station. On the 23d of May it returned to New Orleans, making its quarters at Bernard's Stables, where it was again supplied with guns and equipped as a light battery. Early in June Lieutenant Chamberlain with a detachment of men was ordered to Fort Banks, and he was in command of the post during his stay; but on the 22d of July he was ordered back to the battery, which was then stationed at the Canal. Two detachments which had been at Port Hudson during the siege

returned to the main body about the same time. Again the battery returned to New Orleans September 20, being stationed at Tivoli Circle, but on the 15th of October went up the river to Port Hudson. During this time Lieutenants Salla and Weeber had been dismissed and Sergeant Hammond promoted to a second lieutenancy, and the following winter he was advanced to first lieutenant, while Sergeants Campbell and Norton S. Salisbury of Wrentham were made second lieutenants.

The long stay of the battery at Port Hudson was marked by no event of great importance; detachments frequently went out on foraging expeditions, reconnaissances and the like, but met no casualties. The most important of these was on the 6th of May, 1864, when the command accompanied a regiment of infantry and one of cavalry to drive back a force of the enemy which had advanced within six miles of Port Hudson. The purpose was easily accomplished by Colonel Fundy, commanding the expedition. Twenty-five men of the Twelfth were mounted and detailed as cavalry to keep the vicinity clear of guerrillas, during the summer; there were other like details, and many duties fell to the lot of the command, more or less trying in their nature, all of which were faithfully performed; but except a few skirmishes and the part taken by its detachment at Port Hudson during the siege, the battery was in no engagement. It was mustered out July 25, 1865. It should be said regarding the large number of desertions from this organization that a part of the company was recruited by brokers, who naturally gathered the most worthless material. In this command, as in others, the brave men who enlisted from patriotic motives and faithfully served their country should not and will not suffer for the faithlessness and worthlessness of others.

THE THIRTEENTH BATTERY.

THE Thirteenth Light Battery was enlisted during the fall and early winter of 1862, its rendezvous being at Camp Meigs, Readville. The enlisted men were mustered at various times, and the commissions of the officers with one or two exceptions bore date the 3d of November. The roster at the time of entering the service was as follows:—

Captain, Charles H. J. Hamlin of Charlestown; first lieutenants, Timothy W. Terry of New Bedford and Ellis L. Motte of Boston; second lieutenants, Robert C. Nichols of Boston and Charles B. Slack of Newton; quartermaster sergeant, Benjamin F. Higgins of Topsfield; first sergeant, George B. Hall of Boston.

The command received orders to report to New Orleans, and left Boston the 20th of January, 1863, by the sailing transport De Witt Clinton. After encountering a succession of heavy gales, the ship put in at Fortress Monroe about the 8th of February, the battery having lost some 60 of its horses from the rough treatment to which they had been subjected during the storms and the lack of suitable provision for their comfort. The command was then disembarked and remained for some six weeks in camp at Camp Hamilton, near Hampton, when it once more set sail and after a long voyage, aggravated by calms and other delays, reached New Orleans on the 10th of May and was quartered at the Apollo Stables Barracks. Recruits were obtained from those regiments in the vicinity whose time had nearly expired, bringing the company up to its standard in numbers, and it remained encamped at the Stables till early in June, a detachment of 40 men under Lieutenant Terry being for a portion of the time posted at Fort Banks, eight miles above on the right bank of the Mississippi. This detachment was recalled on the 4th of June, and the day following the company, having turned over its horses to the Twelfth Massachusetts Battery, sailed on the

steamer Anglo-American for Springfield Landing, whence the day subsequent it marched to the head-quarters of General Banks before Port Hudson. Next day the company was divided into two wings, each of which took charge of four siege mortars, the right half under Captain Hamlin being stationed near the left center of the lines of investment, while the left wing under Lieutenant Terry took position at the extreme right. For 31 days the fire of the mortars was maintained, till the surrender of the city, when the command was reunited and went into camp inside the lately hostile works. Here the men suffered severely from sickness, so that when ordered to a new field of duty the company had no more than 50 able-bodied members.

Captain Hamlin was ordered to Boston on detached duty August 27, and Lieutenant Terry resigning soon after, the battery was left in command of First Lieutenant Motte. To fill the vacant lieutenancy those in commission were advanced one step, Second Lieutenant Nichols being made first and a vacancy remaining at the foot of the list. The command was ordered to New Orleans on the 31st, reaching which place its history as a separate organization suffers a lapse of several months, the enlisted men being attached to the Second Massachusetts Battery, Captain Nims, while the commissioned officers were assigned to duty in various directions. As an auxiliary of Nims's command, the men took part in the Bayou Teche expedition from September 19 to November 18, when camp was pitched at New Iberia, whence on the 8th of January, 1864, the command went into winter quarters at Franklin. Nims's Battery having been recruited, the men of the Thirteenth were on the 17th of February transferred to the Sixth Massachusetts, Captain Phelps, and again on the 6th of March to Battery L, First United States Artillery.

With the latter command they marched on the 15th to take part in the Red River expedition under General Banks, its first engagement with the enemy being at Pleasant Hill April 9, where four men of the battery were wounded and one was made prisoner. Ten days later it was again engaged at Cane River Crossing, and on the 13th of May at Marksville Plains. On the 29th of June it once more reached New Orleans and went into quarters at Apollo Stables. Captain Hamlin having returned to Louisiana, the command reported to him at Greeneville, July 1, where it was furnished with four guns, horses and equipments, and became once more an organi-

zation, resuming drill, and two months later changing location to Camp Parapet, where it remained for a long time. During the early autumn months sickness wrought havoc with the company, and many died.

The subsequent history of the organization is not important. It remained in Louisiana, performing such routine duties as were assigned to it, but having no part in any engagements after the return of the Red River expedition. Lieutenant Motte resigned on the 9th of March, 1864, and the vacancy was filled by advancement, Second Lieutenant Slack being made first, and the vacant second lieutenancies were only filled in the spring of 1865, when First Sergeant Chauncey R. Sias of Boston and Sergeant James M. Lincoln of Taunton were commissioned to date from the 8th of February. The battery returned to Massachusetts and was mustered out July 28, 1865, Captain Hamlin being dishonorably dismissed the service the day following. None of its members were killed in action, died from wounds or in Confederate prisons, but it suffered severely from desertions, losing thus nearly one-third of its total membership.

THE FOURTEENTH BATTERY.

THE Fourteenth Light Battery was organized during the winter of 1863-4 at the camp in Readville, most of the officers being commissioned on the 25th of February and the enlisted men being mustered the 27th. It left the state on the 4th of April, going first to Annapolis and thence to Washington, where it was assigned to quarters at Camp Marshall. The roster of its officers was as follows:—

Captain, Joseph W. B. Wright of Boston; first lieutenants, Samuel J. Bradlee of Boston and Samuel Chapin of South Hadley; second lieutenants, Albert George of Lowell and Ephraim B. Nye of New Bedford; quartermaster sergeant, Albert S. Walker of Boston; first sergeant, Matthias J. Moore of Boston.

No sooner was the battery supplied with horses and guns than without any opportunity for drill it was ordered to the Ninth Corps, then on its way under command of General Burnside to join the Army of the Potomac in the spring campaign against the Army of Northern Virginia under General Lee. These orders were received on the 25th of April, and next morning the company crossed Long Bridge and reported to General Stevenson, commander of the First Division, Ninth Corps, to whose division the battery was attached. Rappahannock Station was reached on the 30th, and the corps rested there till the Army of the Potomac was under way, when on the 4th of May it crossed the river in its front, continuing on to the Rapidan which was crossed at Germania Ford. The corps halted near the ford, and its artillery had no part in the battle of the Wilderness which followed, but when the Union army moved southward toward Spottsylvania, passing Chancellorsville, the nature of the country changed, and cannon thenceforward played their usual part in the battle scenes.

The Fourteenth delivered its first shots at the enemy across the river Ny on the 10th and that afternoon crossed the river and took up a position which was held till the following morning. It was then relieved and rested for a day, but on the 12th returned and soon after became sharply engaged, being under a severe fire and exposed to a charge by which it was for a time feared the guns would be captured; but the battery fought heroically, repulsing the enemy and losing but four men wounded. Two others were wounded later in the fighting before Spottsylvania, and on the 21st the command joined in the march toward the North Anna. That river was reached on the 23d and next morning the battery went into action, being engaged more or less during the four days on which the armies confronted each other at that point. On the withdrawal of the corps on the 27th, the Fourteenth with a regiment of infantry formed the rear guard of the column. The Pamunkey was crossed near Hanover Town the 29th, next day the command moved to Totopotomy Creek, where it was reduced to a complement of four guns, and on the 31st took position confronting the enemy.

Toward night of the following day an attack was made on the Union lines at that point, and the battery had an important part in its repulse, winning much credit, as it also did at Bethesda Church, to which point it moved on the 2d of June and at once engaged in the fighting going on there and which continued during most of the following day. The Ninth Corps was then drawn to the left, forming part of the line at Cold Harbor, to which point the battery marched on the 4th, going to the front and taking position under fire on the 6th, from which time till the close of the siege operations it took an active part, though meeting no fatal casualties during all of this time.

The movement toward the James river began on the evening of the 12th. A forced night's march took the command to Tunstall's Station on the Richmond and York River Railroad, the Chickahominy was crossed on the 14th and the James on the morning of the 15th, the battery encamping for a day at Windmill Point on the south bank. Thence on the 16th, marching by way of City Point, it went into park near Petersburg that evening. The next day it was actively engaged from several positions, silencing an opposing battery and blowing up one of its caissons. It was not again in action until the 21st, when it entered upon a four-days' engagement,

having two men killed and one wounded. On the 27th the battery drew back to Prince George Court House, and on the 30th moved to the extreme left of the line near the Weldon Railroad and went into position. No engagement occurred at that point, and on the 2d of July the Fourteenth withdrew to the Norfolk Railroad and encamped.

They went to the front again on the 9th, and were for eight days constantly engaged, with a loss of but two men wounded, so complete were the defenses against the enemy's fire. From that time till the close of the month the battery was stationed at various points, and when the preparations were made for the explosion of the mine on the morning of the 30th it was designated as the first field artillery to follow the column of assault as soon as it should have penetrated the enemy's works. As the works were not carried, the battery could not accomplish its assigned part. During the month of August it was in the front lines, engaging the enemy's batteries on the 5th and 21st. At the latter engagement it suffered its most serious loss thus far, an explosion of a Confederate shell in a limber chest killing two men outright and wounding four, two of them mortally. At other times during the month it was at various points in the rear and on other duty, being on the 1st of September detached from the Ninth Corps and assigned to the Reserve Artillery of the Army of the Potomac.

After a month in camp on the City Point and Prince George Court House roads without notable experience, the battery was assigned to the Second Army Corps on the 1st of October and the two sections were located at different points in the defenses for some weeks. On the 25th they were changed to Fort Merriam in the defenses of City Point, where the early part of the winter passed. January 15, 1865, the battery was assigned to the Sixth Corps, which had but recently returned from the Shenandoah Valley, and went into camp near Warren Station on the Weldon Railroad. It took position in Fort Welch, at the extreme left of the lines February 9, remaining there till the 15th of March, when it was ordered back to the Ninth Corps, and returned to Meade's Station, the right section being placed in Battery X, a part of Fort Stedman, and the left in Battery XIV, near Fort Haskell.

Fort Stedman was surprised and captured on the morning of the 25th, so suddenly that the section located there had time to fire but a single round, when the Confederates seized the guns and captured

most of the gunners. Lieutenant Nye, commanding the section, was killed at his post, and four of the enlisted men were wounded, two of whom were among the 11 captured. One of the guns had been disabled at the first discharge, while the other was temporarily turned upon the startled Union soldiers in the vicinity; but at 8 o'clock the fort was recaptured and the guns were remanned by the cannoneers of the Fourteenth. From this time to the close of the struggle both sections were active, especially during the night of the 29th, when another attack was expected, the location of the section in Battery X being so close to the enemy's line that it could sweep the opposite works with canister.

During the sharp fighting of the 1st and 2d of April the battery rendered very efficient service. On the morning of the 3d, Petersburg having been evacuated, the command withdrew from the works and next day went into camp with the Reserve Artillery at City Point. There it remained for a month, when it marched by way of Richmond and Fredericksburg to near Fairfax Seminary, where it encamped from the 13th of May to the 4th of June. The welcome orders to return to Massachusetts were then received—the last march of the Fourteenth was made to Washington and cars were taken for home. Readville was reached on the 6th and on the 15th the command was mustered out of service, being paid on the 24th.

THE FIFTEENTH BATTERY.

THE Fifteenth Light Battery was recruited during the winter of 1862-3, partly in the camp at Lowell and partly at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor, for three years, and was mustered into the national service at various dates, but principally on the 17th of February, 1863. This command also was unfortunate in a portion of its material, many of the men taking the first opportunity to desert and thus throwing an undeserved stigma upon the faithful soldiers who remained true to their enlistment. The company sailed from Boston March 9 in the ship Zouave, by way of Fortress Monroe for New Orleans, the roster of officers being as follows:—

Captain, Timothy Pearson of Lowell; first lieutenants, James W. Kirk of Boston and Albert Rowse of Lowell; second lieutenants, Lorin L. Dame of Lowell and Harry D. Littlefield of Boston; quartermaster sergeant, Edward D. Morrill of Lowell; first sergeant, Samuel Bright of Boston.

New Orleans was reached April 9 and the company found quarters at the Apollo Stables, on the outskirts of the city. On the 20th of May, before it had been fully equipped as a battery, it was directed to turn in its horses and proceeded to Brashear City; but after remaining there something like a week it was returned to New Orleans and shortly after was detailed to garrison two small forts, each armed with four 32-pounder guns in barbette; one at Gentilly on the Pontchartrain Railroad and the other on an island commanding the bayou road to Lake Pontchartrain. In these forts, some five miles from the city, the command passed the summer. Lieutenants Kirk and Littlefield resigned on the 26th of September, Dame was advanced to first lieutenant, the vacancies were filled by the promotion of Sergeant Morrill and the commissioning of Sergeant Joseph S. Grush of Lowell as second lieutenants. From the 20th of May to the 20th of the following February the battery was

commanded by the senior first lieutenant, Captain Pearson being absent. On the 29th of December it left the forts, and January 2, 1864, embarked on the steamer Kate Dale, fitted with six guns and used as a gunboat, taking part in the expedition to Madisonville under Colonel Kimball of the Twelfth Maine.

The Fifteenth remained aboard the steamer till the 15th of February, when they landed at Lakeport, returned to New Orleans, and on the 5th of May removed to Terrell's Press, where they were stationed till the 17th of October. At that time the command, again under Lieutenant Rowse, took steamer up the Mississippi to the mouth of White river, Arkansas. In that vicinity, changing camp several times, the battery remained till the 7th of November, when it ascended White river 190 miles to Duvall's Bluff, remaining there for 20 days. It then sailed to Memphis, landed there on the 2d of December and staid till the 1st of January, 1865. The company having received many recruits, and being above the standard of membership, the surplus was shortly afterward transferred to the Sixth Massachusetts Battery. Kennerville, La., was reached January 5, and at that place the command encamped till the 13th of February, when camp was changed to Greeneville, and a week later the battery embarked at Hikok's Landing on Lake Pontchartrain and sailed to Mobile Bay, where it remained three days, whence going to Barrancas, Fla., it reported to General C. C. Andrews, commanding the Second Division, Thirteenth Corps, and was attached to his division, in preparation for the movement against Mobile.

The division marched to Pensacola March 11, where the force under General Steele was assembling, and on the 20th the movement northward by the Escambia river began. The battery with the accompanying troops arrived before Fort Blakely on the 2d of April, and took an active part in the siege operations which followed, resulting in the surrender of the stronghold on the 9th. For their part in this affair the battery and its commander, Lieutenant Rowse, were highly complimented by General Andrews. On the 20th the Fifteenth accompanied the division on transports up the Alabama river to Selma, remained there till the 11th of May and then returned to Mobile. The guns and horses were "turned in" on the 30th of June and the command repaired to Fort Gaines in Mobile Bay. Thence on the 20th of July it embarked for Massachusetts, arriving at Readville August 1 and being mustered out on the 4th.

THE SIXTEENTH BATTERY.

THE Sixteenth Light Battery was the last organization of that arm of the service to be sent out by Massachusetts. Its rendezvous was at Camp Meigs, Readville, where most of the men and the officers were mustered on the 11th of March, 1864. An addition to bring the number of men up to the full complement was made on the 4th of April, and on the 17th orders were received to proceed to Washington. The roster of officers was as follows:—

Captain, Henry D. Scott of New Bedford; first lieutenants, Lewis V. Osgood of Charlestown and Philip T. Woodfin, Jr., of Marblehead; second lieutenants, James McCullum of Boston and Alonzo B. Langley of Brookline; quartermaster sergeant, James S. Savage of Boston; first sergeant, Anson S. Comee of Hardwick.

Leaving Massachusetts April 19, the command reached Washington on the 21st, where by direction of General Howe, inspector of artillery, it reported to Major James A. Hall at Camp Barry. About a week later it was supplied with three-inch guns and with horses and equipments, going on the 14th of May to Fort Thayer, one of the fortifications to the northeast of Washington, located near the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Here it remained but eight days, when it was relieved and returned to Camp Barry; the horses and guns were turned in a few days later, and on the 1st of June the batterymen reported at Fort Lyon, southwest of Alexandria, one section going to Fort Weed, the command becoming a part of the garrison of those forts and devoting themselves to heavy artillery drill.

As General Early's army approached Washington by way of Maryland, some six weeks later, the command was ordered to Fort Reno, Tennallytown. Leaving Fort Lyon at night of July 10, the Sixteenth went by rail to Washington and marching thence to their destination reported to General Harding, by whom they were as-

signed to Fort Kearny, and remained there till the arrival of the Sixth Corps from the Army of the Potomac and the battle in front of Fort Stevens caused the withdrawal of Early's forces. On the 12th the battery reported again to Major Hall at Camp Barry to be remounted, the following day drew four light 12-pounders with horses, and with the exception of a march to Fort Stevens and an immediate return on the 2d of August, remained at Camp Barry till September 5. It was then ordered to report to Albany, N. Y., and set out at once, reaching its destination on the afternoon of the 7th. Reporting to the assistant provost marshal, General Townsend, it was quartered in the Troy Road Barracks and remained there till the 16th of November.

At that time orders were received to return to Washington, and on the morning of the 19th the battery re-entered the familiar quarters at Camp Barry. A week later two more 12-pounders were issued to the company, completing the armament, and on the 6th of December the Sixteenth crossed Long Bridge into Virginia, reporting to Colonel William Gamble commanding the First Separate Brigade, Twenty-second Corps, at Fairfax Court House. There the head-quarters remained, one section being sent to Vienna and one to Fairfax Station, the winter and spring passing with no more notable event than a march to Loudon Valley during March, 1865, accompanying the Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

Preparations for the return of the battery to Massachusetts began on the 17th of June, when the preliminary orders were received. The guns, horses and other government property were taken to Washington on the 18th and "turned in," and the following day the homeward journey began. Readville was reached on the 22d, but it was not till the 13th of July that the men were paid and discharged.

THIRD BATTALION OF RIFLES.

THE Third Battalion of Rifles, at the outbreak of the rebellion, had its head-quarters at Worcester, two of the three companies being located in that city and the other at Holden, the towns in the vicinity being generally represented in the ranks of the latter. To these Company D, recruited in Boston on the 19th of April, 1861, was afterward attached, the entire battalion being made up and officered as follows:—

Major, Charles Devens, Jr.; adjutant, John M. Goodhue; quartermaster, James E. Estabrook; surgeon, Oramel Martin; sergeant major, Arthur A. Goodell; quartermaster sergeant, George T. White, all of Worcester.

Company A, City Guards of Worcester—Captain, Augustus R. B. Sprague; first lieutenant, Josiah Pickett; second lieutenant, George C. Joslin; third lieutenant, Orson Moulton; fourth lieutenant, Elijah A. Harkness.

Company B, Holden Rifles—Captain, Joseph H. Gleason; first lieutenant, Phineas R. Newell, both of Holden; second lieutenant, Edward F. Devens of Charlestown; third lieutenant, Samuel F. Woods of Barre; fourth lieutenant, George Bascom of Holden.

Company C, Emmet Guards of Worcester—Captain, Michael P. McConville; first lieutenant, Michael O'Driscoll; second lieutenant, Matthew J. McCafferty; third lieutenant, Thomas O'Neill; fourth lieutenant, Maurice Melvin.

Company D, Boston — Captain, Albert Dodd; first lieutenant, Charles Dodd; second lieutenant, Cornelius G. Attwood; third lieutenant, George A. Hicks; fourth lieutenant, Joseph Nason.

Major Devens was directed on the 20th of April to report at Washington with his three companies at once, and at 5 o'clock that afternoon the battalion stood in line in the streets of Worcester ready for the departure. The command was addressed by the mayor of the city and others, and that evening took cars for New York, where it arrived early the following morning. It was entertained at the armory of the Seventh New York Regiment during the day,

being visited and addressed by Senator Sumner, and that evening took the transport Ariel for Annapolis, reaching there on the morning of the 24th. There the battalion remained till the 2d of May, when it was ordered to garrison Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, and went thither by steamer, reaching the fort next morning.

Company D was meantime being equipped, drilled and disciplined at Boston, and on the 2d of May it left that city on the steamer Cambridge under sealed instructions, not to be opened till Boston Light was passed. These directed the captain to proceed by way of Fortress Monroe and the Potomac to Washington, expressing the wish of Governor Andrew that "the ship Cambridge shall reach Washington and demonstrate that a Massachusetts ship manned with Massachusetts men, shall be the first ship to arrive by that route, as our Sixth Regiment was the first to arrive at Washington, through the hostile city of Baltimore." These instructions were strictly carried out, and the company was the first organization to reach the capital by that route. After remaining at Washington 12 days it was sent to join the battalion at Fort McHenry, and on the 19th of May the four companies were mustered into the government service.

The history of the battalion was marked by no notable event. The men were drilled in handling the heavy guns and in infantry tactics, winning much praise for their good conduct, and at the request of General Dix, commanding the department, remaining two weeks after the expiration of their term. Major Devens was meantime promoted to the colonelcy of the Fifteenth Regiment and Adjutant Goodhue to a captaincy in the regular army. The command returned to Massachusetts and was mustered out on the 3d of August. It was commanded by Captain Sprague after the promotion of Major Devens, and during its service lost two men by death from disease.

THE FIRST SHARP-SHOOTERS.

THE First Company of Sharp-shooters, generally known as the Andrew Sharp-shooters, in compliment to the governor of the Commonwealth, was recruited at Lynnfield during August, 1861, and left for the front on the 2d of September, being mustered into service on that day. The commissioned officers of the company were:—

Captain, John Saunders of Salem; first lieutenant, William Gleason of Lexington; second lieutenant, George C. Gray of Salem.

The enlisted men were 98 in number, and were armed with the telescopic rifle, each man providing his own weapon. These, while very heavy, were considered the most efficient rifles then known. They weighed from 20 to 70 pounds, and were necessarily fired from a rest. They were made by gunsmiths in various sections of the country to suit the individual, the one feature in common being that each was provided with a telescopic tube running the length of the barrel, at the front of which fine threads were crossed, allowing great nicety in sighting. The rifles were muzzle loaders, shooting a conical ball used with a patch and propelled with a very heavy charge of powder; an expert in their use could load, aim and fire about once in two minutes.

On reaching Washington the company was, by request of Governor Andrew, assigned to General Lander's Brigade, then forming part of General Stone's Corps of Observation near Poolesville, Md. Their first experience with the enemy was in a skirmish near Edwards Ferry on the 1st and 2d of October, the results of which were eminently satisfactory to the riflemen. On the second day some 40 of the sharp-shooters, posted behind a fence, unaided checked the advance of a Confederate regiment. The company had a part in the subsequent operations in that vicinity, extending through

most of the month, and when General Lander left the brigade to take command of the division posted on the upper Potomac near Romney the sharp-shooters accompanied him, being familiarly known as his body guard. After his death in March, 1862, the company remained for a time under General Shields, his successor, being nominally attached to the Third Brigade, Colonel E. B. Tyler commanding.

Soon after the opening of the Peninsular campaign the command was ordered to report to the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, then forming part of the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps. General Sumner commanded the corps, General Sedgwick the division, and Colonel Alfred Sully the brigade, which consisted of the First Minnesota, Thirty-fourth and Eighty-second New York, in addition to the Fifteenth, with the Russell Company of Sharp-shooters of Minnesota. On joining the regiment in front of Yorktown the company was at once put into service to annoy the Confederate gunners, and won much commendation for the skill displayed during the siege which followed. The marksmen themselves escaped with few casualties, having but three or four men wounded during the entire Peninsular campaign. In that, as in subsequent campaigns, the routine of the company was identical with that of the regiment to which it was attached.

Important changes occurred among the officers during the early part of 1862. First Lieutenant Gleason resigned on the 3d of April and was succeeded by William Berry of Boston. On the 30th of May Second Lieutenant Gray resigned, John L. Perley being commissioned to the vacancy. The latter resigned July 12 and was succeeded by Henry Martin of Newburyport, all of the promotions being of sergeants. At Antietam, on the 17th of September, the company went into the battle with the regiment and suffered severely, having ten killed and 17 wounded, among the former being Captain Saunders and First Lieutenant Berry. Second Lieutenant Martin took command of the remnant of the company. He was in due time promoted to be first lieutenant and L. Emerson Bicknell of Boston succeeded him as second lieutenant.

The company had become reduced to 18 men present for duty when on the 9th of December William Plumer of Cambridge, who had been commissioned captain, arrived with 40 recruits. On the 11th, while the engineers were attempting to lay the bridges at Fredericksburg, the sharp-shooters were placed along the northern

bank of the river to oppose the southern marksmen who were firing upon the bridge-builders. After the bridges were completed the company crossed and remained that night on picket near them; advancing into the town next morning, the command remained there for 24 hours, till on the morning of the 13th the preparations were being made for the attack on the hights. It then accompanied the Fifteenth Regiment into the fields in the rear of the city, but was presently withdrawn and deployed from the Gordon house to the cemetery to give its attention to the Confederate artillerists, which it did with effect during the afternoon. At night the company withdrew to the city, and remained there till the troops recrossed the river, when it returned to the camp formerly occupied, having lost but two wounded during the battle.

On the 17th of April, 1863, the company was detached from the Fifteenth Regiment, of which it had been practically a part, and whose routine duties it had shared, and was attached to head-quarters of the Second Division, Second Corps. At the battle of Chancellorsville that division, commanded by General Gibbon, laid bridges and crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg in co-operation with General Sedgwick's Sixth Corps, and the sharp-shooters were sent across on the 3d of May and again on the 4th to assist the skirmishers, but met no loss. The company then returned to its camp on the north side of the river, and while there First Lieutenant Martin resigned his commission.

On the 9th of June, the picket lines of the Sixth Corps on the south bank of the river near Deep Run, below the city, being much annoyed by the enemy's sharp-shooting, Captain Plumer with ten men went to the scene. The following day Lieutenant Bicknell with a larger force went over, and after a day or two of sharp practice forced the Confederates to ask for a cessation of picket firing. The position across the river was soon after abandoned, and the entire Union army moved northward, the sharp-shooters accompanying the Second Division, Sixth Corps, till Wolf Run Shoals were reached, when they rejoined their own division and accompanied it to Gettysburg, going upon the field during the forenoon of the 2d of July and serving through the remainder of the battle. During the third day, Lieutenant Bicknell, who had command of the larger part of the company, posted near the left center of the Union lines, rendered valuable service in connection with the charge and repulse

of the enemy on that part of the field. The loss of the company was eight, four of whom were killed or mortally wounded.

The sharp-shooters followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac till the 16th, when it reached Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry. There Lieutenant Bicknell was discharged for disability and Captain Plumer went to the hospital, from which he also was discharged. The company was left in command of First Sergeant Oscar H. Clement, who had received a commission as first lieutenant. Before being mustered, however, he was dismissed the service by order of court-martial October 5. Samuel G. Gilbreth of Belfast, Me., who had entered the company as a private at its organization, was made first lieutenant dating from September 26, though not mustered till late in the year.

On the 5th of August the company, then in camp at Morrisville, near Warrenton, was attached to head-quarters of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, Colonel Norman J. Hall commanding. A week later, however, it was attached to the Twentieth Massachusetts, a regiment of the brigade, commanded at the time by Major Abbott. Though taking part in all the experiences of the regiment from that time, it was not till the engagement at Bristoe Station, October 14, that the sharp-shooters took a prominent part. In that affair, while a detachment of ten sent out to the right as skirmishers brought in a number of prisoners, the remainder of the company under First Sergeant Gilbreth, (not yet mustered as lieutenant,) going to the left, captured three Confederate cannon, from which the gunners had been driven, and dragged two of them within the Union lines. The loss of the company was two wounded. From Bristoe's the command moved that night northward to Centerville, awaiting battle there till the 19th, then following the Southern army southward again to near Warrenton, and remaining there till the 7th of November. The company then crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford in connection with the capture of Rappahannock Station by General Sedgwick, moving on a few miles and encamping near Brandy Station till the Mine Run movement.

Camp was broken for that fruitless expedition on the morning of the 26th and that afternoon the Rapidan was crossed at Germania Ford. The enemy were encountered next day at Robertson's Tavern, and in the skirmishing which ensued during the three or four days on which the armies confronted each other the company had

its full share, losing two men wounded and having one killed by guerrillas on picket near Germania Ford, where a small detachment had been left when the main body advanced. The return march began in the evening of December 1, and 25 hours later the old camp near Brandy Station was reached, a distance of 35 miles, made with only a stop of one hour and without a man absent from the ranks.

As a separate organization the company had practically no further experience. It entered the Wilderness campaign of 1864 with the Twentieth Regiment, and shared with that organization the hardships which followed, its small membership constantly diminishing from casualty and exposure. Lieutenant Gilbreth, its only commissioned officer, was killed in the assault on the works before Petersburg June 18, and soon after the remnant of the company was attached to the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, with which its service and experience were thenceforth blended.

THE SECOND SHARP-SHOOTERS.

THE Second Company of Sharp-shooters was organized at Lynnfield after the departure of the Andrew Company, in September, 1862. The commissioned officers were as follows:—

Captain, Lewis E. Wentworth; first lieutenant, Charles D. Stiles; second lieutenant, Alvin A. Evans, all of Salem.

Some 25 of the men were provided with telescopic rifles, similar to those of the First Company, while the others had heavy open sight weapons. The recruits were mustered at various times during August and September, and the organization left the state with Colonel Henry Wilson's Regiment (the Twenty-second), to which it was attached and with which its history is completely identified. Of its officers, Lieutenant Evans resigned July 5, 1862, and was succeeded by Sergeant Robert Smith of Salem. First Lieutenant Stiles resigned on the 4th of August, and was succeeded by Sergeant Edward Upton of Salem, who in turn was discharged for disability on the 29th of January, 1863, the vacancy being filled by the promotion of Second Lieutenant Smith, who on the 19th of May was commissioned captain, vice Wentworth discharged for disability, and commanded the company till its muster out. Ivory Leach of Lowell was made second lieutenant from January 30, 1863, but was discharged for disability on the 20th of June following, the vacancy not being filled. Winsor M. Ward of South Danvers was promoted to first lieutenant vice Smith, and was discharged for disability on the 21st of September, 1864. The company during its service lost eight enlisted men killed in action, most of them at or about Spottsylvania, in May, 1864. It was mustered out of service October 17, 1864, those on the roll whose term had not expired being transferred to the Thirty-second Regiment.

UNATTACHED COMPANIES.

IN addition to all the regiments, batteries, battalions and the companies of sharp-shooters heretofore sketched, Massachusetts at various times during the war furnished 38 companies which were mostly enlisted for short terms of service. As in some cases the same company served for more than one term, this list comprises but 31 different organizations. These except when otherwise designated were known simply as Unattached Companies of Infantry, and served in the forts along the Massachusetts coast or at other points in the state where their services were needed. Thirteen companies were organized during April and May, 1864, and served for 90 days; one of these with nine new ones followed with a 100-days' term, and when that expired six of the latter companies, with four new ones were mustered in for a year's service, but before the time expired the war had closed and the organizations were dissolved. The rosters and dates of service of the several organizations were as follows :—

First Company, Boston—Captain, Lewis J. Bird; first lieutenant, Moses E. Bigelow; second lieutenant, John E. Alden. Served from April 29 to August 1, 1864.

Second Company, Beverly—Captain, Francis E. Porter; first lieutenant, Hugh J. Munsey; second lieutenant, Eleazer Giles. This company was first mustered May 3, 1864, and served till August 6 following; on the succeeding day, with the same officers but many changes among the enlisted men, it took up the 100-days' term from which it was discharged November 15, and the next day was mustered for one year. Leonard G. Dennis of Gloucester succeeded to the captaincy at that time, and the rank and file was largely changed, the entire company with few exceptions being credited to Gloucester. It was mustered out July 7, 1865, three of its members having died of disease during the last enlistment.

Third Company, Newburyport—Captain, Luther Dame; first lieutenant, Tristram Talbot; second lieutenant, Charles L. Ayers. This company served from May 3 to August 5, 1864.

Fourth Company, Chelsea—Captain, Alpheus J. Hillbourn; first lieutenant, John Quincy Adams; second lieutenant, Hadley P. Burrill. Served from May 3 to August 6, 1864.

Fifth Company, Fall River—Captain, David H. Dyer; first lieutenant, Thomas J. Borden; second lieutenant, Bradford D. Davol. Served May 4 to August 2, 1864.

Sixth Company, Westboro—Captain, Charles P. Winslow; first lieutenant, John Jones; second lieutenant, William H. Fay. Same as Fifth Company.

Seventh Company, Boston—Captain, Albert E. Proctor; first lieutenant, George G. Nichols; second lieutenant, Thomas A. Cranston. May 4 to August 5, 1864. One member died of disease.

Eighth Company, Lawrence—Captain, Augustine L. Hamilton; first lieutenant, Eben H. Ellenwood; second lieutenant, Frederick G. Tyler. May 10 to August 11, 1864.

Ninth Company, Boston—Captain, George H. Smith; first lieutenant, James W. Hall; second lieutenant, William B. Rand. Same as Eighth Company.

Tenth Company, Millbury—Captain, George A. Perry; first lieutenant, Samuel H. Meader; second lieutenant, Samuel W. Marble. May 10 to August 8, 1864.

Eleventh Company, Lynn—Captain, Jeremiah C. Bacheller; first lieutenant, Abraham Hun Berry; second lieutenant, James McDavitt. May 16 to August 15, 1864.

Twelfth Company, Cambridge—Captain, Charles F. Walcott; first lieutenant, Charles F. Foster; second lieutenant, Nathan G. Gooch. Same as Eleventh Company.

Thirteenth Company, Salem—Captain, Robert W. Reeves; first lieutenant, George O. Stevens; second lieutenant, John W. Evans. Same as Eleventh Company.

Fifteenth Company, New Bedford—Captain, Isaac A. Jennings; first lieutenant, Henry H. Potter; second lieutenant, Thomas J. Gifford. July 29 to November 15, 1864.

Sixteenth Company, Boston—Captain John F. Croff; first lieutenant, Alonzo B. Fiske; second lieutenant, Luther B. Duran. August 6 to November 14, 1864.

Seventeenth Company—Captain John G. Barnes of Georgetown; first lieutenant, James S. Walsh of Groveland; second lieutenant, Edward P. Wilder of Georgetown. This company first served from the 5th of August to the 12th of November, 1864, when it re-enlisted for one year under the same officers, all credited to Haverhill, and served till June 30, 1865.

Eighteenth Company—Captain, Otis A. Baker of Rehoboth; first lieutenant, Sylvanus Martin of Seekonk; second lieutenant, Henry M. Westcoat of Dighton. Its first term was from the 6th of August to the 14th of November, 1864; after which it was reorganized to serve for a year. It was mustered on the 6th and 7th of December, the only change in officers being that John G. Gammons of Westport succeeded Westcoat as second lieutenant. The company served till the 12th of May, 1865, during which time one member died of disease.

Nineteenth Company—Captain, James M. Mason of Milford; first lieutenant, Frank A. Johnson of Ashland; second lieutenant, Dixwell H. Clark of Milford. Its first term was from August 9 to November 16, 1864, when it was reorganized for one year with the following officers, all credited to Milford: Captain, Frank A. Johnson; first lieutenant, Thomas J. Gifford; second lieutenant, Henry J. Hayward. It served from November 25, 1864, to June 27, 1865.

Twentieth Company—Captain, Lewis Soule of Abington; first lieutenant, Horatio C. Sampson; second lieutenant, Jerome Washburne, both of Bridgewater. The first term was from August 11 to November 18, 1864, when with the same officers it was mustered in for a year on the following day and served till the 29th of June, 1865.

Twenty-first Company, Fall River—Captain, David H. Dyer; first lieutenant, Charles G. Remington; second lieutenant, George O. Fairbanks, Jr. The first term was from August 11 to November 18, 1864, when it was reorganized and on the 23d of November mustered for a year with Royal W. Thayer of Randolph as captain, Charles G. Remington and Joseph Mather, both of Fall River, as lieutenants. It served till the 28th of June, 1865, having one man accidentally killed.

Twenty-second Company, Freetown—Captain, John W. Marble; first lieutenant, Urial M. Haskins; second lieutenant, Chester W. Briggs. August 18 to November 25, 1864.

Twenty-third Company, Fairhaven—Captain, Jabez M. Lyle; first lieutenant, Joshua H. Wilkie; second lieutenant, Jirey Kinney, Jr. August 18 to November 26, 1864.

Twenty-fourth Company—Captain, Joshua H. Wilkie of Needham; first lieutenant, George O. Fairbanks, Jr., of South Scituate; second lieutenant, Francis E. Davis of Plymouth. This company was mustered as various dates from the 16th to the 22d of December, 1864, and served till May 12, 1865.

Twenty-fifth Company—Captain, Fitz J. Babson of Gloucester; first lieutenant, Elisha Eldridge, Jr., of Petersham; second lieutenant, Martin Dunn of Gloucester. December 9, 1864, to June 29, 1865.

Twenty-sixth Company—Captain, Walter H. Keith of Needham; first lieutenant, George W. Pearson of Dorchester; second lieutenant, James G. Warren of Barnstable. December 13, 1864, to May 12, 1865.

Twenty-seventh Company—Captain, Samuel C. Graves; first lieutenant, William Goodwin 3d; second lieutenant, Benjamin Pitman, all of Marblehead. The members were about equally contributed by Lynn and Marblehead, and were mustered at various times from the 30th of December, 1864, to the middle of the following month. The company served till the 30th of June, 1865, and two members died of disease.

Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Companies Heavy Artillery (see page 738).

Boston Cadets, M. V. M.—Captain, Christopher C. Holmes of Milton; lieutenant, Aaron C. Baldwin; ensign, John Jeffries, Jr., adjutant, Charles R. Codman; quartermaster, Curtis B. Raymond, all of Boston; first lieutenants, Joseph M. Churchill of Milton, Russell Sturgis, Jr., and Charles O. Rich of Boston, William R. Paine and George J. Fisher of Brookline. This company served from the 26th of May

to the 2d of July, 1862, as part of the garrison of Fort Warren, being relieved by Company B, Seventh Regiment, M. V. M.

Salem Cadets, M. V. M.—Major, John Louis Marks; captain, Joseph A. Dalton; first lieutenant, Richard Skinner, Jr.; adjutant, John Pickering, Jr.; second lieutenants, Joseph C. Foster, Thomas H. Johnson, Jonathan A. Kenney, all of Salem. This company, like the Boston Cadets, was mustered May 26, 1862, for the purpose of garrisoning Fort Warren, then being vacated by the Fort Warren Battalion—afterward the Thirty-second Regiment—and it remained on duty till the 11th of October following. One enlisted man died of disease during this time.

Company B, Seventh Regiment, M. V. M., Salem—Captain, Edward H. Staten; first lieutenant, Isaac S. Noyes; second lieutenant, Joseph M. Parsons. This company was mustered on the 1st of July, 1862, for six months, and relieved the Boston Cadets in garrisoning Fort Warren. Its half-year passed without the loss of a man in any manner save two discharged for disability, and on the 31st of December it was mustered out of the United States service, if its term of duty could be properly so called. These three companies were placed in the fort under the Act of Congress of July 29, 1861, authorizing the governor to use the state militia for such service at his discretion.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

ORGANIZATIONS.	Time of Service. y.	m.	d.	No. of Members.	Killed in Action.	Died of Wounds, Disease, etc.	Deserted.
First Regiment,	3			1680	93	86	154
Second Regiment,	4	1	20	1885	116	156	276
Third Regiment, 1861		3		446	0	0	0
Third Regiment, 1862-3		9		1017	1	15	5
Fourth Regiment, 1861		3		635	0	1	0
Fourth Regiment, 1862-3		11	2	986	8	131	17
Fifth Regiment, 1861		3		821	8	2	0
Fifth Regiment, 1862-3		9	3	982	0	13	30
Fifth Regiment, 1864		3	19	938	0	7	0
Sixth Regiment, 1861		3	13	736	4	0	0
Sixth Regiment, 1862-3		8	25	926	8	19	9
Sixth Regiment, 1864		3	7	968	0	6	1
Seventh Regiment,	3		12	1170	36	109	143
Eighth Regiment, 1861		3	1	705	0	0	1
Eighth Regiment, 1862-3		9	8	973	0	9	41
Eighth Regiment, 1864		3	15	901	0	4	2
Ninth Regiment,	3		10	1700	152	105	236
Tenth Regiment,	3		10	1255	90	83	64
Eleventh Regiment,	4	1	1	2000	85	146	320
Twelfth Regiment,	3		12	1575	128	126	190
Thirteenth Regiment,	3		15	1445	71	75	170
Fifteenth Regiment,	3		16	1720	150	186	123
Sixteenth Regiment,	3		26	1360	105	128	138
Seventeenth Regiment,	3	11	19	1950	11	142	80
Eighteenth Regiment,	3	2	2	1365	84	148	92
Nineteenth Regiment,	3	10	12	1915	104	160	170
Twentieth Regiment,	3	11	18	2435	192	192	226
Twenty-first Regiment,	3		11	1435	95	119	48
Twenty-second Regiment,	3		12	1440	141	143	120
Twenty-third Regiment,	3	8	27	1345	40	144	16
Twenty-fourth Regiment,	4	1	14	1520	63	147	96
Twenty-fifth Regiment,	3	8	14	1400	77	216	17
Twenty-sixth Regiment,	3	10	8	1405	43	191	159
Twenty-seventh Regiment,	3	9	6	1567	71	293	48
Twenty-eighth Regiment,	3	5	20	1856	161	203	279
Twenty-ninth Regiment,	3	6	16	1518	47	107	88
Thirtieth Regiment,	4	6	1	1543	27	344	195
Thirty-first Regiment,	3	6	21	1343	43	147	93
Thirty-second Regiment,	3	6	11	2385	79	198	159
Thirty-third Regiment,	2	9	29	1280	69	107	76
Thirty-fourth Regiment,	2	10	3	1306	81	172	44
Thirty-fifth Regiment,	2	9	19	1720	91	134	39
Thirty-sixth Regiment,	2	9	9	1317	56	193	39
Thirty-seventh Regiment,	2	9	17	1320	110	138	87
Thirty-eighth Regiment,	2	10	6	1110	32	191	42
Thirty-ninth Regiment,	2	8	29	1445	44	198	42

ORGANIZATIONS.	Time of Service. y.	m.	d.	No. of Members.	Killed in Action.	Died of Wounds, Disease, etc.	Deserted.
Fortieth Regiment,	2	9	11	1049	46	146	13
Forty-second Regiment. 1862-3		10	6	1016	3	41	70
Forty-second Regiment. 1864		3	20	949	0	14	2
Forty-third Regiment,		9	10	1064	2	13	109
Forty-fourth Regiment,		9	6	1032	8	28	3
Forty-fifth Regiment,		9	10	1025	10	36	48
Forty-sixth Regiment,		9	7	965	1	32	10
Forty-seventh Regiment,		10	1	1140	1	33	225
Forty-eighth Regiment,		9	19	996	11	53	154
Forty-ninth Regiment,		10	4	954	21	84	33
Fiftieth Regiment,		10	25	991	0	89	27
Fifty-first Regiment,		9	13	961	3	37	18
Fifty-second Regiment,		10	3	942	7	91	3
Fifty-third Regiment,		9	27	952	19	142	21
Fifty-fourth Regiment,	2	3	7	1361	54	154	39
Fifty-fifth Regiment.	2	2	7	1214	52	132	27
Fifty-sixth Regiment,	1	4	16	1232	69	134	128
Fifty-seventh Regiment,	1	3	24	1047	112	137	83
Fifty-eighth Regiment,	1	2	19	1024	74	185	97
Fifty-ninth Regiment,	1	2	9	985	48	99	109
Sixtieth Regiment.		3	22	940	0	9	3
Sixty-first Regiment,		9	22	980	5	17	14
First Heavy Artillery,	4	1	11	2653	104	360	116
Second Heavy Artillery,	1	8	10	2855	8	340	156
Third Heavy Artillery,				2169	1	40	381
Fourth Heavy Artillery,		10		1831	0	22	13
Battalion Heavy Artillery,	2	4	14	1376	0	15	217
First Cavalry,	3	7	25	2304	49	167	152
Second Cavalry,	2	5	24	2267	62	147	614
Third Cavalry,	2	10	27	2216	69	203	289
Fourth Cavalry,	1	9	6	1839	21	123	261
Fifth Cavalry,	1	5	26	1439	3	117	124
Frontier Cavalry,		5	28	518	0	2	7
First Light Battery, 1861		2	25	118	0	1	0
First Light Battery, 1861-4	3		16	279	5	15	7
Second Light Battery,	4		11	379	1	25	13
Third Light Battery,	3			268	6	13	9
Fourth Light Battery,	3	11	23	333	1	46	22
Fifth Light Battery,	3	6	2	378	12	17	10
Sixth Light Battery,	3	6	4	383	5	50	57
Seventh Light Battery,	4	5	20	400	2	34	9
Eighth Light Battery,		4	29	163	0	7	4
Ninth Light Battery,	2	9	27	347	10	9	6
Tenth Light Battery,	2	9		265	4	19	4
Eleventh Light Battery, 1862-3		9		157	0	0	0
Eleventh Light Battery, 1864-5	1	5	14	198	2	11	1
Twelfth Light Battery,	2	6	29	296	0	25	75
Thirteenth Light Battery,	2	7	15	350	0	26	99
Fourteenth Light Battery,	1	3	19	204	5	10	14
Fifteenth Light Battery,	2	5	18	413	0	26	107
Sixteenth Light Battery,	1	3	16	173	0	6	14
Rifle Battalion,		2	15	313	0	2	0
Andrew Sharp-shooters,	3	9	27	225	17	22	14
Second Sharp-shooters,	3	9	11	148	8	13	4
Unattached Companies,				3836	0	11	5

GENERAL OFFICERS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Brevet Major General Henry L. Abbot

OF Boston was first lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, U. S. A., at the opening of the rebellion, having graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1854 and subsequently served on Pacific railroad surveys and engineering duties in the Mississippi river valley. At the battle of Bull Run he was an aide on the staff of General Tyler and was wounded. Subsequently he was engaged under General Barnard, Chief of Engineers, in completing the defenses of Washington, and brought to the duties of that position his customary energy, winning warm commendation from his superiors,—as in fact he did in all operations in which he was engaged in connection with the war. During the fall of 1861 he declined to consider the lieutenant colonelcy of a Massachusetts volunteer regiment, and the war department refused to allow him leave of absence to accept a colonelcy of the same nature which it was desired by Governor Andrew to bestow upon him. During the Peninsular campaign he served as aide to General Barnard, rendering especially valuable service in connection with the siege of Yorktown, but during the campaign was prostrated by fever. The following winter he accompanied General Banks's expedition to New Orleans, and was made chief topographical engineer of the Department of the Gulf; a position which he filled till the spring of 1863, when he was commissioned colonel of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery Regiment dating from January 19. In March following he joined the regiment in the defenses of Washington, and till the spring of 1864 remained in command of a brigade on the south side of the Potomac. In April of that year he was directed to organize the formidable siege train of the Army of the Potomac, with which he reported to General Hunt, chief of artillery, soon after the siege of Petersburg began. Colonel Abbot remained in command of this train till the close of the war, except when temporarily serving as chief of artillery of the Fort Fisher expedition, and after the close of hostilities was from the 10th of May to the

13th of July, 1865, chief of artillery of the Department of Virginia. He was mustered out of the volunteer service with his regiment on the 25th of September following and resumed his position in the regular army, where he has since remained actively and honorably engaged in the Engineer Department. He was brevetted on the 13th of March, 1865, major general of volunteers and brigadier general in the United States Army, and on the 12th of October, 1886, attained the full rank of colonel of engineers.

Brevet Brigadier General William S. Abert

Of Washington, D. C., was at the opening of the war a lieutenant of United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Monroe, Va. In 1861 he was appointed captain in the Sixth United States Cavalry, his regiment forming part of the cavalry reserve of the Army of the Potomac at the opening of the Peninsular campaign. After doing some efficient work at the head of his squadron in the early battles of that campaign, Captain Abert was assigned to duty on the staff of General McClellan, where he served till that officer was relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, November 7, 1862. He was then made assistant inspector general on the staff of General Nathaniel P. Banks, with the rank of lieutenant colonel of volunteers,—a position which he admirably filled during the service of his chief in the Department of the Gulf. On the 16th of November, 1864, he was commissioned colonel of the Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery Volunteers, and served as such, being located in the defenses of Washington, till the muster out of his regiment, September 18, 1865. He received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers dating from March 13, 1865, and in June, 1867, was made major of the Seventh United States Cavalry, with the brevet of lieutenant colonel in the regular line. He was then on duty at Galveston, Tex., where he died on the 25th of August, 1867, at the early age of 31.

Brevet Brigadier General Charles Francis Adams, Jr.,

Of Quincy was mustered as first lieutenant of Company H, First Massachusetts Cavalry, on the 19th of December, 1861, having previously served as a private and warrant officer in the state militia. He saw varied service with that regiment till the middle of July,

1864, getting a promotion to captain on the 30th of October, 1862. During a portion of this time he was in command of a squadron of the regiment detached for duty at the head-quarters of General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry July 15, 1864, and on the resignation of Colonel Russell was made colonel dating from February 15, 1865. Soon after the fall of Petersburg his health, which had suffered severely from malarial affection, entirely broke down, and in May he was sent home an invalid. On this account he resigned and was mustered out August 1, but did not recover his health for many months. His brevet of brigadier general of volunteers dated from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General Thomas J. C. Amory

Of Boston was at the opening of hostilities a captain in the United States Army, having graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1851, after which he had been for ten years in active service in all portions of the West, taking part in the Utah expedition of 1854. Early in 1861 he returned to Massachusetts and for some time as mustering officer assisted in the organization of the earlier regiments from his native state. Later he was granted permission to take a commission in the volunteer service and was designated by Governor Andrew as colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment. He commanded that organization almost from the time of its reaching Baltimore till it was ordered to North Carolina, and on arriving there he was at once placed in command of a brigade in General Foster's division, and continued to act in that capacity till he was designated, early in 1864, as commander of the sub-district of Beaufort. The scourge of yellow fever which in the early autumn of that year swept over the district numbered among its victims both Colonel Amory and his wife, the latter, who was sharing garrison life with him, dying a few days before her husband. His death occurred on the 7th of October, and his brevet, given in recognition of his faithful and intrepid service, dated from the day of his decease.

Brevet Brigadier General John F. Anderson

Of Boston was mustered as first lieutenant of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment September 2, 1861, and was the first adjutant

of that regiment. On the organization at Annapolis of the North Carolina Expedition, he was appointed an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Burnside, with whom he served at Roanoke. He was afterward transferred to the staff of General John G. Foster, with whom he remained during the war. When his chief organized the Eighteenth Army Corps he was made senior aide, with the rank of major, and was adjutant general of the Department of the Ohio while General Foster was its commander, with head-quarters at Knoxville, Tenn. When the latter took command of the Department of the South, Major Anderson became chief of staff, and when General Sherman reached Savannah on his "March to the Sea," Anderson was detailed to carry his dispatches to General Grant at Washington. At the close of the war he was brevetted through the various grades up to brigadier general of volunteers, the latter dating from the 2d of April, 1865.

Brevet Major General George L. Andrews

Of Boston was a graduate of West Point in 1851, standing at the head of his class and receiving the brevet of second lieutenant in the Engineer Corps. His first duty was as assistant to Colonel Thayer, in charge of the construction of Fort Warren in Boston Harbor, where he remained three years, when he was sent to West Point as assistant professor of Engineering, etc. After one year there he resigned his commission and returned to civil life, though for three years from 1857 in the employ of the United States Government as civil engineer. At the outbreak of the war he assisted earnestly in the organizing of the Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, of which he was commissioned lieutenant colonel, succeeding to the colonelcy on the promotion of Colonel Gordon in June, 1862. He was made brigadier general November 9 following and assigned to duty under General Banks, then at New York preparing for his Louisiana campaign. After the sailing of his chief for New Orleans, General Andrews remained for a time in charge of the rendezvous at New York, and with the final detachment of troops reached New Orleans February 11, 1863. At the organization of the Nineteenth Corps he was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Third Division, on the 21st of February, but on the 6th of March was appointed chief of staff to General Banks, in

which capacity he served till after the fall of Port Hudson, when he was designated to organize the colored troops in the department, rendering valuable service till the close of the war. He received the brevet of major general of volunteers March 26, 1865, for his services in the campaign against Mobile, and was honorably discharged the national service August 24 of that year, but February 28, 1871, was appointed professor at West Point Academy, where he still remains.

Major General Nathaniel P. Banks,

Ex-Governor of Massachusetts, was among the first to offer his sword to the imperiled national government, and was made major general of volunteers to date from May 16, 1861, with Generals

Major General N. P. Banks.

John A. Dix and Benjamin F. Butler. He was first assigned to the command of the Department of Annapolis, with head-quarters at Baltimore, succeeding General Cadwalader on the 10th of June. One of his first acts was to arrest Marshal Kane, chief of the Baltimore police, putting in his place till the appointment of a loyal citizen to the office Colonel John R. Kenly of the First Maryland

Regiment. The Board of Police Commissioners were also soon after arrested for disloyal conduct and held as prisoners of war, being sent to Fort Warren in Boston Harbor. These energetic measures brought the city permanently back to its loyalty, so that the secession spirit did not again assert itself. The United States troops which had been temporarily put on duty in various parts of the city were withdrawn to their camps as soon as the civil rule was firmly established, and on the 27th of July General Banks succeeded General Patterson in the command of the Department of the Shenandoah. For some six months his forces simply held the Maryland shore of the Potomac from Darnestown to Williamsport, with an occasional sally across the river, but during February, 1862, Harper's Ferry was occupied in force, and toward the close of the month General Banks moved his head-quarters across the river, pressing "Stonewall" Jackson, the Confederate commander opposed to him, far up the Shenandoah Valley. Banks with a considerable part of his corps was soon after detached for operations nearer Washington, in co-operation with McClellan's movements on the Peninsula. Shields's Division, having fallen back to near Kernstown, was attacked by Jackson on the 23d of March. The Confederates being defeated and again driven up the valley, Banks was ordered back and moved in pursuit as far as Harrisonburg, where the two armies confronted each other and manœuvered for some time. Before the close of May, however, Banks was outgeneraled by Jackson and forced to fall swiftly back to the Potomac, not only abandoning the important valley to the enemy, but setting Jackson free to join Lee before Richmond and work havoc with the plans of General McClellan in that quarter. The retreat was conducted with great skill and success, but that fact did little to lighten the popular depression at the disaster to the Union arms.

About a month later Banks's Corps, which had hitherto been known as the Fifth, was made a part of the Army of Virginia under General Pope and designated as the Second Corps. It was ordered to Little Baltimore, and thence took part in the operations of the ill-fated army with which it was identified. General Banks with his corps fought the sharp battle of Cedar Mountain on the 9th of August, in which he gallantly contested a largely superior number of the enemy. He continued to serve under Pope till that officer was succeeded by General McClellan as commander of the

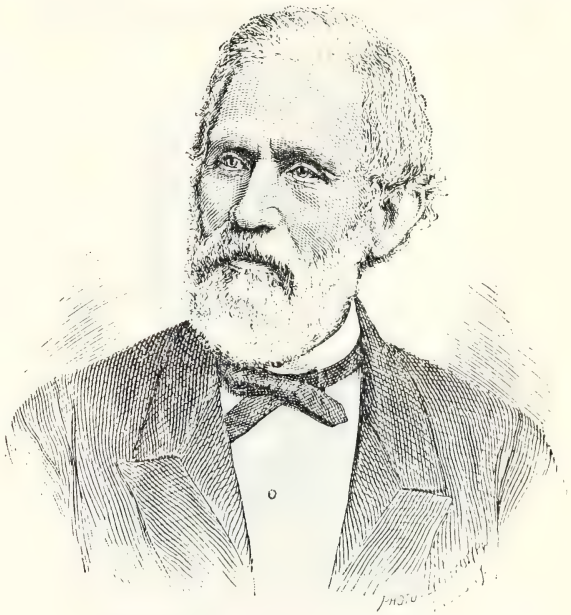
combined Union armies, when he was relieved from command of the corps and presently began preparations for the "Banks Expedition" to New Orleans. The general sailed for Louisiana early in December, 1862, and on the 16th relieved General Butler in command of the Department of the Gulf. Some 15,000 troops, mostly nine-months' men, accompanied or followed Banks to his new field, so that the early spring found him in command of some 30,000 men, organized in four divisions and known as the Nineteenth Corps. With this force it was intended that he should assist General Grant in opening the Mississippi and subdue the armed rebellion in Louisiana and Texas. Before moving in force against Port Hudson, Banks on the 10th of April at the head of 17,000 men marched from Brashear City against the Confederates under General Richard Taylor, driving him from Fort Bisland and marching up the Teche and Atchafalaya, scattering every Confederate force as far as Alexandria on the Red river. He then moved against Port Hudson, opening the siege the latter part of May, 1863, and receiving the surrender July 9, just in time to dispatch a portion of his victorious troops down the river to deal with Taylor, who had reorganized his forces and was threatening Donaldsonville and other points in the rear of New Orleans. The Confederates were driven back to Opelousas, after which no important movements occurred in Louisiana till the opening of the spring campaign of 1864. The nine-months' men of Banks's army having gone home soon after the fall of Port Hudson, their places were filled in a manner by colored regiments organized from the ex-slaves and other negroes of the vicinity. On the 26th of October, 1863, General Banks with 6,000 men under the immediate command of General N. J. T. Dana, supported by a naval force, sailed for Brazos Santiago on the Rio Grande, where a landing was effected and within a month most of the important posts on the Texas coast had been recovered to the national government. Having accomplished all that his force permitted, General Banks in person returned to New Orleans and prepared for the Red River expedition, which was undertaken by order of General Halleck instead of the movement against Galveston which would have better pleased Banks. The result proved a miserable failure, as General Banks had foreseen. The combined expedition failed to reach Shreveport, its first objective point. Banks's advance was met and defeated at Sabine Cross Roads by a

superior Confederate force on the 8th of April, and fell back to Pleasant Grove, where by aid of reinforcements the enemy were in turn defeated near night of the same day. Banks then fell back to Pleasant Hill, where another battle was fought on the 9th, the Confederates being again repulsed. General Banks then desired to resume the march to Shreveport, but after careful consideration it was deemed impracticable and the retrograde move was continued, the vessels of the co-operating fleet being rescued with great difficulty owing to the low water, and both army and navy being much annoyed by the enemy. The battle of Cane River was fought on the 23d of April, and was the last serious engagement during the retreat, though it was not till the 20th of May that the army crossed the Atchafalaya. General Banks was then relieved by General E. R. S. Canby, and was not again in active command during the war. General Banks was a modest, earnest, intensely patriotic officer, and while some of his military acts were unfortunate, others were eminently successful, and the failure of the Red River attempt cannot justly be charged against him, since he undertook it under protest. He was mustered out of service August 24, 1865.

Brevet Major General John G. Barnard

Was a native of Sheffield, where he was born in 1815, and graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1833. His service was almost exclusively in the engineering department, and from 1835 to 1852 was on the Gulf Coast, engaged on fortifications and harbor improvements. He took part in the Mexican war, and was twice brevetted for distinguished services. He was then occupied in various engineering duties, the last being in New York harbor, where the opening of the rebellion in 1861 found him. He was chief engineer of the army under General McDowell, having attained the rank of major, and under General McClellan was chief engineer in charge of the fortifications of Washington, being commissioned brigadier general of volunteers from the 23d of September, 1861. He accompanied the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsular campaign and was in charge of its engineering operations, returning after the unfortunate close of the campaign to the defenses of Washington. He retained that position till the promotion of Grant to the lieutenant generalship, when he was made

engineer in chief of armies in the field, in which capacity he served on General Grant's staff till the close of the war. He received the brevet of major general in the regular line dating from March 13, 1865, and on the 15th of January, 1866, was mustered out of the volunteer service. Resuming his duties in the Engineer Corps, he served until his retirement, having attained the rank of colonel, and died at Detroit, Mich., May 14, 1882. General Barnard was



Brevet Major General J. G. Barnard.

an author of note, publishing several volumes of importance on topics connected with his profession, and received the degree of A. M. from the University of Alabama in 1838, as well as that of LL. D. from Yale College in 1864.

Brevet Major General James Barnes

Of Springfield graduated at the Military Academy, West Point, in the class of 1829. He passed a year there as assistant instructor, took part in the Black Hawk expedition of 1832, and during the nullification controversy soon after was stationed in Charleston

harbor. He then returned to West Point as assistant instructor and served three years, resigning his commission in 1836. He became noted as a civil engineer and a builder of railroads, and was engaged in large business enterprises when the war broke out. But neither his financial interests nor his advancing years and the comforts of home life could stand between this pure-minded patriot and the service of his country, and at the age of 55, on the 26th of July, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. He commanded his fine regiment with signal ability

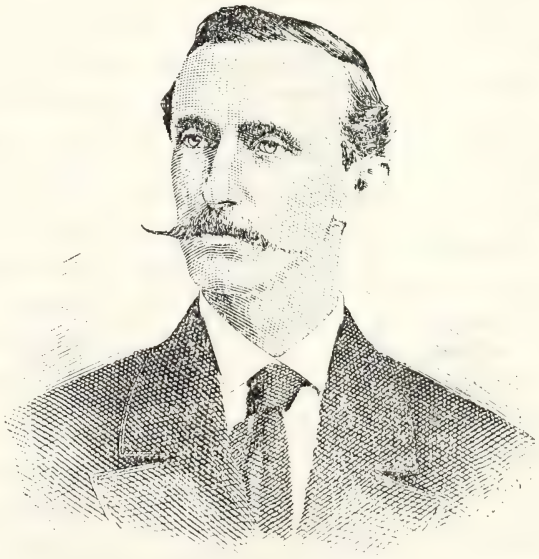
Brevet Major General James Barnes.

till after the close of the Peninsular campaign, when he succeeded to the command of Martindale's Brigade of the Fifth Corps, and dating from the 29th of November, 1862, was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers. He was in command of the brigade during the Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville campaigns, and at Gettysburg had risen to command the First Division, Fifth Corps. Leading his forces to the relief of the Union left near the close of the second day's battle, he was wounded and did not again return to active duty in the field. After the battle he was placed in charge of the defenses of Norfolk, Va., and vicinity, and in succession of

St. Mary's District and the encampment of Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout, Md., where he remained till the close of the war, receiving the brevet of major general of volunteers from March 13, 1865. He remained in commission till January 15, 1866, when he was mustered out and returned to his home, but never regained his health, dying there on the 12th of February, 1869.

Brevet Major General William F. Bartlett

Of Winthrop left Harvard College during his junior year to serve his country, his first experience being as a member of the Fourth Battalion, M. V. M., which for a month from April 25, 1861, gar-



Brevet Major General William F. Bartlett.

risoned Fort Independence in Boston Harbor. Directly afterward he was offered and accepted a commission in the Twentieth Regiment, then being formed, and on the 10th of July became its senior captain. In the battle of Ball's Bluff, Captain Bartlett led the first detachment of his regiment which crossed the river, and was last to leave the field when the battle was lost, but succeeded

in rescuing all of his command and many others by means of a small boat. On the 24th of April, 1862, during the siege of Yorktown, he was wounded in the knee by a Confederate sharpshooter, necessitating the amputation of his leg. Early in September following he took command of Camp Briggs at Pittsfield, where the Forty-ninth Regiment was being recruited and on the 12th of November was commissioned colonel of that organization. During the encampment of his command on Long Island he was at times placed in charge of several regiments, winning high commendation for his qualities as a commander. Joining General Banks in Louisiana, he led his regiment ably till the charge of May 27, 1863, on the hostile works at Port Hudson. Being obliged to accompany his men on horseback,—being the only mounted officer on the field,—he received two wounds, one in his remaining leg and a badly shattered left wrist. By these wounds he was disabled till long after the expiration of the term of service of his regiment; but as soon as he was able began to raise the Fifty-seventh (Veteran) Regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel to date from August 17, 1863. This regiment was not filled till late in the winter following, but it joined the Ninth Corps in season for the opening of the 1864 campaign, suffering terribly in the battle of the Wilderness, Colonel Bartlett himself being disabled by a wound in the head. Before he was sufficiently recovered to return to the field he received the well-earned promotion to a brigadier-generalship, his commission dating from June 20, 1864, and on the 23d of July he assumed command of the First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps, which included the Fifty-seventh and several other Massachusetts regiments. One week later he led his command into the horrible death-trap at "the Crater," where it remained, fighting stubbornly across the works, till the closing in of the enemy on the flanks rendered further resistance but madness, when the remnant of the gallant band surrendered to General Mahone. General Bartlett was removed to Danville, N. C., where he was for a long time very severely ill, barely escaping death and never recovering his health fully. He was finally exchanged, reaching Baltimore on the 26th of September. He recovered very slowly from the great debilitation of his illness, but on the 19th of June, 1865, assumed command of the First Division, Ninth Corps, which he retained till the breaking up of that organization on the 14th of July. He had

meantime received the brevet of major general, dating from March 13, 1865, and was granted six months' leave of absence, most of which he spent in Europe. General Bartlett was mustered out of service July 18, 1866 ,and subsequently engaged in business; but his health gradually failed and he died at his home in Pittsfield, December 17, 1876.

Brevet Brigadier General James L. Bates

Of Weymouth was in the leather trade in Boston at the opening of the war, but promptly joined those in his own town who were engaged in raising a company for the Twelfth (Webster) Regiment, and was elected and commissioned its captain. In this capacity he served with marked ability till the 5th of August, 1862, when he was commissioned major of the Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers. Following the death of Colonel Webster, General Hartsuff recommended Major Bates for the vacant colonelcy of the Twelfth; he was commissioned dating from the 5th of September, and on the 21st took command of what remained of that regiment after its bloody experiences at Antietam. From the 18th of May, 1864, to the close of his regiment's term of service he was in command of the brigade, handling it in a masterly manner, and during the movement of the army from Spottsylvania obtained information which led to an entire change of movement of the Union army, for which he received special thanks in General Orders. Returning home with his regiment he was mustered out as colonel July 8, 1864, but Congress very tardily in December, 1868, gave him the well-deserved brevet of brigadier general "for gallant and meritorious service in the war." He served as Commander of the Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1870 and died November 11, 1875.

Brevet Brigadier General William Blaisdell,

A native of New Hampshire, enlisted in the Fourth United States Infantry in 1833 and served in the regular army for 16 years. He shared in the Indian and Mexican wars, in the latter holding a position on the staff of General Scott, and being wounded while charging a battery. On his discharge from the army he was appointed inspector in the Boston Custom House, where the opening of the war found him. He was offered by General Scott a commis-

sion as captain in the regular army, but decided instead to enter the volunteer service, which he did as lieutenant colonel of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, to which position he was mustered June 13, 1861. On the resignation of Colonel Clark, October 11 following, he succeeded to the colonelcy, which rank he held during the remainder of his service. In the autumn of 1862 he for a

Brevet Brig. Gen. William Blaisdell.

time commanded a provisional brigade at Warrenton, but on the advance of the Army of the Potomac toward Fredericksburg in November returned to his regiment, with which his fortunes were thenceforth principally associated. He was killed in front of Petersburg on the 23d of June, 1864, while temporarily in command of the "Corcoran Legion," and his brevet of brigadier general of volunteers dated from the day of his gallant death. His body was brought home and received honored burial at Alexandria, N. H., his native town.

Brevet Brigadier General Samuel Breck.

A native of Middleboro and a representative of one of the oldest Massachusetts families, was in the United States Army and an assistant professor at West Point when the civil war began. He graduated

in the class of 1855, was commissioned second lieutenant of the First Artillery and entered service in Florida, where he was employed in the last war against the Seminole Indians. Afterward, from 1856 to 1860, he was stationed at various forts on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and from the latter date to December 3, 1861, was at the Military Academy, having been promoted to first lieutenant. He then took the position of assistant adjutant general on the staff of General McDowell, which he retained till the 30th of June, 1862,

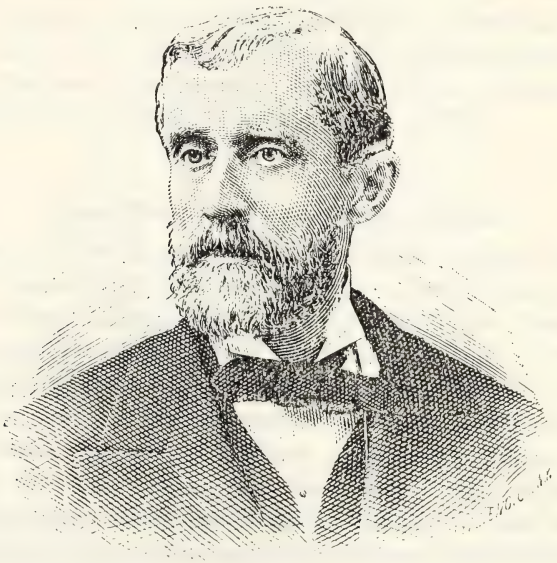
BREVET BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL BRECK.

serving the Army of the Potomac in the defenses of Washington, in the First Army Corps, in the Department of the Rappahannock, and the expedition to the Shenandoah Valley in May and June, 1862. On the 2d of July he took a position as assistant in the adjutant general's office at Washington, where he served during the remainder of the war, in charge of "rolls, returns, books, blanks and business pertaining to the enlisted men of the regular and volunteer forces," and the like. He was commissioned captain November 29, 1861; major May 23, 1862, and was successively brevetted lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general in the regular army, the two latter being bestowed March 13, 1865, "for

diligent, faithful and meritorious service in the adjutant general's department during the rebellion." He is still in active service as assistant adjutant general with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Brigadier General Henry S. Briggs,

Son of Governor George N. Briggs, was a lawyer at Pittsfield at the opening of the war and was captain of the Allen Guards of that town. Tendering the services of his command, he was summoned from an important law case at Boston to join the Eighth



Brig. Gen. Henry S. Briggs.

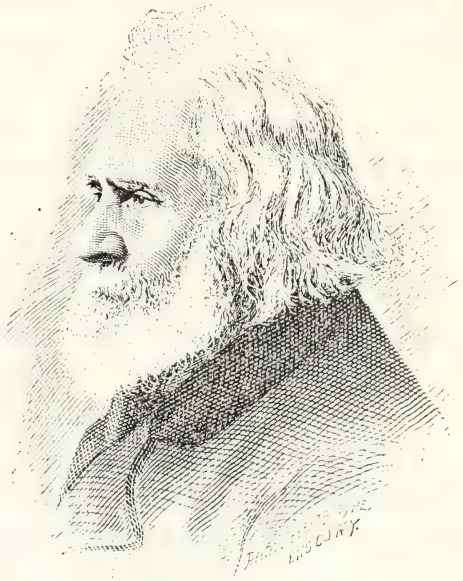
Regiment under the first call, and met his company at Springfield en route to Washington. From this service he was discharged June 10, 1861, to be commissioned colonel of the Tenth Regiment, which he commanded up to the battle of Fair Oaks, where he was severely wounded while bravely fighting his regiment against superior numbers. His commission as brigadier dated from the 17th of June, 1862, and September 10 he established a camp of instruction for a brigade of fresh troops at Arlington Hights. About the close of the month he was sent in charge of 15 new regiments to

reinforce the army under General McClellan, himself taking command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps. Before the movement of the Army of the Potomac, however, his imperfect recovery obliged him to again return to Masssachusetts. During the following winter he was assigned a command with head-quarters at Baltimore extending from Frederick to Annapolis, a part of General Schenck's Middle Department. During the retreat of Lee from Gettysburg, General Briggs joined the Army of the Potomac with reinforcements and for a short time held a command in the First Corps. In August, 1863, he was placed in charge of a rendezvous for drafted and enlisted men at Alexandria, where he remained till July, 1864; afterward serving on general court-martial at Washington till December 6, 1865, when he was finally mustered out, after four and a half years of devoted service. General Briggs died at his home in Pittsfield September 23, 1887.

Brevet Brigadier General Horace Brooks

Was a son of Massachusetts, from which he entered West Point Military Academy July 1, 1831, being appointed through the application of General Lafayette. He graduated in the class of 1835, receiving the brevet of second lieutenant, Second United States Artillery, and at once entered active service. Before the close of the year he received a commission as second and was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct against the Florida Indians. During the Mexican war he was twice brevetted, the last being as lieutenant colonel, he having already attained the rank of captain, which he held till the opening of the civil war, which found him in command of the light battery school at Fort Leavenworth. His command was removed to Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, which he proceeded to put in order, and on the 22d of February, 1861, passed his companies in review before President Buchanan—the event causing much excitement. Soon after he was placed in command of a steamer sailing with sealed orders which proved to be for Fort Pickens, Pensacola, where with the two companies under his command he arrived April 21, and the next day took part in the council of war which was held to determine whether the fort should be held or surrendered. After the Mason and Slidell capture he was sent to the Tortugas to make preparations there for whatever

might result. Being relieved by a volunteer regiment he was ordered to Ohio as superintendent of the recruiting service and mustering and disbursing officer for the United States, taking with him a million dollars. During 1861 he had been promoted successively to major and lieutenant colonel, and on the 1st of August, 1863, he was made colonel of the Fourth United States Artillery and was



Brevet Brig. Gen. Horace Brooks.

transferred to the defenses of Washington, where he was on duty at the time of General Early's threatened attack the following summer. He received the brevet of brigadier general in the United States Army to date from the 13th of March, 1865, for meritorious services during the war, and remained colonel of the Fourth Artillery till the 10th of January, 1877, when he was placed on the retired list after almost 46 years in the service of his country.

Brevet Brigadier General Sidney Burbank,

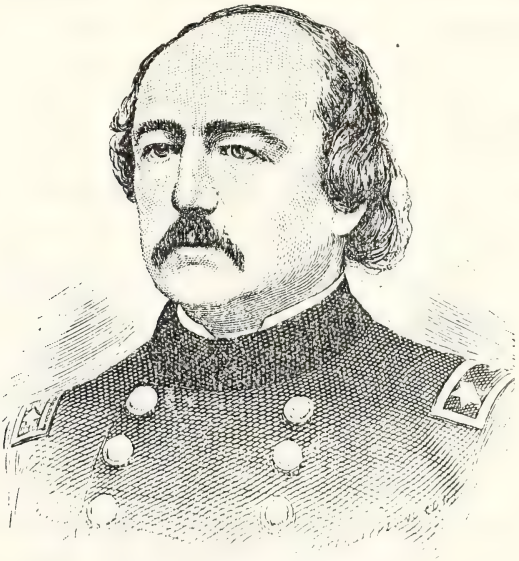
A son of Massachusetts and a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1829, was on graduation commissioned second lieutenant in the First Infantry, and for 30 years

served principally in garrison, frontier and recruiting duty. He took part in the Black Hawk and Florida wars with the Indians, and was for nearly four years assistant instructor at the Military Academy. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry, May 14, 1861, and colonel of the Second Infantry September 16, 1862. In the spring of 1863 he entered the field in command of one of the regular brigades of the Fifth Corps, having up to that time been engaged in recruiting service. He served in this capacity at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; in the last-named his command—Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps—rendering brilliant service at the cost of one-half its numbers. He successfully commanded the First Brigade of Regulars till January, 1864, when he took charge of the camp for drafted men at Columbus, O., remaining till midsummer, when with his regiment he was stationed at Newport Barracks, Ky., where he remained till the close of the war. His brevet dated from March 13, 1865, and was conferred "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Gettysburg." General Burbank died at Newport, Ky., December 7, 1882.

Major General Benjamin F. Butler,

Of Lowell, was when the rebellion broke out engaged in the practice of law at Boston. He had long been identified with the militia of the State and at that time was a brigadier general, ranking third, in the state organization. He was also a noted democratic politician and had taken a prominent part in the Charleston convention of the previous April. When Sumter was fired upon and Massachusetts was called on for two regiments, the requisition being speedily enlarged to include four regiments and a brigade commander, General Butler, though not the ranking brigadier, obtained the appointment and at once set out, accompanying the Eighth Regiment by way of Springfield and New York to Philadelphia, where on the 19th of April, 1861, news was received of the riot in Baltimore during the passage of the Sixth Massachusetts, the closing of railroad and telegraphic communication and the cutting off of Washington from the loyal states. After a night of consultation and investigation, General Butler decided to join forces with the Seventh New York Regiment, then on its way under command of Colonel Lefferts, and move by way of Annapolis. Colonel

Lefferts declining to join in the enterprise, General Butler with the Eighth Regiment took cars to Perryville, where he boarded the ferryboat Maryland and steamed to Annapolis. There a landing was made on the 21st, the United States school-ship Constitution was rescued from the danger of capture to which she had been for some time exposed and sent to New York with a detachment of the Eighth aboard, while the rest of the regiment landed and prepared to open the railroad to Annapolis Junction and thus restore communication with Washington. Before the able artisans had



Major General Benj. F. Butler.

completed the task of repairing the railroad, bridges and rolling stock, an order from General Scott, commander-in-chief, directed General Butler to remain at Annapolis in command, and for some time the valiant general was occupied in receiving and forwarding by the route which he had opened the thousands of troops that came pouring in from the loyal states in response to the President's call.

General Butler then went to Washington for a conference with General Scott and other authorities in regard to the course to be pursued, the result of which was that on the 4th of May he moved two regiments, including the Sixth Massachusetts, and a battery to

Relay House, a few miles from Baltimore,—all these points being within the Department of Annapolis of which he had been made commander. From Relay House, on the evening of May 13, General Butler backed a railroad train containing a considerable part of his force to the city of Baltimore, and under cover of a heavy thunder storm took possession of Federal Hill, almost unobserved, whence on the following morning he issued a proclamation announcing his purposes. This occupation of Baltimore displeased General Scott, however, and on the 16th the troops were withdrawn to Relay House and General Cadwalader succeeded to the command. General Butler on reporting at Washington was commissioned a major general of volunteers—the first commission of that grade issued—and was made commander of the Department of Virginia, embracing the country within 60 miles of Fortress Monroe, with head-quarters at that stronghold. This command he held till the 18th of August, the most important event during the time in a military way being the expedition against the Confederates under General Magruder on the night of June 9 and the skirmish—for battle it can hardly be called—at Great Bethel the next day. He was then relieved of the command of the department, General John E. Wool being his successor.

Being assigned to no other field of usefulness, General Butler asked one at the hands of General Wool, and for a time commanded the troops encamped outside the fort. He had already arranged an expedition for the capture of the Confederate forts at Hatteras Inlet, and that being about to sail he accompanied it and received the surrender of the fortifications. Having provided for the permanent occupation of that post by the United States government, General Butler repaired to Washington and obtained authority to recruit six regiments in New England for an expedition, the order bearing date of September 10, 1861. In his zeal to fill the regiments he became involved in a serious quarrel with Governor Andrew over the two from Massachusetts; but in the early part of the winter following the organizations were completed and after much deliberation New Orleans was selected as the objective point. Arrangements having been made for the co-operation of a naval force under Captain Farragut, General Butler and his command of about 15,000 men sailed for Ship Island, off the Mississippi coast, which was made the rendezvous for the expedition. The forces

were ready March 25, 1862, but the fleet did not get across the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river till April 16, when the attack on Forts St. Philip and Jackson, the running of the batteries by a portion of the war vessels, the destruction of the Confederate fleet, the surrender of New Orleans, followed by that of the forts, and the establishment of General Butler at the Crescent City succeeded rapidly. The vigorous measures of the commander for the preservation of peace, his charitable steps for the relief of suffering and in furnishing labor for the unemployed, his sanitary care for the health of the troops and the citizens, were all characteristic of the man's unflagging energy. From May 1 to December 15 he commanded the Department of the Gulf, with head-quarters at New Orleans, when he was relieved by General Banks.

General Butler was not immediately assigned to a command, but in December, 1863, he succeeded General Foster in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, with head-quarters at Fortress Monroe, the Department including the state of North Carolina and that part of Virginia south of the Rappahannock river and east of the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad. General Butler's first important enterprise after assuming his new command was an attempt to capture Richmond by the dash of a light column under General Wistar, aided by a diversion on the part of the Army of the Potomac, early in February, 1864, but the attempt came to naught. The Army of the James was meantime organized, consisting of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps and a force of cavalry, with which General Butler operated against Richmond and Petersburg during the following spring and summer in support of and often in active co-operation with the Army of the Potomac. During the autumn a great piece of engineering work was accomplished by the colored soldiers of the army in the digging of the Dutch Gap Canal, which by cutting off a considerable bend in the James river would it was hoped avoid several strong Confederate fortifications and allow the approach of Union war vessels nearer to Richmond. The bulkhead of earth was blown out on the 1st of January, 1865, but the result was a failure. At the presidential election of 1864, General Butler was ordered to New York to keep the peace, and on his return took part in the operations against Fort Fisher, the main defense of Wilmington, N. C. Preliminary to the combined naval and military attack, a vessel loaded with 215 tons of powder was

run near to the fort and exploded, in the hope of demolishing the fortifications, though the result proved the effect to be very insignificant. General Butler commanded the land forces intended to act in connection with the powerful fleet of Admiral Porter, and on the 25th of December had landed a portion of them, when the weather becoming so rough as to prevent further operations, and hearing that hostile reinforcements were near, the general felt justified in re-embarking his troops and temporarily abandoning the attempt. This result was a great disappointment to the country and especially to General Grant, who relieved General Butler of his command. He was succeeded in the command of the Department and the Army of the James by General E. O. C. Ord, and did not again take the field during the war, resigning his commission November 30, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General Sumner Carruth

Was one of the original captains of the First Massachusetts Regiment, enlisting from Chelsea, and served with that regiment till the battle of Fair Oaks, when he was severely wounded in the arm and returned to Massachusetts where he was commissioned major of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, which he commanded at Antietam, where he was wounded in the neck, having previously been advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel. On the 14th of November, at Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, having crossed the Rappahannock in search of food, Lieutenant Colonel Carruth was captured by a scouting party of the enemy, but was exchanged and rejoined his regiment at Newport News, accompanying it to Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, being commissioned colonel April 25, 1863. Though suffering much from ill-health during subsequent campaigns, Colonel Carruth when able to take the field was often in command of his brigade, and at the reorganization of the Ninth Corps for the campaign of 1864 he was appointed to command the First Brigade, First Division, composed of four regiments of Massachusetts soldiers and two of Regulars. After this he was not much with the regiment till the closing days of its service, after it became a part of General Potter's Division and Colonel Curtin's Brigade, when he again took charge of the Thirty-fifth and returned with it to Massachusetts at the close of the war, his brevet of brigadier general of volunteers dating from April 2, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General Samuel E. Chamberlain

Of Cambridge had seen active military service previous to the war of the rebellion, having enlisted in the First United States Dragoons in 1846, before reaching the age of 16. He took part in many of the principal engagements in Mexico, and afterward served with a company of Rangers employed by the governor of Durango in suppressing Apache outrages in Arizona. In the fall of 1853 he was a member of Walker's expedition for the conquest of Lower California, and took part in three actions which resulted. With this

BREVET BRIG. GEN. S. E. CHAMBERLAIN.

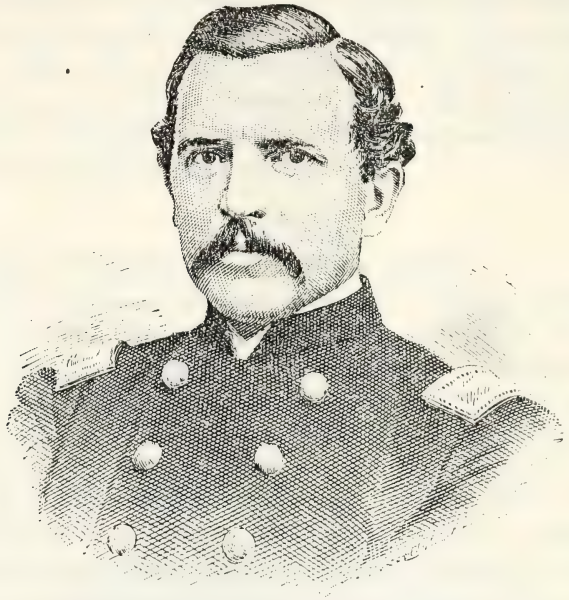
experience he was well qualified to receive the commission of first lieutenant of Company C, Third Massachusetts Militia, which was given him when that regiment with others was called on April 17, 1861, for three months' service of the national government. He commanded his company during a part of its term, and when the regiment returned to Massachusetts he enlisted as a private in the First Massachusetts Cavalry, but was commissioned captain November 25, 1861. He became major October 30, 1862, and lieutenant colonel March 5, 1864. He was commissioned colonel to date from the 30th of September following, but was not mustered to

that rank. While serving with the regiment he took part in 35 engagements, besides numerous cavalry demonstrations, and was seven times wounded—at Poolesville (captured), Kelly's Ford (severely), Brandy Station, St. Mary's Church, Malvern Hill, Reams Station and Boydtown Plank Road. During the winter of 1862 and spring of 1863 he was chief of staff to General W. W. Averell till wounded at Kelly's Ford, and in the winter of 1864 commanded Camp Parole at Annapolis. He was mustered out at the final discharge of the regiment, July 28, 1865, but was at once commissioned colonel of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, then stationed in Texas, joined the command and served with it till its muster out at the close of October, 1865. He received the brevet of brigadier general to date from the 24th of February, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct in covering the retreat of Gregg's Division of cavalry at the disastrous battle of St. Mary's Church. In 1866 he was appointed assistant quartermaster general with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Bullock; in 1871 was appointed warden of the state-prison of Massachusetts, held the position for ten years and resigned in 1881.

Brevet Brigadier General Thomas E. Chickering

Of Boston was for many years previous to the war a valuable officer in the Massachusetts Militia, at one time commanding the New England Guards. He was made colonel of the Forty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, with commission dating from September 15, 1862, and left the state with his command November 5 following to join the expedition of General Banks for Louisiana. Apart from his duties with the regiment, he was frequently assigned to responsible positions of wider scope. Early in March, 1863, he commanded an expedition from Baton Rouge for the destruction of bridges over the Comite river, and returning from the successful prosecution of this object was placed in command of the post at Baton Rouge while the bulk of the army under General Banks made a demonstration to the rear of Port Hudson. During the movement of Banks's army through the interior of Louisiana he was successively military governor of Opelousas and commandant of the military depot at Barre's Landing. On the 17th of June, his regiment was transformed into the Third Massachusetts Cavalry and assigned to

the brigade of General Grierson, engaged in outpost and scouting duty in connection with the various movements of the Army of the Gulf. Colonel Chickering resigned his commission on the 1st of



Brevet Brig. Gen. T. E. Chickering.

September, 1864, and received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers from the 13th of March, 1865. He died at his home in Boston on the 14th of February, 1871.

Brevet Brigadier General Robert E. Clary,

A native of Springfield, was appointed from Massachusetts to the military academy at West Point in 1823, graduating July 1, 1828, when he was commissioned second lieutenant of the First Infantry. He served in various portions of the country, rising through the successive grades till the opening of the rebellion found him a staff major and chief quartermaster of the department of Utah. His service was principally in the quartermaster's department, and he was chief quartermaster of the Department of West Virginia from November, 1861, to July, 1862, then of the Army of Virginia under

General Pope; then of the Department of the Northwest to the 20th of March, 1863. He then served in the quartermaster general's office at Washington till August 24, 1864, when he was placed in charge of the Memphis depot, where he remained till the close of the war. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel in the regular line April 15, 1864, colonel July 29, 1866, and was retired, being over 62 years of age, on the 22d of February, 1869. He was brevetted brigadier general on the 13th of March, 1865, on account of faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion.

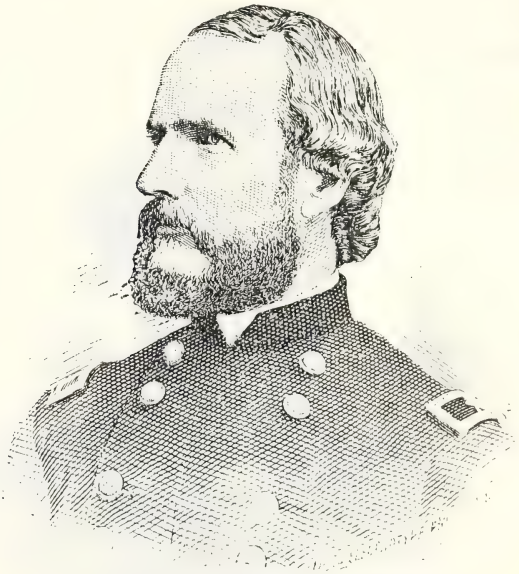
Brevet Brigadier General William Cogswell

Left his law office at Salem to raise a company for the Second Regiment, and entered the service May 24, 1861, as captain in that organization, rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel October 23, 1862, and on the 6th of June following being promoted to the colonelcy. He commanded the regiment most of the time from Antietam to Atlanta, and was post commandant at the latter place. At Savannah on the 15th of December following, he received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers and a month later was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps. He led his command through the Carolinas, rendering valuable service at the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, and was mustered out of service June 25, 1865.

Brevet Major General Cyrus B. Comstock

Was born in Massachusetts in 1831, entered the Military Academy at West Point at the age of 20 and graduated in 1855, receiving during the autumn of that year a commission as second lieutenant of Engineers. During the next four years he was engaged in the ordinary duties of his rank, and from 1859 to 1861 was an assistant instructor at West Point, being commissioned first lieutenant July 1, 1860. While Washington was being fortified during the latter part of 1861 and the following winter, he served efficiently under General Barnard, the chief engineer, as he did in the Peninsular campaign of 1862, and at South Mountain and Antietam. During the winter and spring following he was chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac, but early in 1863 was transferred to the De-

partment of the Tennessee and as chief engineer of the Army of the Tennessee took part in the siege of Vicksburg, for which he received the brevet of major, having in March been commissioned captain. On the 19th of November he was made assistant inspector general of the Department of the Mississippi, with the rank of lieutenant colonel of volunteers, which he held till the 28th of March, 1864, when he was made a member of Lieutenant General Grant's staff, being for some two years senior aide. In this position he rendered valuable service, receiving the brevet of lieutenant



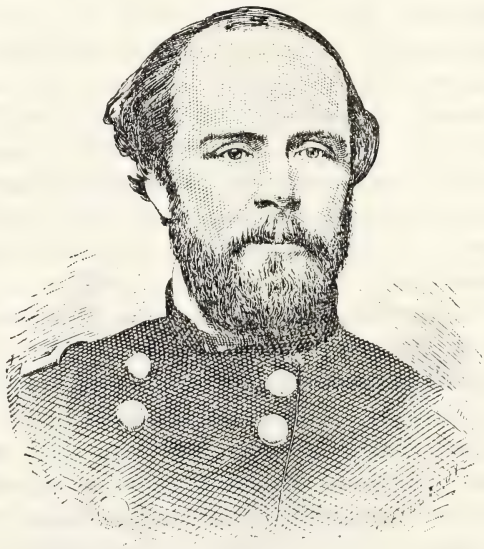
Brevet Major General C. B Comstock.

colonel for the part taken in the battle of the Wilderness. He was chief engineer of the Fort Fisher expedition of 1865, winning there the brevet of colonel; and was senior engineer of the operations of General Canby against Mobile, where he obtained the additional brevet of brigadier general, United States Army. He also received in the volunteer service the brevets of colonel and brigadier general for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fort Fisher, and of major general for his part in the campaign against Mobile, the three Fort Fisher brevets dating from the 15th of January and that of major general from the 26th of March, 1865.

After the close of the war he remained on the staff of the general of the army till May 3, 1870, when he returned to duty in the engineer department. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, of the Permanent Board of Engineers, and President of the Mississippi River Commission, and was author of the report on the Primary Triangulation of the United States Lake Survey.

Major General Darius N. Couch,

Native of New York, was appointed from that state to the Military Academy at West Point in 1842, graduating four years later and being made brevet second lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery. In



Major General Darius N. Couch.

the war with Mexico he received a commission as second and brevet as first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Buena Vista. Subsequently he was in garrison at Fortress Monroe, Fort Pickens and at Key West Barracks, where he was in command, and took part in the Seminole war of 1849–50, winning the commendation of the Secretary of War for his promptness in moving his command up the east coast of Florida for the protec-

tion of the settlers. Resigning from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in 1855, he located at Taunton three years later, and was engaged in the manufacture of copper sheathing when the war broke out. Offering his services to Governor Andrew, he was authorized to raise the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, was commissioned its colonel and accompanied it to Washington. Taking command of the brigade of which his regiment formed a part, he received the commission of brigadier general of volunteers dating from May 17, 1861, continuing in command during the fall and winter at Brightwood in the northern defenses of Washington. In the organization of the Army of the Potomac for the Peninsular campaign in the spring of 1862, General Couch was given command of a division of the Fourth Corps, holding the left of the Union line during the siege of Yorktown and in the subsequent campaign rendering signal service at the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale and Malvern Hill. Moving his division to Alexandria in support of Pope's retreat from Manassas, he joined in the Maryland campaign which succeeded it, having again the left of the army and consequently taking no active part in the battle of Antietam. Having been commissioned major general of volunteers dating from July 4, 1862, he was in October given command of the Second Corps at Harper's Ferry. At Fredericksburg his corps bore the brunt of the fight, losing over 4000 officers and men in the attempt to carry the enemy's works on the hights above the city. The same corps, under his command at Chancellorsville lost more than 2000, attesting the earnest and deadly nature of its work. Soon after the battle General Couch was obliged by ill-health to forego an active command, though his name was at the time under consideration by the President as the successor to Hooker in command of the Army of the Potomac. Declining to be considered himself, General Couch suggested to Mr. Lincoln the name of General Meade as being best fitted for the responsible place—a suggestion which was some time later acted upon. In June, 1863, the Department of the Susquehanna was created and placed under command of General Couch, with head-quarters at Harrisburg, and he was instructed to raise and organize a force of militia to resist the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederates under Lee. Considering the limited time and all elements of the material at hand, much ability was displayed by General Couch in

this field, while the defeat of the invaders at Gettysburg assured to the loyal states immunity from future irruptions in force. The department was continued under the same command, however, till November, 1864, when General Couch was directed to report to General Thomas at Nashville, then besieged by Hood's army. On reaching the city General Couch was assigned by Thomas to the command of the Fourth Corps, but that arrangement not meeting the approval of the Washington authorities he was given command of the Second Division, Twenty-third Corps. In the battle of Nashville which soon followed this division bore an honorable part, operating against the enemy's left, and capturing guns and prisoners. During the winter the corps, commanded by General Schofield, was transferred by way of Washington to North Carolina. Couch's Division started from Wilmington on the 6th of March, 1865, to effect a junction with the rest of the corps under Schofield advancing from Newbern, the point of junction being Kinston and the destination Goldsboro. This march of the Second Division was made with such celerity, notwithstanding some formidable obstacles, that the enemy who had successfully attacked Schofield were compelled to retire, leaving that officer's route to Kinston open. On the 25th of March General Couch took position at Mosley Hall, midway between Kinston and Goldsboro, to protect supply trains running from Kinston to General Sherman's head-quarters at Goldsboro. The plan adopted by General Couch in this important duty was so perfect that not a train carrying stores to the needy troops was attacked. Instead of undertaking to closely guard the 30 miles of railway, he kept the enemy, who lay on his flank, under constant alarm by daily pushing bodies of troops in their direction, adopting daily a different route, thus keeping the entire Confederate force constantly on the alert for their own safety. The war being finished, General Couch, having served ably and faithfully in whatever station he had been placed, offered his resignation, which was accepted June 9, 1865. At the deposit of the battle-flags of the returned regiments at the State House, December 22, 1865, where they are still sacredly preserved, General Couch, with General Edward W. Hincks as chief of staff, commanded the column of veterans representing nearly every command which went from the state, as they proudly bore the tattered standards to their final resting place.

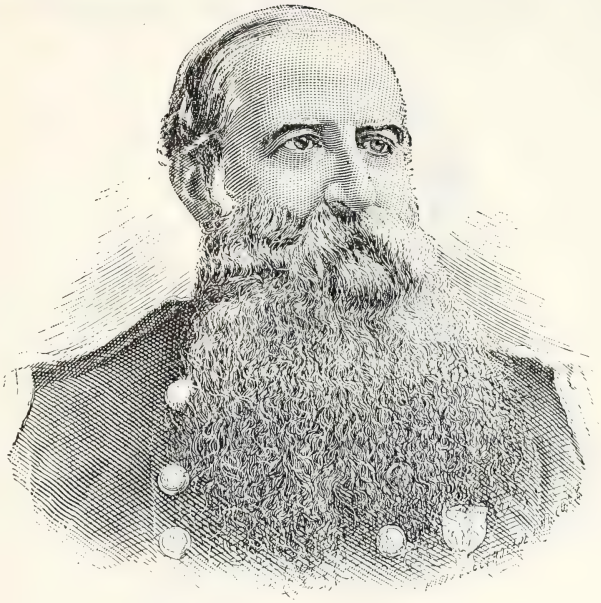
Brigadier General Robert Cowdin,

Of Boston, was colonel of the First Massachusetts Regiment of Massachusetts Militia when the war broke out, and on his command being reorganized for the three-years' service he retained the rank, leading his regiment through its earlier experiences, including the battle of Blackburn's Ford. In October following, as senior colonel he took command of the brigade, which was ordered to duty on the Maryland shore of the Potomac below Washington, which command he retained till February 17, 1862, when he returned to the regiment and with it shared the experiences of the Peninsular and Manassas campaigns. Again taking command of the brigade (Grover's), on the 1st of September, Colonel Cowdin retained that position during the month, when he received from the President the appointment of brigadier general for distinguished conduct at the battle of Williamsburg. Reporting to Washington for orders, he was assigned to the Second Brigade of Abercrombie's Division, located near Upton's Hill, Va., with which he served till the adjournment of Congress on the 4th of March, 1863, when, that body having failed to confirm his appointment, his commission expired, he returned to Massachusetts and did not again enter the field. General Cowdin died of cancer of the stomach, July 9, 1874.

Brevet Brigadier General Charles H. Crane, M. D.,

Born in Rhode Island in 1825, graduated from Yale College in 1844 and from the Medical Department of Harvard University in 1847. He was approved for medical service in the United States Army a few months later, and early in 1848 joined the army in Mexico, as assistant surgeon. He served later on the Atlantic Coast, in Florida and on the Pacific Coast till 1856, rendering valuable service during the Indian troubles there. He was then for more than two years a member of an examining board, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was on duty at army head-quarters. He was made full surgeon on the 21st of May, 1861, and was on duty at Key West and in the Department of the South till September, 1863, when he entered the surgeon general's office at Washington. Dating from the 13th of March, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant colonel, and brigadier general in the regular army in appreciation of his services. He was afterward medical director of the Department of the

South, was made colonel and assistant surgeon general July 28, 1866, and on the 3d of July, 1882, was promoted to be surgeon



SURGEON GENERAL CHARLES H. CRANE.

general of the United States Army—a position which he had filled much of the time during his lesser rank. He died at Washington on the 10th of October, 1883.

Brevet Major General George H. Crosman

Was appointed from his native Massachusetts to the Military Academy at West Point in 1819 and graduated four years later, when he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Sixth United States Infantry. He served in various portions of the country, largely in the commissary or quartermaster departments, taking part in the Black Hawk war of 1832, and in the Indian war of 1836-7 served as chief quartermaster. He also held the same rank in the occupation of Texas preceding the Mexican war, and was brevetted major for gallant service at the battle of Palo Alto. His duties were thenceforth entirely connected with the quartermaster's de-

partment, at St. Louis and in the department of Utah till the fall of 1860. During the rebellion he served as chief quartermaster of the Department of Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah from April 29 to August 24, 1861, being afterward depot quartermaster at

Brevet Major General George H. Crosman.

Philadelphia till after the close of the war. He attained to the rank of colonel February 26, 1863, and March 13, 1865, was brevetted brigadier general and major general, United States Army, for "faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion." He was retired July 26, 1866, being over 62 years of age, and died at Philadelphia May 28, 1882.

Brevet Brigadier General Caspar Crowninshield

Of Boston entered the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers as captain, his commission dating from July 10, 1861. He served with that regiment but a short time, being commissioned captain in the First Massachusetts Cavalry on the 25th of November. After serving with the First till the following summer, he was commissioned senior major of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry and led

the first detachment of five companies of that regiment which left the state on the 12th of February, 1863, his commission dating from the 30th of January. With this battalion he served on the Virginia Peninsula till ordered to the vicinity of Washington to join the rest of the regiment under Colonel Lowell; but as the latter most of the time commanded a brigade and Lieutenant Colonel Russell was absent, Major Crowninshield was much of the time commanding officer of the Second till the close of the war. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel March 1, 1864, and on the death of Colonel Lowell, October 21 of that year, he succeeded to the colonelcy. He led the brigade of which his regiment formed a part in the final grand charge at Cedar Creek, and in subsequent operations, and thenceforth to the close of the war he was sometimes at the head of his regiment and sometimes had a larger command. After the surrender of the Confederate armies, his regiment being encamped within the Washington defenses and the muster out of the volunteer army being in progress, he resigned his commission on the 16th of June, 1865, anticipating by about a month the return to Massachusetts of his command. His brevet of brigadier general of volunteers dated, as did so many others, from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General James A. Cunningham

Of Gloucester was mustered into the national service November 18, 1861, as first lieutenant of Company D, First Battalion Massachusetts Infantry, having previously seen service with the state militia. His company formed part of the garrison of Fort Warren in Boston Harbor, and when the battalion was enlarged from four companies to six he was made captain of Company F, serving with this rank, the battalion having been enlarged to the Thirty-second Regiment, until the summer of 1864, when by successive promotions he was advanced to lieutenant colonel, dating from July 30, 1864. Colonel Edmands being disabled at the battle of Peebles Farm, September 30, Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham thenceforth commanded the regiment during the remainder of its term of service. On the morning of April 2, 1865, in command of a brigade of skirmishers, he pushed his way through from the Five Forks battle-field to the Southside Railroad, where he made large captures of Confederates and army stores. For this brilliant achievement he re-

ceived the brevet of brigadier general dating from April 1. On the morning of the 9th he met the first flag of truce heralding the surrender of Lee's army. He was mustered out of service with his regiment on the 29th of June, and under Governor Andrew's successors he was for many years the efficient adjutant general of the state.

Brevet Brigadier General Arthur R. Curtis

Of Boston was commissioned second lieutenant in the Twentieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers from the 25th of November, 1861, and first lieutenant from the 16th of January following. As such he served through the campaigns of 1862, being wounded in the leg at Fredericksburg. His promotion to captain dated from the 14th of December, 1862, and with that rank he served till the spring of 1864. The casualties in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, left him senior officer on duty, and he commanded the regiment for 12 days, being badly wounded and made prisoner on the 18th before Spottsylvania. Recovering and being exchanged, he returned to the Twentieth on the 12th of January, 1865, having been promoted to major May 7 and lieutenant colonel June 20, 1864. He commanded the regiment during the movements of the spring of 1865 and till the 29th of May, when the war being ended and the army assembled near Washington, he resigned his commission. His brevet of brigadier general of volunteers dated from the 13th of March, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General Greely S. Curtis

Of Boston was one of the enthusiastic leaders in the formation of the famous Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, with which he entered the service as captain of Company B, May 24, 1861. He served in that capacity till the following autumn, when he was commissioned major of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, October 31, and led the first battalion of that arm of the service which left after the opening of the war. In May following he commanded the regiment in the James Island expedition against Charleston and on the return of Colonel Williams to the regular army was made lieutenant colonel dating from October 30, 1862. He was again in command of the regiment at Kelly's Ford on the 17th of

March, 1863, and till after the battle of Gettysburg. Disability from ill-health caused his resignation March 4, 1864, after a little less than three years' faithful service. His brevet of brigadier general of volunteers dated from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General Nelson H. Davis,

U. S. A., was at the opening of the war a captain in the Second United States Infantry, having been appointed to the Military Academy from Massachusetts, graduating in 1845 and serving in the Mexican war with distinction, winning a brevet. He was com-

BREVET BRIG. GEN. NELSON H. DAVIS.

missioned colonel of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment September 4, 1861, but served in that capacity less than three months, during which time he did much to bring his command to a high state of efficiency. Resigning his commission as colonel November 18, he was appointed inspector general on the staff of General Sumner, and retained that position till after the siege of Yorktown the following spring, when he was assigned to duty at General McClellan's head-quarters. Being relieved at his own request after the acces-

sion of General Burnside to the command in November following, he was soon after sent to Tennessee to make investigations in General Rosecrans's army. Returning to Washington, he was at the request of General Hooker assigned to duty at head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac, where he served till October following, winning the brevet of lieutenant colonel in the regular army for gallant conduct at Gettysburg. In October, 1863, he was assigned to duty under General Carleton in the Department of New Mexico, with head-quarters at Santa Fe, and in fighting the Apaches in Arizona the following year won the rank of colonel. Dating from the 13th of March, 1865, he received the brevet of brigadier general in the regular army, but continued on duty in the Department of New Mexico till the summer of 1867. From that time General Davis served at head-quarters of the various departments or under the direct orders of the Secretary of War till on the death of General D. B. Sacket, inspector general of the army, General Davis was on the 8th of March, 1885, appointed to the vacancy, with the rank of brigadier general. This position he filled till the 20th of September following, when he was placed on the retired list by the operation of law, after 40 years of honorable and active service.

Brevet Major General Charles Devens, Jr.,

A lawyer of Worcester, was not identified with the militia service at the outbreak of the rebellion, but promptly accepted the command of the Third Battalion of Rifles with the rank of major, leaving unfinished a case on which he was engaged in the Supreme Court. He was ordered on the 20th of April to set out with his command for the endangered capital, and that evening left Worcester for Washington by way of New York and Annapolis. From the latter city he was ordered to Fort McHenry at Baltimore, the presence of his command assuring the safety of that stronghold and no doubt doing much toward the retention of Maryland to the Union. Before the term of service of the battalion expired Major Devens was on the 15th of July, 1861, commissioned as colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment, then being recruited at Worcester, and with that organization he went to the front for the second time. Being stationed with his regiment at Poolesville, Md., late in August, Colonel Devens was sent across the Potomac on the night of the

20th of October, with instructions to find and break up a supposed Confederate camp on the Virginia side. The result was the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff, in which the regiment lost heavily, Colonel Devens, who was slightly wounded, only escaping by swimming across the river, assisted by some of his soldiers. With the opening of the Peninsular campaign he was commissioned a brigadier general, dating from April 15, 1862, and on the 3d of May took command of the Third Brigade of Couch's Division of Keyes's

Brevet Maj. Gen. Charles Devens, Jr.

(Fourth) Corps. At the battle of Fair Oaks, on the 31st of May, he received a bullet wound which disabled him for some two months. He resumed the command of the brigade July 26, and retained it till the following spring, being at times in command of the division during the absence of General Couch. At the battle of Fredericksburg he volunteered to lead the passage of the Rappahannock at the lower or "Franklin" bridges; which was done without loss or serious resistance, the brigade holding the hostile shore unsupported during the night which followed. He also volunteered to cover the recrossing after the close of the battle, and did so with equal credit,

his command, then known as the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, consisting of the Seventh, Tenth and Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Regiments, Second Rhode Island and Thirty-sixth New York. On the 21st of April, 1863, he bade farewell to the brigade, having been assigned to the command of the First Division, Eleventh Corps, which he commanded at the battle of Chancellorsville. While striving to rally his command during the rout of May 2, he was severely wounded in the foot. After the Draft riots of the following July, General Devens, not being able to return to active duty in the field, was assigned to command the Massachusetts draft rendezvous, in Boston Harbor, where he remained till the following spring, when he rejoined the army in the field, taking a command in the Eighteenth Corps at the special request of General W. F. Smith, its commander, and having part in the engagements at Port Walthal, Arrowfield Church, etc., under General Butler, then operating from Bermuda Hundred in co-operation with the campaign of the Army of the Potomac. When, a little later, three divisions were sent under General Smith to join the latter army, General Devens commanded one of them — a provisional division of three brigades from the Tenth Corps. With this he fought bravely at Cold Harbor, but was soon afterward prostrated by rheumatic fever, serving during convalescence as president of a military commission for the trial of various classes of offenders, and when recovered was assigned by General Ord to the command of the First Division, Eighteenth Corps. At the reorganization of the Army of the James he took command of the Third Division, Twenty-Fourth Corps,—the first organization to enter the city of Richmond on the 3d of April, 1865, from which day Devens's brevet of major general of volunteers "for gallantry and good conduct" was dated, at the request of General Grant. He remained with this division till the corps was mustered out of service, when he was appointed to the command of the Northeast Military District of Virginia, and at the end of August was ordered to the command of the Military Division of Charleston, embracing the eastern section of South Carolina, where he remained till the summer of 1866, when he was mustered out after more than five years of very honorable service. He served as Attorney General of the United States in President Hayes's cabinet, being reappointed afterward to the supreme judicial bench of Massachusetts, from which he had resigned.

Brevet Brigadier General Arthur F. Devereux

Of Salem was at the beginning of the war captain of the Salem Light Infantry, a Zouave organization of high repute attached to the Seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Militia. When the Eighth Regiment was sent out on the 18th of April, 1861, for three months' service, Captain Devereux's company was attached to that regiment as Company J. On the arrival of the Eighth at Annapolis on the morning of the 21st, Captain Devereux with his own company and some other soldiers from the regiment was placed in charge of the

BREVET BRIG. GEN. A. F. DEVEREUX.

frigate Constitution, which was sent to New York. In a special order issued at the time, General Butler said: I have authorized Captain Devereux to obtain supplies and transportation for himself and men wherever he may deem proper and the faith and credit of the state of Massachusetts are pledged for the payment thereof." Two days after the muster out of the Eighth, Captain Devereux was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, and on the promotion of Colonel Hincks to a brigadier generalship Devereux was made colonel, dating from November 29, 1862. As such

he served till the early spring of 1864, when he resigned, on the 27th of February. At the battle of Gettysburg, at the critical moment of the third day, when General Pickett's Division of Confederates seemed on the point of breaking the Union line, Colonel Devereux obtained of General Hancock permission to put his regiment into action. His men met the head of Pickett's column breast to breast, fighting so closely that the bearer of the Massachusetts state flag knocked down with his flag staff a Virginia color sergeant and took his flag. On the surrender of Pickett's men, Colonel Devereux had on his arm four colors wrested from the enemy, for which he received official receipts. After the battle he was sent to Massachusetts for duty during the draft, and was in command of the garrison at the draft rendezvous on Long Island till November, when he returned to the army and took command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps. At Mine Run he was selected to lead the forlorn hope in the attempt to turn the Confederate right, but the assault was not ordered. His resignation was due to imperative family considerations, and was reluctantly tendered. He was wounded at Antietam and at the Second Bull Run, and received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General Charles A. R. Dimon

Of Salem enlisted as a private in Company J, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, April 17, 1861, and served with it during the three months for which it was called into service, the company being one of those which boarded the United States frigate Constitution, anchored off Annapolis, and escorted her to a place of safety in New York harbor. Being mustered out August 1, following, Mr. Dimon gave his energies to the organization of the "Eastern Bay State Regiment," afterward the Thirtieth Massachusetts, serving as adjutant under direction of General Butler and being formally commissioned and mustered to that position February 20, 1862. In September following he was attached to the staff of Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, commanding a brigade, but on the 20th of October was commissioned major of the Second Louisiana Volunteers, a white regiment recruited in that state. While adjutant of the Thirtieth he took part in the various movements of that command, including the operations at the bend opposite Vicksburg, the battle

of Baton Rouge, etc., and as major of the Louisianians engaged in the battle of Plains Store, May 10, 1863, the first reconnaissance against Port Hudson five days later, volunteered to lead "the forlorn hope" at the first storming of the works there May 27, and also took part in the second assault a few weeks later. On the 1st of April, 1864, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the First United States Volunteers, a regiment which he was largely instrumental in recruiting from the Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout, Md. Four months later he was made colonel of the regiment, and during August commanded the expedition to Carrituck Sound and Suffolk, Va. Colonel Dimon with his regiment was ordered to Dakota in the fall of 1864, on the breaking out of Indian hostilities there, and in the discharge of his duties marched six companies of his regiment some 600 miles through Dakota territory, built Fort Rice on the Missouri river and was in command of the three posts of troops stationed from the mouth of the Yellowstone river to Fort Rice. The hostile Indians were fought during the winter, but the severity of the service is shown by the fact that while he lost 46 men in action, 86 were lost from scurvy. The following spring he was sent by General Pope, commanding the department, to Washington to consult with Secretary Stanton as to the policy to be pursued toward the Indians, and on his return rode on horseback from Kansas City to Fort Rice, 850 miles through a wild, barren country, the last 500 miles being made in nine days. A treaty was made with the Indians during the summer, and November 27, 1865, General Dimon was mustered out of the military service of the United States at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. His brevet rank dated from March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services during the war."

Brevet Brigadier General Alonzo G. Draper

Of Lynn was mustered into the United States service as captain of Company C, Fourteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, July 5, 1861, After the regiment had been changed to the First Heavy Artillery he was, on the 16th of January, 1863, commissioned major, and served in that capacity till the 2d of August of that year, when he was made colonel of the Second North Carolina Volunteers (colored). After serving for a time in North Carolina the regiment was transferred to the Army of the James. Colonel Draper was

much of the time in command of the brigade of which his regiment formed a part, which under General Ord was the First Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps. He received his brevet to date from October 28, 1864, on account of gallant services rendered in the battle of that date at Fair Oaks during a demonstration of the Army of the James against Richmond. After the close of the war he remained in service and died on the 3d of September, 1865, from an accidental gunshot wound.

Brevet Brigadier General William F. Draper

Of Milford began to serve his country as a private in the Twenty-fifth Regiment September 9, 1861, receiving the commission of

Brevet Brig. Gen. William F. Draper.

second lieutenant October 11, and that of first lieutenant April 15, 1862. He served with the Signal Corps in North Carolina till the formation of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, when he was made captain of its Company F, August 12, 1862; he was promoted to major August 17, 1863, and from the 10th of October following was in

command of the regiment with a brief exception during April, 1864, till the 6th of May of that year, when he was severely wounded in the Wilderness. His commission as lieutenant colonel dated from that day, and on the 10th of August, having recovered sufficiently, he resumed the command, which he held till the 12th of October, when having completed three years of faithful service he retired to private life, receiving the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers to date from March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war."

Brevet Brigadier General Nathan A. M. Dudley

Of Roxbury was in early life identified with the militia of his state, and on the 3d of March, 1855, was commissioned first lieutenant

BREVET BRIG. GEN. N. A. M. DUDLEY.

of Company E, Tenth United States Infantry, with which he served during the next two years in the Indian troubles on the western frontier, winning commendation for gallantry at the battle of Blue Water, in the fall of 1855, and in other encounters. In the fall of 1856 he marched with his company from Fort Laramie to Fort

Snelling in Minnesota, across an unexplored portion of Indian Territory. Going thence to Fort Leavenworth, Lieutenant Dudley with his company formed part of the Utah expedition of 1857, which failing in its attempt to reach the Mormon settlement passed the winter on Black's Fork, being for more than five months on half rations without salt. Utah was reached in the spring of 1858, and on the return of the expedition at the breaking out of the civil war Company E under Lieutenant Dudley formed the rear guard of the column. On the 7th of May, 1861, he was made captain, remaining on duty at Washington till the 5th of February, 1862, when he was granted leave of absence to accept the colonelcy of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, taking part in General Butler's New Orleans expedition. He was assigned to command the city, after its occupation, and was for a time a member of the commission to try persons accused of high crimes and misdemeanors. Early in June he commanded an expedition from Baton Rouge into the interior, and was with his regiment in the demonstration against Vicksburg in July. At the battle of Baton Rouge, August 5, he commanded the right wing of the Union army, and after the fall of General Williams directed all movements on the field. He was brevetted major in the regular army for "gallant conduct" on this occasion. Afterward he was in command of Camp Parapet at Carrollton and Camp Williams at New Orleans, and in December was appointed inspector general of the Department of the Gulf, which he held till early in the spring of 1863, when he was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade of Augur's First Division stationed at Baton Rouge. Prior to the Port Hudson siege, he successfully conducted an expedition up the Mississippi to open communication with Commodore Farragut, then on the river above Port Hudson. During the campaign against the latter place, he was in command of his brigade with several batteries of artillery, being under daily fire till the surrender of the stronghold. With his brigade he immediately embarked and sailed down the river to Donaldsonville, where he landed and at once moved against the Confederates in that vicinity, bringing on the engagement of Cox's Plantation. Being recalled in order to avoid a general battle, the brigade was sent to Baton Rouge, Colonel Dudley being put in command of the defenses of that place till relieved by General William B. Franklin. After again serving for a time as inspector general

of the department, he was once more placed in command of the Third Brigade, First Division, which had been reorganized, but in preparation for the Red River campaign of 1864 he organized the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, which he ably commanded in that disastrous enterprise. On the 20th of April he was relieved and ordered to New Orleans to organize a cavalry force for the Mobile campaign, but after the transfer of a portion of the Nineteenth Corps to the Shenandoah Valley he was at his own request relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf and ordered to report to General Emory. On reaching Washington he was again assigned to the command of his former brigade, with which he served during the fall and early winter, being brevetted brigadier general of volunteers January 19, 1865. Early in February he was ordered to report to Major General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, and was placed in command of the 9,000 troops at Tullahoma, Tenn., which position he held till the close of the war. Subsequently he served as commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau; was in command of the District of Vicksburg, and later served under General Canby in Texas. He was afterward military superintendent of public buildings in that department. On the reorganization of the United States Army, in 1870, General Dudley was assigned to duty as major of the Third Cavalry, and rendered valuable service in the far West, being on the 6th of June, 1885, promoted to the colonelcy of the First Cavalry, with head-quarters at Fort Custer, Montana, where he was stationed till his retirement in 1889. General Dudley's official record shows that he has over ninety days under fire, not including minor skirmishes. He has served in every state and territory except Alaska. He received five brevets during the war for gallant and meritorious services, three of them in the regular army.

Brevet Brigadier General Thomas H. Dunham, Jr.,

Of Boston was a traveling salesman at the beginning of the war, and heard of the firing on Sumter while in Vermont. He hastened to Boston, assisted in raising a company of volunteers "for the war," and on the 13th of June, 1861, was mustered as a private of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. Being soon after promoted a corporal, he was on the battle-field of Bull

Run, July 21, made a sergeant of his company, and on the same field, August 28, 1862, he was advanced from first sergeant to sergeant major of the regiment. Commissioned as second lieutenant February 6, 1863, he received his first severe wound in action at Chancellorsville. On the 15th of September following he was promoted to first lieutenant, was again badly wounded at the Wilderness while in command of his company, was commissioned captain June 16, 1864, commanded a company for a short time, but owing to his wounds was detached as assistant adjutant general of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, which position he held until the following February. Being made major to date from October 6, 1864, he commanded the Eleventh Massachusetts Battalion through the latter portion of its service, being commissioned colonel but unable to be mustered on account of the insufficient numbers of his command. He was breveted brigadier general of volunteers from March 13, 1865, for special services in front of Petersburg, accompanied the remnant of his regiment home and with them was mustered out July 14, 1865.

Brigadier General William Dwight

Was born at Springfield in 1831, entered a military school at West Point, N. Y., at the age of 15 and was afterward at the Military Academy there, which he left in 1853 before graduation, and entered manufacturing business at Boston, being located afterward at Philadelphia. When the war broke out he offered his services to the United States, and on the 14th of May, 1861, was commissioned captain of the Fourteenth regular infantry. On the formation of the Seventieth Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Daniel E. Sickles, Captain Dwight was made its lieutenant colonel, being promoted to colonel when Sickles was advanced to brigadier general in September, 1861. Colonel Dwight entered the Peninsular campaign at the head of his regiment, fighting with great gallantry at the battle of Williamsburg, where he received three wounds, being disabled and made prisoner, but was left in hospital at Williamsburg on parole. Being duly exchanged, he was on recovery made brigadier general of volunteers dating from the 29th of November, 1862, and soon afterward joined the forces under General Banks in Louisiana. On the organization of the Nineteenth Army Corps he was assigned

to the command of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, in which capacity he rendered valuable service in the operations preliminary to the siege of Port Hudson and in those directed against the stronghold itself. He served on the commission to settle the terms of surrender, and at the Red River campaign of the following spring he succeeded General Charles P. Stone as chief of staff to General Banks. In July following when a portion of the Nineteenth Corps was ordered to Washington in consequence of the raid against the national capital by General Early, General Dwight accompanied the troops in command of the First Division, which command he held during the operations in the Shenandoah valley of the summer and autumn. He continued in the service till the 15th of January, 1866, when he was mustered out after almost five years of highly honorable duty. General Dwight died at Boston, April 22, 1888.

Brevet Brigadier General Joseph Cushing Edmands

Of Newton was a member of the Massachusetts Militia previous to the war, enlisted with the Twenty-fourth Regiment at its organization and was mustered as first sergeant of Company K, October 4, 1861, at the age of 19. He accompanied this regiment to the field, but his health failing, he was sent home the next summer on invalid furlough, and interested himself in recruiting Company K, Thirty-second Regiment, of which he was commissioned captain. With this command he joined the regiment then in the field near Alexandria, Va., September 3, 1862, and on the 29th of December following was promoted to major. On the 16th of December, 1863, while located on the outskirts of the Army of the Potomac, he was captured by a raiding party of Confederates, and taken to Libby Prison at Richmond, where he remained until the 7th of March, 1864, when he was paroled. Having been exchanged he joined the Thirty-second on the 19th of May, and a few weeks later, by the death of Colonel Prescott and the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel Stephenson, he became senior officer commanding, and was commissioned colonel dating from the 30th of June. In the charge on Fort McRae at the battle of Peebles Farm, September 30, he received a severe wound in the right leg and returned home, remaining there until the 27th of November, when, with the wound still unhealed, he returned to duty. He also received wounds at Gettysburg on the 3d

of July, 1863, and in front of Petersburg July 19, 1864. He was mustered out July 1, 1865, having received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers, "for meritorious conduct in the field," from March 13 of that year. His health was permanently broken by his wounds and hardships and he died of consumption resulting therefrom in 1881.

Brevet Major General Oliver Edwards

Of Springfield entered the service as adjutant of the Tenth Regiment, but was soon detailed as senior aide on the staff of General D. N. Couch commanding the division, in which capacity he served

Brevet Major General Oliver Edwards

with distinction till early August, 1862, when he was commissioned major and directed to organize the Thirty-seventh Regiment, of which he was made colonel. He served in that capacity till May 9, 1864, when he was given command of his brigade, which he retained till the 6th of July, when the remnants of the brigade were transferred to the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, of which Edwards was given the command. With this force he fought at Fort Stevens

and Opequan in the campaign against Early. At the latter battle he commanded the division after the death of General Russell and the wounding of General Upton, and in recognition of his services on that occasion he was made post commandant at Winchester with his brigade and some other troops as garrison. This position he retained for some time after the return of the Sixth Corps to Petersburg to rejoin the Army of the Potomac, and was offered by General Sheridan the position of provost marshal general on his staff; but Edwards preferred the command of his old brigade, to which, at his special request, he was returned in February, 1865. In the assault of April 2 on the lines at Petersburg his brigade took an important part, being the first to break through the Confederate works, and next morning General Edwards received from the mayor of Petersburg the surrender of the city, very soon after its evacuation by General Lee. For his services at this time he received the commission of brigadier general to date from May 19, having been brevetted for his gallantry at Opequan; and in the sharp fight at Sailor's Creek April 6 he won the brevet of major general of volunteers. On the 15th of January, 1866, he was honorably discharged from the United States service.

Brigadier General Henry L. Eustis

Was a graduate of West Point in the class of 1842, standing at the head of his class, (of which Robert E. Lee, the Confederate commander, was a member,) and served in the Engineer Corps as a lieutenant till the fall of 1849. The opening of the war found him a professor in the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, Mass. He was commissioned colonel of the Tenth Regiment August 15, 1862, vice Colonel Henry S. Briggs, promoted, and during the battle of Salem Church, May 3, 1863, took command of his brigade as senior colonel, Colonel Browne, the acting brigadier, being severely wounded. This command he retained till the 9th of May, 1864, when he was transferred to the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps. His commission as brigadier general dated from September 12, 1863. He resigned from the service June 27, 1864, and returned to his professorship, which had been held for him, and in which he continued till his death in January, 1885.

Brevet Brigadier General Charles Everett

Of Boston was instrumental in the formation of the Sixth Massachusetts Light Battery, of which he was commissioned captain on the 20th of January, 1862. He accompanied the battery to New Orleans and remained its commander till the 6th of September following, when he was transferred to the Second Louisiana Volunteers, an organization of white men recruited in and about New Orleans, of which he was made lieutenant colonel. His services were thenceforth with that regiment, of which he became colonel, serving till the close of the war and receiving the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers to date from the 13th of March, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General William O. Fiske

Of Lowell entered the service April 15, 1861, as clerk to General Butler when the latter responded to the call of the general govern-

Brevet Brig. Gen William O. Fiske.

ment for a brigadier general to accompany the Massachusetts militia then called into service. After reaching Annapolis he was made confidential clerk and private messenger and served in that capacity

till General Butler returned to Massachusetts as commander of the Department of New England to recruit six regiments for special service. At the capture of Hatteras Inlet Clerk Fiske swam ashore from the fleet with dispatches for the commander of the land forces —a piece of heroism which received wide notice and praise. On the establishment of the rendezvous at Camp Chase, Lowell, he was given a place in the commissary department, and was later named by General Butler for a lieutenancy, but was not commissioned by the governor. At Ship Island he was promoted to captain and made commissary of subsistence to General Shepley, serving for a portion of the time in that capacity while that officer was military commander of Louisiana. When General Butler received authority to raise recruits in the Department of the Gulf, Captain Fiske was made quartermaster and commissary at United States Barracks in New Orleans, and was soon after advanced to major of the first (white) Louisiana Regiment. That command took part in nearly all the battles which followed in the department, Major Fiske being wounded in the leg at Irish Bend, April 12, 1863. The colonel of the regiment having been killed in the same engagement, Fiske was promoted to the vacancy and commanded his regiment till the close of the war, except during a portion of the Red River campaign in the spring of 1864, when he was in command of the brigade. His brevet rank dated from March 13, 1865. On being mustered out of service, July 12, 1865, he returned to Lowell and engaged in business, where he died February 2, 1886.

Brevet Brigadier General Jones Frankle

Of Haverhill assisted in the organization of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment, with which he served as captain at Fort Warren, but was not mustered with it, transferring his sword to the Seventeenth, of which he was commissioned major August 1, 1861. He served with that rank for nearly two years in North Carolina, being upon the staff of General Foster as inspector of the department; he was provost marshal on the Tarboro and Goldsboro expeditions, and was engaged in the construction of several of the Newbern forts, in addition to his duty with the regiment. On the 13th of May, 1863, he was commissioned colonel of the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and was for a time in command of

Fort Norfolk, Virginia. On the 1st of January following he was placed in command of the defenses of Newbern, and was in command of the District of Newbern during the yellow fever epidemic of the autumn of 1864. In October he was made military governor of Plymouth, N. C., and while there commanded the expeditions

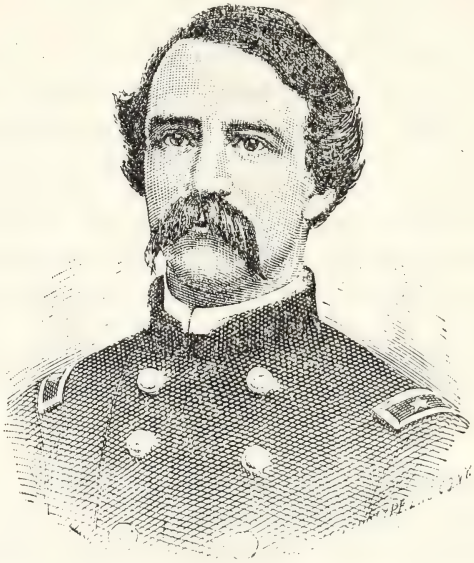
Brevet Brig. Gen. Jones Frankle.

to Colerain and Hamilton, N. C. After the capture of Wilmington, early in 1865, he was placed in command of the defenses of the Cape Fear river, and was thus during nearly the entire term of his service on detached duty which demanded much military and executive ability. He was mustered out with his regiment on the 3d of September, 1865, and from that date received the brevet rank of brigadier of volunteers.

Brevet Brigadier General Arthur A. Goodell

Of Worcester entered the service April 19, 1861, as sergeant major in the Third Battalion of Rifles, serving for three months and returning as adjutant. At the organization of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, in the summer of 1862, he was commissioned captain of Com-

pany C, August 16, promoted major January 29 following, and lieutenant colonel July 31. From that time he commanded the regiment till October 10, when he received a severe wound at the battle of Blue Springs, Tenn. Returning to the regiment on the 1st of



BREVET BRIG. GEN. ARTHUR A. GOODELL.

April, 1864, he resumed the command for a short time, but being incapable of active service in the field resigned May 5 of the same year, subsequently receiving the brevet of brigadier general to date from March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field during the war." General Goodell died at Worcester on his 43d birthday, June 30, 1882.

Brevet Brigadier General William Gates

Was at the opening of the war of the rebellion the oldest living Massachusetts graduate of West Point on the rolls of the United States Army, having entered the military academy March 2, 1801, and graduated March 6, 1806, when he received a commission as second lieutenant in the regiment of artillerists. He served during the war of 1812 as acting adjutant of the regiment of light artillery,

being promoted captain March 3, 1813, and on the reorganization of the army, June 1, 1821, was transferred to the Second Artillery. He was on duty in Charleston Harbor during the threatened nullification of 1832-3; was engaged in the the Indian War in Florida from 1836 to 1838, and in the war with Mexico, 1846-8, as governor of Tampico. He had then attained the rank of colonel of the Third Artillery, dating from October 13, 1845, which he held up to the outbreak of the rebellion. He had then been on waiting orders from 1854, and was on leave of absence until 1863, when on the 1st of June he was retired from active service, "having been borne on the army register more than 45 years." He did not, however, withhold his sword in the time of his country's need, but was during 1863-4 in command of Fort Trumbull near New London, Ct., and for the two years following of Fort Constitution, at Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire. He was brevetted brigadier general United States army, March 13, 1865, "for long and faithful services in the army." General Gates died at New York October 7, 1868.

Brevet Major General Oliver P. Gooding

Of Indiana, while not a resident of Massachusetts, ably filled for three years the position of colonel of the Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers. He was graduated at West Point in the class of 1858 and attached to the Fourth United States Infantry as brevet second lieutenant, being promoted in February, 1859, to second lieutenant in the Tenth Infantry. He shared in the Utah Expedition of that and the following years under General Albert Sidney Johnston, and with a portion of his regiment was on duty in the defenses of Washington from October, 1861, as a part of General Sykes's command of regulars. Being then first lieutenant in the regular service, he was on the 8th of February, 1862, commissioned colonel of the Thirty-first Massachusetts, with which he accompanied General Butler to Ship Island and thence to New Orleans. During that year he served at New Orleans and Fort Jackson, but about the beginning of 1863, General Banks having taken command of the department with an increased force, Colonel Gooding was placed in command of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Corps. This brigade he commanded during the year, its designation being changed after the capture of Port Hudson to Second

Brigade, First Division. In the winter following, Colonel Gooding was appointed to the command of the Fifth Brigade of the Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf, and served with that organization during the Red River campaign, being in command of the division for a short time and of the brigade until November following, when the Thirty-first Regiment being reduced to a battalion by the expiration of its original term of enlistment, he was mustered out of the volunteer service. During the winter of 1864-5 he served at New Orleans on inspection duty, and March 20, 1865, as captain in the Tenth United States Infantry, resigned his commission. He received the brevet rank of brigadier general and also that of major general of volunteers from the 13th of March of that year, "for gallant conduct in the assault on the enemy's works at Port Hudson in 1863, and gallant and distinguished conduct throughout the Red River campaign in 1864."

Brevet Major General George H. Gordon

Graduated from West Point in 1846 and with the brevet rank of second lieutenant in the Mounted Rifles went at once into service in the Mexican war. He took part in all of General Scott's battles, was twice wounded and received the brevet of first lieutenant. He afterward served with his regiment in Oregon, on the frontier, and for a year in the coast survey, resigning his commission of first lieutenant in October, 1854. Entering the legal profession at Boston he served till the firing on Fort Sumter, when he gave his energies to the formation of the Second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel. At Cedar Mountain, on Pope's retreat and at Antietam he commanded the Third Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Corps, with signal ability, his commission as brigadier general dating from June 12, 1862. Relinquishing this command on account of failing health, he was later placed in command of a division in Southern Virginia, having part in the defense of Suffolk when besieged by the Confederate Longstreet, and in the movements of the Union forces against Richmond from that direction under General Dix. Joining the Army of the Potomac during the pursuit of Lee from Gettysburg, his division was soon after ordered to assist General Gilmore in his operations on the South Carolina coast, where he remained till July, 1864. Going then to

the Gulf, he operated on the Mississippi in keeping open communication with General Steele in Arkansas and later under General Granger in the operations against Mobile. During the following winter he was selected by General Grant for the command of the

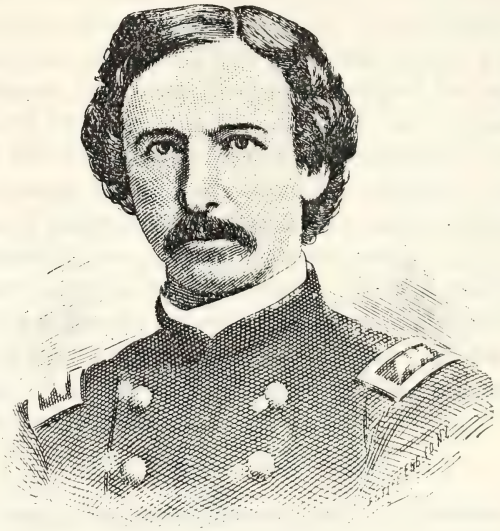
Brevet Maj. Gen. George H. Gordon.

District of East Virginia, with head-quarters at Norfolk, where he remained till the giving way of his health in 1865, being mustered out April 24 of that year, two weeks after the date of his brevet of major general. General Gordon died suddenly at his home in Framingham, August 31, 1886, aged 61.

Brevet Brigadier General Patrick R. Guiney

Of Boston was commissioned on the 11th of June, 1861, as captain of Company D, Meagher Guard, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. He was promoted to major on the 24th of October, and to lieutenant colonel on the 28th of January, 1862. Colonel Cass of the Ninth being mortally wounded at the battle of Gaines Mills, Lieutenant Colonel Guiney succeeded to the command of the regiment,

of which he was commissioned colonel July 26, 1862. He served in that capacity till the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, when



Brevet Brig. Gen. Patrick R. Guiney.

he was wounded in the face and temporarily disabled. He was mustered out of service with his command June 21 following, and received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers dating from the 13th of March, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General Edward N. Hallowell

Of Medford was engaged in mercantile pursuits at the opening of the war and saw his first military service on the staff of General John C. Fremont in Missouri in 1861. On the 11th of January, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Twentieth Massachusetts, and was advanced to first lieutenant November 12 following. On the 6th of March, 1863, he was discharged for promotion, being made captain in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) Regiment, then being formed, and when the regiment was fully organized he became its major, dating from April 17. The lieuten-

ant colonel being transferred to the Fifty-fifth, Major Hallowell was in due course promoted to the vacancy, to date from May 31, and in leading the left wing of the regiment in its charge upon Fort Wagner, July 18, was seriously wounded. Colonel Shaw being killed at the same time, Hallowell was promoted to the colonelcy, and when his wounds were healed took command of the regiment. In the autumn of 1864 he was in command of the post on Morris Island, from which in the early part of December he went to command the Second Brigade, of which his regiment formed a part. During most of the time thereafter he was acting brigadier, rendering distinguished service during General Potter's raid into the interior of South Carolina in April, 1865. He was mustered out with his regiment August 20 following, his brevet of brigadier general dating from June 27, 1865. General Hallowell died at his home in West Medford, July 26, 1871, being at the time a member of Governor Claflin's military staff.

Brevet Brigadier General Alfred S. Hartwell

Of Natick, who had graduated at Harvard College in 1858, was at the outbreak of the rebellion a teacher at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Recognizing at once his duty as a patriot, he entered the Third Regiment Missouri Reserve Corps and served as a corporal under the three-months' call of April, 1861. Returning to his native state, he joined Company F of the Forty-fourth Regiment, nine-months' troops, of which during September, 1862, he was commissioned first lieutenant and served in that capacity till commissioned captain in the Fifty-fourth Regiment, March 31, 1863. He did not accompany that regiment to the field, however, but assisted in the organization of the Fifty-fifth, of which he was made lieutenant colonel May 30. On the resignation of Colonel Hallowell he was advanced to the vacancy, dating from November 3, 1863. At the battle of James Island, July 2, 1864, Colonel Hartwell had command of a brigade, and on the 13th of that month he was placed in command of the post of Folly Island and did not thereafter for more than a few days return to the command of his regiment, being again appointed to the command of a brigade just previous to the battle of Honey Hill. In that engagement he was wounded and had his horse killed under him while charging the

enemy's works at the head of his troops. He was extricated with difficulty by some of his soldiers and while being borne from the field received two additional wounds. For his gallantry on this occasion he received the brevet of brigadier general, dating from December 30, 1864. In January following, having recovered sufficiently from his wounds, he was placed on special duty at Hilton Head; but a few days later he was again at the head of his brigade making incursions into the coasts in the vicinity, and thus engaged he was active till the surrender of the Confederate armies ended active hostilities. He was afterward with his brigade encamped at Summerville and Orangeburg, remaining at the latter place during the summer of 1865, and though accompanying his favorite Fifty-fifth Regiment to Massachusetts at its muster out, he remained in the service till the 3d of April, 1866.

Brevet Brigadier General George P. Hawkes

Of Templeton served with honor in the Twenty-first Regiment, being one of the captains at the organization of that command, promoted to major September 2, 1862, and to lieutenant colonel in December following. After the resignation of Colonel Clark, in April, 1863, he commanded the regiment in its varied service, with which his history was identical, until July 3, 1864, when failing health required his resignation. Probably the most noteworthy military event in his experience was the recapture of the Union skirmish line during the siege of Knoxville, when Lieutenant Colonel Hawkes admirably directed with perfect success a charge of two regiments placed under his command. His brevet of brigadier general of volunteers dated from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major General Joseph Hayes

Of Boston was commissioned major of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment at its organization, July 26, 1861, and on the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Ingraham succeeded to the vacancy, his advancement dating from the 25th of August, 1862. He became colonel of the regiment on the promotion of Colonel Barnes to brigadier general, November 29, 1862, and on the 1st of September, 1863, took command of the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth

Corps, which he held till the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac for the campaign of 1864. He then returned to the command of his regiment, and gallantly led it in the battle of the Wilderness, where he received a severe wound in the head during the fighting of the first day. He was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers from the 12th of May, 1864, and on recovering from his wound was assigned to the command of a brigade in Ayers's Division of the Fifth Corps. At the battle of Weldon Railroad, August 21, 1864, he was taken prisoner and was not again in active command in the field, being mustered out on the 24th of August, 1865. His brevet of major general of volunteers dated from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General Guy V. Henry

Represented Massachusetts only as the colonel of her Fortieth Regiment. He was born in Indian Territory, being the son of Major William S. Henry of the United States Army, was appointed from the state of New York to the military academy, graduating in 1861. At the battle of Bull Run he was an aide on the staff of General McDowell, winning complimentary mention, and subsequently serving in the Department of the South. He commanded a battery at the battle of Pocotaligo, S. C., and took part in the operations on Folly Island, commanding batteries during all the operations against Forts Wagner and Gregg. In November, 1863, he took command of the Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment, and when, two months later, that regiment took the field as mounted infantry he was given command of the Light Brigade, including his own regiment, a battalion of cavalry and a battery of artillery. With this command he took an important part in the battle of Olustee, Fla., and in numerous skirmishes. When the brigade was broken up in April, 1864, he accompanied his regiment to Virginia and was from that time to the surrender of Lee in command of a brigade in the Army of the James, his commands being successively the First Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Corps; First Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Corps; and Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Corps. In the various operations against Petersburg and Richmond, including the battle of Cold Harbor, he commanded with marked ability, receiving the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers from October 28, 1864. He also received brevets in the regular line

"for gallant and meritorious services" at Pocotaligo, Olustee, in front of Petersburg and during the war, giving him the brevet rank of colonel. Following the surrender of Lee, he was transferred to the plains, where he has since rendered important service, being transferred to the Ninth Cavalry in 1869. During the winter of 1874-5 he was badly frozen in an expedition into the Black Hills, and the following June at the battle of Rosebud, Montana, with Sitting Bull's tribe, he was shot through the face, losing the sight of his left eye.

Brevet Major General Edward W. Hincks

Of Lynn had been for years a capable officer in the Massachusetts Militia, and when the Eighth Regiment was called for three months'

Brevet Maj Gen. Edward W. Hincks.

service after the firing upon Fort Sumter, he went to the front as its lieutenant colonel. Previous to this, anticipating the coming of war, he had personally visited Washington and asked to be commissioned in the regular army. His request received favorable con-

sideration, and on the 26th of April, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Second United States Cavalry; but resigned on the 4th of June following, that he might devote himself to the volunteer troops. On the 16th of May he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Eighth, Colonel Munroe having resigned, and with it he served till the 1st of August when it was mustered out. Two days later he was commissioned colonel of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, then being organized under the three-years' call, and led that worthy organization to the field. At the battle of Ball's Bluff, he was in command of the Union forces on Harrison's Island during and succeeding the engagement. In the Peninsular campaign of the following spring he was severely wounded at the battle of Glendale; and while not fully recovered, rejoined his regiment in time to take command of the brigade at the Second Bull Run, though not engaged. At Antietam, where his masterly handling of his regiment won great praise, he was again wounded, his right arm being shattered, and he was also shot through the body. These injuries were expected to prove fatal, but he finally rallied and in March, 1863, having been commissioned brigadier general of volunteers dating from the 29th of November, 1862, he was ordered to report to the adjutant general at Washington for light duty. For some three months he was engaged on a court martial, and late in June was ordered to New Hampshire, in connection with the draft and other duties, after which he served as chief mustering and disbursing officer and in command of the draft and recruiting rendezvous at Concord till March, 1864, when after repeated requests to be sent to the field he was assigned to the command of the District of St. Mary's and the camp of prisoners of war at Point Lookout, Md. About the last of April he was assigned to command the Third Division, Eighteenth Corps (colored troops) of the Army of the James, and for three months remained in the field at the head of his division, taking valiant part in the operations against Petersburg. Early in July he was ordered back to command the District of St. Mary's, but on reaching Point Lookout was ordered to the defenses of Washington, that city being then threatened by the raid of General Early. Soon after, he was made president of a court-martial, which sat for some two months, when he was placed in command of the depot for recruits and drafted men and the camp for prisoners of war at Hart's Island in

New York Harbor. He remained there until the 1st of February, 1865, when he was ordered to the city of New York as provost marshal general, superintendent of recruiting service and chief mustering and disbursing officer of the United States for the Eastern Division of New York. He was later transferred to the same duties at Harrisburg, Pa., for the Western Division of Pennsylvania, to which the Eastern Division was subsequently added, where he enforced the last draft in that state, remaining till the close of the war. On the 30th of June, 1865, he resigned his commission as brigadier general of volunteers, and on the 28th of July, 1866, was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Fortieth United States Infantry, having early in that month been appointed governor of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. The latter position he resigned on the 6th of March following, when he was ordered to duty as provost marshal general of the Second Military District, comprising North and South Carolina. This position he held during the reconstruction period, and afterward was in command of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry in North Carolina and at New Orleans, having been transferred to that regiment March 15, 1869. In May, 1870, he marched with his regiment to the Mexican frontier in Texas, and remained there till the 15th of December, when he was retired with the rank of colonel on account of wounds received in the line of duty. On the 9th of March, 1872, he was again appointed governor of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers at Hampton, Va., and January 1, 1873, was transferred to the Home at Milwaukee, Wis., from which he resigned on the 15th of October, 1880. Dating from the 2d of March, 1867, General Hincks received the brevets of colonel and brigadier general in the regular army for "gallant and meritorious services" at Antietam and in the assault on Petersburg, respectively; and from the 13th of March, 1865, the brevet of major general of volunteers. Few men gave to the country more varied and honorable service or suffered more severely than did General Hincks.

Major General Joseph Hooker,

Born in the town of Hadley, was appointed to the military academy at West Point from Massachusetts, and graduated with the class of 1837, being commissioned second lieutenant in the First United

States Artillery. He served in the Florida war during that and the following years, after which he was stationed at various points on the Canadian frontier during the boundary controversy, with the rank of first lieutenant. From 1840 to 1851 he was on staff duty, this period including the Mexican war, where he was assistant adjutant general of Major General Pillow's Division, in which capacity he displayed great heroism and military talent, receiving brevets in

Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker.

the regular order up to and including that of lieutenant colonel, with the commission of captain from the 29th of October, 1848. The following year he went to the Pacific Coast as assistant adjutant general of that military division, and after two and a half years of service was granted leave of absence from November 24, 1851, to February 21, 1853, when he resigned from the army. For five years following he was a farmer in the Sonoma Valley of California, then superintendent of military roads in Oregon, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was colonel of a regiment of California Militia. Hastening to Washington he offered his services to the government and was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers

May 17, 1861, and at the organization of the Army of the Potomac after the battle of Bull Run was placed in command of a brigade and soon afterward of a division. With this he guarded the lower Potomac during the winter following, and in the spring of 1862 took the field at the head of the Second Division, Third Corps. With this division he fought the desperate battle of Williamsburg almost unsupported, and in recognition of his gallantry was commissioned major general of volunteers from that date. He fought with his division during the Peninsular Campaign and at the second Bull Run, after which he was placed in command of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan. With this corps he opened the battle of the Antietam with his accustomed impetuosity, but was himself wounded and his command was routed. Rejoining the army November 10, he commanded the Fifth Army Corps and later the center grand division, composed of the Fifth and Third Corps. This was his command at the battle of Fredericksburg, but his troops being used principally in reserve and in support of other divisions his personal part in that battle was not marked. On the 26th of January, 1863, he succeeded General Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac, fought the battle of Chancellorsville, May 1-6, and engaged in the strategic movement northward a month later, during which he displayed a very masterly generalship in protecting the national capital from the Confederate army, for which he received the following winter the thanks of Congress. Owing to some misunderstanding with the authorities at Washington, he resigned the command of the army June 28, and was on waiting orders till September 24, when he was placed in command of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps and transferred to the Department of the Cumberland. There he was engaged in the various actions about Chattanooga, fighting the remarkable battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, and taking part in the subsequent engagements in the vicinity. General Hooker bore a faithful and gallant part in all the battles and actions of the following year until the 30th of July, 1864, when the siege of Atlanta was in progress. At that time the death of General McPherson, who had succeeded General Thomas in command of the Army of the Cumberland, created a vacancy to which Hooker felt that he was entitled, and on General Howard being appointed he asked to be relieved from the command of his corps. The request was granted

and he was placed on waiting orders till September 28, when he was given command of the Northern Department, with head-quarters at Cincinnati, where he remained till the close of the war, being subsequently in command of the Department of the East, with head-quarters at New York, till the 1st of September, 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He had been commissioned brigadier general in the Regular Army September 20, 1862, and brevet major general March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chattanooga," and died at Garden City, L. I., October 31, 1879, having been on the retired list from 1868.

Brevet Brigadier General Timothy Ingraham

Of New Bedford was among the first to enter and the last to leave the service of the national government in the volunteer ranks. Though 50 years of age when the rebellion opened, he was elected and served as captain of Company L, Third Regiment, for the three-months' term. He was then commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment, dating from July 26, 1861, holding that rank till August 18, 1862, when he was made colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, of which he took command at Baltimore early in September. That regiment formed a part of the expedition to Louisiana under General Banks, and soon after going into camp at Carrollton Colonel Ingraham was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade and afterward to that of the First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Corps. With that command he served during a part of the Teche campaign, in the spring of 1863, but his health proving unequal to active service in the field, he was transferred to Washington, D. C., where he served as provost marshal for more than two years from September, 1863, being retained by special order after the expiration of his term of service. He was mustered out on the 3d of October, 1865, his brevet dating from the day previous, and died at Boston Highlands February 26, 1876.

Brevet Brigadier General Horatio Jenkins, Jr.,

Of Chelsea served as a private in Company I, Fifth Regiment of Militia during its three-months' term from April 19, to July 31, 1861, and on the formation of the Fortieth Regiment the follow-

ing summer went into camp as first lieutenant, but on the organization of the regiment was commissioned captain, serving with Company H, his commission dating from the 12th of August. He was promoted to major from the 20th of April, 1864, and thenceforth was much of the time in command of the regiment. From the 2d of June following he was commissioned lieutenant colonel, vice Marshall killed in action, and on the 4th of February, 1865, was transferred to the Fourth Cavalry with the same rank. He was with

BREVET BRIG. GEN. HORATIO JENKINS, JR.

the detachment of that regiment which made so gallant a fight at High Bridge, Va., on the 6th of April, where he was wounded and was brevetted colonel for especial gallantry in that action. He was thereafter in command of the regiment to the close of its service, Colonel Washburn having been fatally wounded. Following the death of the latter, Lieutenant Colonel Jenkins was made colonel, to which rank he had already been advanced by brevet, his commission dating from April 23. His brevet of brigadier general of volunteers dated from March 13, 1865. After the surrender of Lee he remained in command of the Fourth Cavalry, which gathered

at Richmond, Va., and in addition to his regular duties served on courts-martial and on a commission to examine officers from the volunteer service desirous of entering the regular army. He was mustered out with his regiment November 14, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General Thomas D. Johns

Of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of West Point, was commissioned colonel of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment February 22, 1863, holding the command till the close of the regiment's term and its muster out June 27, 1864, and being thus entitled to mention among the soldiers of Massachusetts, though not a resident of the state. During the time that he held the commission he was generally in command of the regiment, the notable event in his career being at the capture of Marye's Hights, May 3, 1863, when he commanded one of the storming columns, composed of his own regiment and the Thirty-sixth New York. Colonel Johns was severely wounded while ascending the hill, but his command pressed on, and routed the enemy. His brevet rank dated from March 13, 1865. He died in New York in 1884.

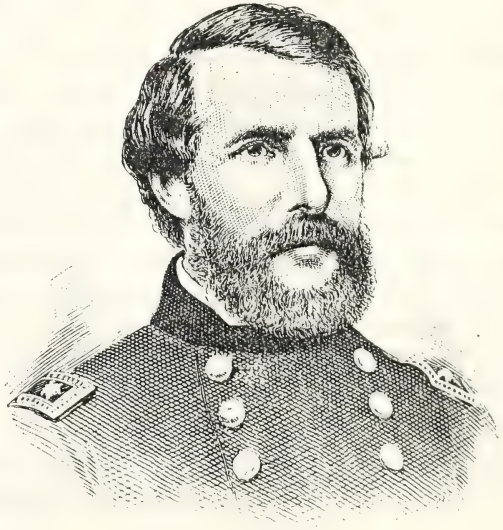
Brevet Brigadier General Edward F. Jones

Of Pepperell was a valued officer of the Massachusetts militia long before the beginning of the civil war, and when that event occurred was colonel of the Sixth Regiment. The promptness with which he responded with his command when the first call was made for troops, and the story of the tragic march through Baltimore and the triumphant arrival at Washington brought the name of Colonel Jones and his organization prominently into history. Immediately after returning from this first term of service Colonel Jones recruited the Twenty-sixth Regiment, a three-years' organization, which was largely the outgrowth of the Sixth, from which it drew most of its officers. Colonel Jones accompanied this regiment to Ship Island, where it remained till the operations against New Orleans in April, 1862, when his command by penetrating the bayous and marshes and obtaining a position in the rear of Forts St. Philip and Jackson contributed materially to the fall of those strongholds. The Twenty-sixth Regiment formed the garrison for the forts for

some weeks, Colonel Jones being in immediate command, but soon after the transfer of the regiment to New Orleans he resigned his commission and returned to Massachusetts. He received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers from March 13, 1865.

Major General Erasmus Darwin Keyes,

Born in Brimfield in 1810, was appointed from Maine to the Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in 1832 and was commissioned in the Third United States Artillery, being located in Charleston (S. C.) Harbor during the nullification troubles which continued during the next year or two. He was an aide on the staff



MAJ. GEN. E. D. KEYES.

of General Scott for four years from 1837, and from that time till the outbreak of the rebellion his time was divided between several lines of service. He was instructor at West Point from 1844 till 1848, served on the frontier at various times, and was General Scott's military secretary during 1860 and till after the firing on Fort Sumter. He was commissioned colonel of the Eleventh United States Infantry on the 14th of May, 1861, three days later was made

brigadier general of volunteers, and was for a time engaged at Boston and New York in the raising, equipping and forwarding of troops. He returned to Washington early in July, however, and at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, was in command of the First Brigade, First Division of General McDowell's army. His brigade fought valiantly till the general retreat obliged it to move from the field. In the organization of the Army of the Potomac for the campaign of 1862, General Keyes was made commander of the Fourth Corps, and was commissioned major general of volunteers from the 5th of May. He shared in the operations against Yorktown, and after the battle of Williamsburg led the advance up the Peninsula. It was upon his corps that the weight of the Confederate attack fell at Fair Oaks or Seven Pines on the 31st of May, and for his gallant part in the battle he received the brevet of brigadier general in the United States Army. His corps having suffered severely, it was placed in reserve, and led the movement to the James river during the last days of June, one of its divisions being among the Union troops actively engaged at the battle of Malvern Hill. On the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac to Alexandria, in co-operation with General Pope's campaign, in August, 1862, Couch's Division only went to the new field, Keyes with the remainder of the corps being left in command at Yorktown. He remained there till the following summer, directing various reconnaissances, some of them resulting in skirmishes and slight engagements, and in the temporary absence of General Dix he was in command of the Department of Virginia. From July, 1863, he was on the board for retiring army officers till the 6th of May, 1864, when he resigned his commissions and returned to civil life.

Brevet Brigadier General John W. Kimball

Of Fitchburg entered the service as major of the Fifteenth Regiment, taking an honorable part in the battle of Ball's Bluff, and serving in that capacity till the opening of the Peninsular campaign in the spring of 1862. Colonel Devens being then made brigadier general and Lieutenant Colonel Ward (absent from wounds) succeeding to the colonelcy, Major Kimball became lieutenant colonel and took command of the regiment, leading it ably through the Peninsular campaign, during the movement northward, in connection

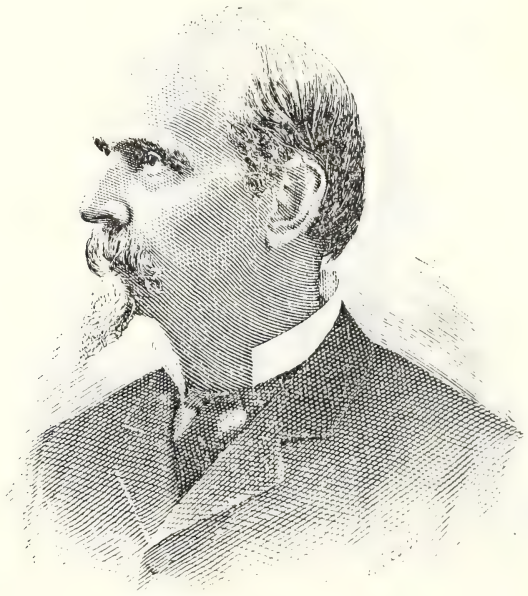
with General Pope's campaign, and at the battle of Antietam, where the regiment sustained severe loss. November 12, 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment, and joining his new command at New York accompanied it to Louisiana, where he well sustained his reputation, making the Fifty-third one of the most efficient of the short-term regiments. After the fall of Port Hudson and the return of his command, Colonel Kimball was appointed superintendent of recruiting for Worcester county, with headquarters at Worcester, and in the spring of 1864 was tendered the colonelcy of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, which he was compelled to decline on account of the state of his health, which had been impaired by the exposure at Port Hudson. He had also been proffered the command of the Thirty-sixth Regiment during the summer of 1862, but the War Department then declined to release him from the command of the Fifteenth. After the close of the war he was for some years pension agent at Fitchburg, till that office was consolidated with the one at Boston. His brevet rank dates from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General William S. King

Was prominent in recruiting at Roxbury Company K of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, of which he was commissioned captain dating from August 4, 1862. At Antietam he succeeded to the command of the regiment after the wounding of Lieutenant Colonel Carruth and was himself wounded in seven places and borne from the field, but survived and rejoined the command as major on the 8th of April, 1863. He was soon after commissioned lieutenant colonel and served as chief of staff of the Second Division, Ninth Corps, till July 1, when he was appointed Provost Marshal General of Kentucky and in August military commandant of the District of Lexington. This position he held till early April, 1864, when he was recalled to Massachusetts as superintendent of recruiting service, in which he was engaged till the formation of the Fourth Regiment of Heavy Artillery by the consolidation of 12 unattached companies which had been sent to the Washington defenses during September, 1864, when on the 14th of November he was commissioned its colonel and served with it till mustered out June 17, 1865. His brevet rank dated from March 13, 1865. General King died at Roxbury June 29, 1882.

Brevet Brigadier General Ralph W. Kirkham,

A native of Springfield, graduated at West Point in the class of 1842, being brevetted second lieutenant of the Second Infantry, and in February following receiving a commission as second lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry. He served as adjutant of that regiment during the war with Mexico, being brevetted first lieutenant and captain for gallant conduct, and was wounded at the battle of Molino Del Rey. In the interval between the Mexican war and the rebellion he served at various posts as assistant adjutant general or

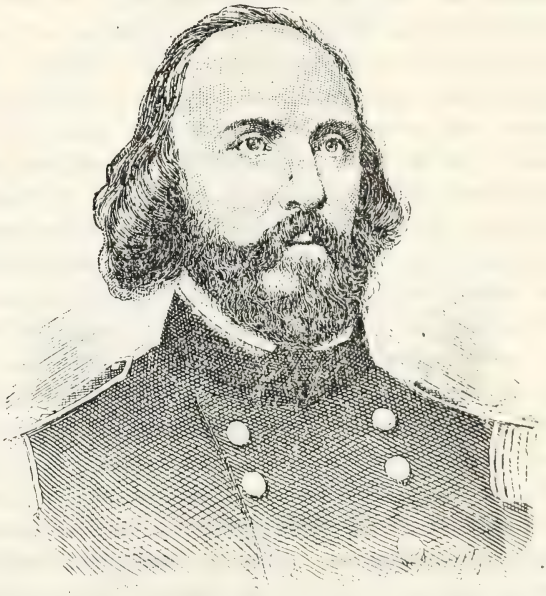


Brevet Brig. Gen. R. W. Kirkham.

quartermaster, and in the spring of 1861 was stationed at Fort Walla Walla in Washington Territory with the rank of captain. He was chief quartermaster of the Department of the Pacific from August 31, 1861, to June 27, 1865, and of the Department of California from that time onward. He received the commission of major February 26, 1863, and from the 13th of March, 1865, brevets of lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general "for faithful and meritorious servies in the quartermaster's department during the rebellion." He resigned his commission February 11, 1870.

Brigadier General Frederick W. Lander

Of Salem had been in the employ of the United States government some eight or nine years as an engineer at the breaking out of the war. Naturally of an adventurous and fearless spirit, and having been educated at a military school, his experience in making six surveys across the continent from the Mississippi river to California, one of which extended to Washington Territory, had fitted him for brilliant service to his country. Late in March, 1861, he was sent



BRIG. GEN. FREDERICK W. LANDER.

as a confidential agent of the government to Texas; but finding that nothing could be effected toward holding that state for the Union he hurried back to Washington to await the crisis, at once offering his service to General Scott, "anywhere, at any time." Being a friend of General McClellan, Lander on the former taking command in West Virginia, volunteered to serve on his staff as an aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, and in that capacity accompanied Colonel Dumont's column to Philippi on the night of June 2, leading a reconnaissance in front of the main body, posting the

artillery, then making a connection with Colonel Kelley's column, riding into the enemy's ranks and taking prisoner a man who had shot Colonel Kelley. At the battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, he led General Rosecrans's column into action, winning additional compliments from all his superior officers for bravery and ability. He was made a brigadier general of volunteers dating from May 17, 1861, and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of General Stone's Division or "Corps of Observation." The duties of that position were not, however, sufficiently exciting to suit his nature, and he was in Washington, where he had just completed arrangements for the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad along the upper Potomac, when news was received of the battle of Ball's Bluff, in which a portion of his brigade had taken part. Hastening to the scene he was on the following day wounded in the leg during a skirmish. Before recovering entirely from the wound he proceeded to the Upper Potomac and took command of a division of troops under General Banks, covering the region from Hancock to Cumberland, with his principal force and head-quarters most of the time at Camp Chase, near Paw Paw Tunnel on the Virginia side of the river. His management of the command during the winter was faultless, checking every demonstration by the enemy, and on the 14th of February, 1862, he led a column against Bloomery Gap, where Colonel Sencendiver commanded a brigade of Virginia militia. General Lander with a few hundred cavalry, his infantry being in the rear, charged the partially surprised Confederates, captured over 60, including several officers, and put the last organized force in his front to rout. In making his report of the engagement, General Lander asked to be relieved, on account of failing health, but the request was not heeded. On the 2d of March he received orders to report with his command at once to Martinsburg, and began preparations for the march, when his illness took a congestive form and he died suddenly. His body was taken to Salem and buried with high honors.

Brevet Brigadier General William H. Lawrence

Of Boston, who had been for several years a member of the Boston Fusileers, attaining the rank of first lieutenant, was commissioned as first lieutenant and adjutant of the First Massachusetts Regi-

ment, May 25, 1861, and went to the front in that capacity, but served only till the 23d of August, 1861, when he was assigned to the staff of General Joseph Hooker, then commanding the brigade of which the First Regiment formed a part. In his position of aide-de-camp he developed marked qualities of military genius which endeared him to his gallant chief, and he retained the position

BREVET BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM H LAWRENCE.

throughout the war and for some time subsequently, holding during most of the time the commission of major, and receiving from the 2d of April, 1865, the brevets of lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general of volunteers, for gallant service at the battles of Antietam, Lookout Mountain and Peach Tree Creek respectively. He also served for a time after the war on the staff of General Butler. He was twice wounded in action, and died November 28, 1874, aged 40 years.

Brevet Brigadier General Horace C. Lee

Was city clerk and treasurer of Springfield at the breaking out of the rebellion, and his eminent military capacities, by which he had several years before risen to the rank of colonel and acting brigadier

in the state militia, made it desirable that his services should be secured for his country. On the 23d of August, 1861, he was offered the lieutenant colonelcy of the Twenty-first Regiment, then being formed, and went to Boston to accept it, when he was given authority to raise in Western Massachusetts one of five regiments which had just been authorized. This he did, and on the 20th of September was commissioned colonel of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, forming a part of the Burnside expedition to North Carolina. He ably com-

Brevet Brig. Gen. Horace C Lee.

manded the regiment at the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern and till July 4, 1862, when he took command of the brigade, leading it in the Trenton, Tarboro and Goldsboro expeditions and winning praise for the able handling of his troops in repulsing General Clingman's attack, at the latter place. He was recommended by General Foster for promotion to the rank of brigadier, but the commission was not granted on account of the number already given to Massachusetts officers. On the departure of General Burnside he was appointed provost marshal general of North Carolina and later of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and acted in

that capacity till the office was abolished by General Butler in January, 1864. He then served upon commissions and courts-martial till the opening of the campaign in May following, when he resumed command of his regiment, leading it at Walthal Junction, Arrowfield Church and Drewry's Bluff. In the latter engagement he was made prisoner, with a large portion of his command, and was confined at Libby Prison and at Macon, Ga. From the latter place he was removed June 10, and with many other Union officers placed under the fire of the Federal batteries at Charleston, S. C. Being exchanged on the 2d of August, 1864, he went north on a month's furlough, but returned to Fortress Monroe in time to intercept his regiment, then under orders for North Carolina, and procured the return to Massachusetts of those whose time was about to expire. He was mustered out with them, September 27, 1864, and for meritorious service received a well-deserved brevet of brigadier general of volunteers, dating from March 13, 1865. He then served four years in the Boston Custom House and 12 years as postmaster of Springfield, dying June 22, 1884, soon after vacating the latter office.

Brevet Brigadier General William Raymond Lee

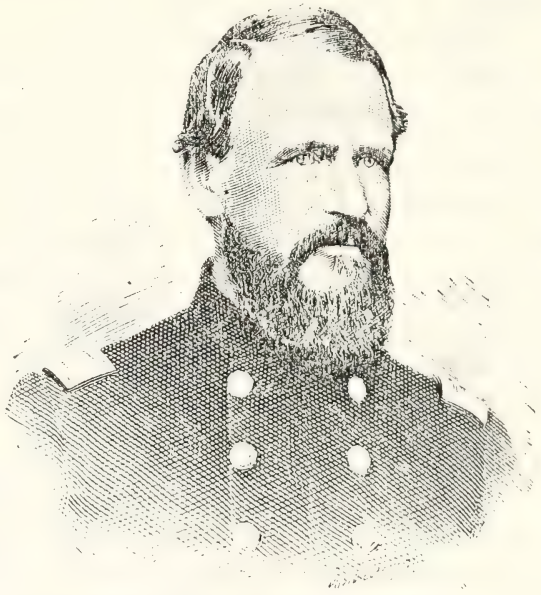
Of Roxbury was a student at the Military Academy at West Point, of the class of which Jefferson Davis was a member. He, however, left his military studies to become a civil engineer, and was later superintendent of the Boston and Providence Railroad. When the rebellion broke out his patriotism led him to tender his services to Governor Andrew in connection with the raising and sending forth of volunteers, though he was then 54 years of age. Assisted by an able corps of younger men, he raised the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel, dating from July 1, 1861. Taking his command to Washington as soon as it was organized, he was assigned to duty on the Potomac near Poolesville and with the larger part of his regiment shared in the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff on the 21st of October, 1861, where he was made prisoner of war. While in captivity at Richmond he was selected with others to be held as a hostage for the lives of Confederate privateers in the hands of the national government, and during this time he was quartered in the common county prison at Richmond with his unfortunate fellow-hostages. Being exchanged

the following spring, he rejoined his command before Yorktown, leading it gallantly at the battle of Fair Oaks. At the battle of Nelson's Farm or Glendale he was in command of three regiments of his brigade, and while holding an advanced position he received severe injuries by a horse falling upon him. Returning to Massachusetts to recover from his accident, he was during the early part of August in command of Camp Briggs at Pittsfield where the Thirty-seventh Regiment was beginning to gather; but he was again in the field at the head of his regiment in time for the Antietam campaign, and commanded the Twentieth in its unfortunate experience during the battle of the 17th of September, 1862. It soon became evident that Colonel Lee was physically incapable of enduring the exposures of active campaigning, after the hardships through which he had already passed, and on the 17th of December, 1862, after another period of absence from his regiment, he reluctantly resigned his commission and was not again actively engaged in military duties. With many others, he received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers dating from the 13th of March, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General William S. Lincoln

Of Worcester became lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment at its organization in the summer of 1862, being in command of Camp John E. Wool during the gathering of the recruits for the Thirty-fourth and other regiments. After reaching Washington he was much of the time in command of the regiment, owing to the assignment of Colonel Wells to other duties, and during the stay near Harper's Ferry was at times in command of a brigade. At the disastrous battle of New Market he was severely wounded and made a prisoner. Being taken to Harrisonburg, after passing some time in the hospital there Colonel Lincoln with a single companion managed to escape one night when he was about to be sent further south, and after great suffering and a variety of adventures finally reached the Union lines at Cumberland. Returning to Massachusetts he gradually recovered and late in November returned to the army near Winchester, though with wounds still unhealed, having been promoted to colonel vice Wells, killed in action. Being unfitted for active duty in the field, Colonel Lincoln was assigned to detached duty at Cumberland, where he

remained through the winter and early spring, rejoining his regiment near Richmond after the surrender of Lee. He was then assigned to the command of the brigade—First Brigade, Independent



Brevet Brig. Gen. William S. Lincoln.

Division, Twenty-fourth Corps—which he held till June 15, 1865, when he returned to the command of the regiment, and accompanied it to Massachusetts for muster out, his brevet as brigadier general dating from June 23 of that year. He died at Worcester, November 8, 1889, aged 78.

Brevet Major General Charles G. Loring

Of Boston was nominated by Governor Andrew for a commission on the staff of General Burnside, then organizing the North Carolina Expedition. Reporting at Annapolis in December, 1861, he was assigned to duty as quartermaster, with the rank of captain; and when Burnside's fleet was shattered by the storm at Hatteras Inlet, he was dispatched to New York to charter a steamship and load it with naval supplies of all kinds. On the taking of Newbern he was placed in charge of transportation by sea and all naval re-

pairs, and later in charge of the railroads of the department. On the organization of the Ninth Corps, in July, 1862, he was made assistant inspector general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, but owing to illness could not join the corps in the field till September. When General Burnside succeeded McClellan in command of the Army of the Potomac, Colonel Loring was assigned to duty at head-quarters, serving there during the Fredericksburg campaign and for some weeks under General Hooker. He was then at General Burnside's request transferred to staff duty with the latter at head-quarters Department of the Ohio. In May, 1863, Loring was sent by Burnside to General Rosecrans at Murfreesboro with verbal instructions (communication being too hazardous to intrust anything of importance to paper) to arrange for a joint advance upon Knoxville and East Tennessee. Rosecrans conferred with General Thomas, indorsed a plan suggested by the latter, and the advance was planned; but on the day after Burnside took the field to carry it out the Ninth Corps was ordered to the assistance of Grant at Vicksburg. Later in the season Burnside entered Knoxville, where he was besieged by the Confederate General Longstreet, and during the siege it was Loring's duty twice a day to make a tour of the lines to observe the movements and purpose of the enemy. During the campaign of 1864 he continued on Burnside's staff, and at the Battle of the Crater, July 30, volunteered to accompany the leading division into the demolished Confederate works. After the retirement of Burnside, Colonel Loring served on the staff of General Park till the close of the war. He was brevetted colonel August 1, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Bethesda Church and during the operations before Petersburg, Va.," brigadier general of the same date "for the campaign in East Tennessee and at the siege of Knoxville," and major general July 17, 1865, for general service, though the recommendation of his commander was for the affair of the Mine.

Brigadier General Charles Russell Lowell, Jr.,

Of Boston, was engaged in the management of iron-works at Cumberland, Md., when the Sixth Massachusetts were assaulted at Baltimore. Hastening at once to that city and finding railroad communication cut off, Mr. Lowell made his way on foot to Washington

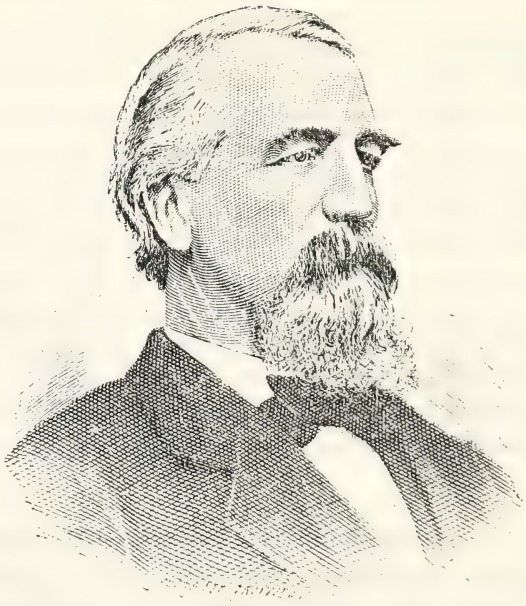
where he applied for a commission of the lowest rank in the regular artillery, awaiting which he busied himself in the interests of Massachusetts troops and in assisting the national government in other ways. Instead of the position for which he had applied, he was offered and accepted a captaincy in the Sixth United States Cavalry, devoting himself enthusiastically to that arm of the service. In this capacity he served through the Peninsular campaign with distinction, and after the battle of Malvern Hill became a member of General McClellan's staff. At the battle of the Antietam he displayed great gallantry in checking the retreat of General Sedgwick's Division at a critical moment, in recognition of which he was detailed by McClellan to convey to President Lincoln at Washington the 39 battle flags captured from the Confederates during the battle. In November following he was returned to Massachusetts to recruit and organize the Second Regiment of Cavalry, with which he reported at Washington in May, 1863, and with head-quarters at Vienna was put in command of the cavalry of the department. For more than a year he held this responsible command, penetrating all the surrounding country and not only protecting the Union lines from the annoyance of guerrilla bands, but driving the latter from their chosen haunts. When in the summer of 1864 General Early abandoned his threatening movement against Washington and started in retreat, Colonel Lowell with the Second hung upon his rear till the Confederates undertook with a strong force to crush the persistent regiment. At Rockville a sharp engagement came off, the head of Lowell's column being thrown into confusion; but the command was halted and dismounted and repelled several determined charges of the enemy in vastly superior numbers. When Sheridan took command of the department Colonel Lowell was given a brigade composed of his own regiment and the dismounted cavalry of the department gathered in temporary organization, with which he took an active part in all the subsequent operations in and about the Shenandoah Valley. On the 26th of August Colonel Lowell so distinguished himself in an attack upon the Confederate infantry outposts that with his regiment he was transferred to the Reserve Brigade of cavalry and artillery, consisting mostly of United States Regulars, of which he took command. With this brigade he did noble service at the battle of the Opequan, September 19, making near the close of the fight a magnificent charge with

some 600 of his command upon an intrenched infantry line of the enemy, routing them in confusion and capturing two pieces of artillery. In the brilliant cavalry fight of the 9th of October, in which the enemy was defeated and driven 20 miles, from Woodstock to Mount Jackson, Lowell led the advance of General Merritt's Division against the Confederate force commanded by Lomax, winning victory almost without loss, the engagement being familiarly known as "The Woodstock Races." At the opening of the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, Lowell's Brigade was posted on the Union right, which position it held till relieved by infantry, when it was moved to the extreme left, a half-mile or so to the north of Middletown. Here dismounting his men and gaining the cover of a stone-wall, Lowell checked the victorious advance of the enemy and repulsed several determined efforts to drive his little band from its position. In three determined charges he led his men against the Confederates, having his horse shot under him during the third,—the 13th horse thus lost during the campaign of three months. At the same time he received a severe contusion from a spent ball, causing dangerous internal hemorrhage and the loss of his voice; yet he refused to leave the field, saying he wished to lead in the final charge, and when it was ordered at 3 o'clock he was lifted to his horse and rode to the front. His determined troopers cheered their dying chief and obeyed his whispered commands as though his voice still rang over the field; but as the line swept forward he was again struck down with a bullet through the chest. He still desired to be and was carried forward till assured that victory was won, when he was taken to Middletown, where he died the following morning in his 30th year. It is no disparagement of others to say that Massachusetts sent to the front no more brilliant and worthy officer than Colonel Lowell. His commission as brigadier general was signed at Washington on the day that his mortal wound was received, and was on the way to camp when he died. His star was bravely won, though never worn.

Brevet Brigadier General Luke Lyman

Of Northampton entered the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment as lieutenant colonel at the time of its formation, being [illegible] years of age. He had for many years been identified with the

Northampton Artillery Company, a militia infantry organization of high rank, of which he had been commander. At the outbreak of the war he became by request military instructor at Amherst College, rendering valuable service and infusing the students with military zeal. During his service with the regiment he was much of the time its commanding officer, Colonel Lee being acting brigadier, and led it through the Tarboro, Goldsboro, Gum Swamp and Wise Forks experiences, and was with it at the siege of Little Washing-



Brevet Brig. Gen. Luke Lyman.

ton, N. C. There he was for some months in command of the post; a responsible position, as he had not only the military supervision but as well was charged with the promotion of legitimate trade and suppression of the illicit traffic with the rebel population which many on both sides of the lines attempted to conduct on account of the great profits accompanying success. He resigned on the 27th of May, 1863, and received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers from the 13th of March, 1865. General Lyman was a worthy officer, popular with all classes, from the private soldier

of his regiment to the governor of the state, who at his resignation expressed the belief that "it would be a great loss to the regiment to lose so able and faithful an officer." He died at Montreal, November 12, 1889.

Brevet Major General George N. Macy

Of Nantucket went to the front as first lieutenant of Company I, Twentieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, his commission dating from the 10th of July, 1861, and after the battle of Ball's Bluff he was advanced to a captaincy, being commissioned November 8. Serving continuously with his regiment, he was promoted to major December 18, 1862, and to lieutenant colonel May 1 following. At the battle of Gettysburg he was severely wounded, necessitating the amputation of a hand, and on the death of Colonel Revere, July 5, he was commissioned colonel. Returning to the regiment about the middle of October ensuing, he commanded it, save when temporarily absent, till the battle of the Wilderness. In that engagement, on the 6th of May, he was wounded in the leg, and did not again return to the Twentieth. On recovering he was placed in command of the provost guard at head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac, where he served till the close of the war, being mustered out July 27, 1865, with the brevet of major general of volunteers from March 13 of that year. He died at his home in Boston, February 13, 1875, from an accidentally self-inflicted pistol-shot wound.

Brevet Major General Randolph B. Marcy,

Born in the town of Greenwich in 1812, graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1832, and received the brevet of second lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry. He attained by regular promotion the rank of captain May 18, 1846, and served as such in the Mexican war. He also saw some service in the Seminole war in Florida. He was promoted to major and paymaster August 22, 1859, and on the 9th of August, 1861, to colonel and inspector general in chief of the United States Army, which position he held during the entire rebellion. He served in this capacity on the staff of General McClellan till the latter was relieved from command in the autumn of 1862, and was in all the battles where McClellan commanded. He was twice during the war commissioned brigadier

general of volunteers—September 23, 1861, and September 13, 1862,—but in each case the commission expired with the adjournment of the congressional session. At the close of the war he received the brevet rank of brigadier general and also of major general in the regular line, dating from March 13, 1865, and continuing in the inspection department of the army was on the 12th of December, 1878, commissioned brigadier general. He was retired on the 2d of January, 1881, at his own request after more than 42 years' service, and died at his home in Orange, N. J., on the 22d of November, 1887.

Brevet Brigadier General Napoleon B. McLaughlen

Was a native of Vermont, entering the United States Army from New York May 27, 1850, as private in Company F, Second Dragoons, and rising by regular promotion through the various non-commissioned grades was on the 27th of March, 1861, commissioned second lieutenant in the First United States Cavalry; first lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry on the 3d of May following, and captain on the 17th of July, 1862. At the request of Governor Andrew he was made colonel of the First Massachusetts Volunteers from the 1st of October following, and ably commanded that regiment during the remainder of its service, till the muster out, May 28, 1864. He received brevets in the regular line "for gallant and meritorious services" at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where his regiment did noble work. After a brief respite from the volunteer service he was again commissioned colonel of a Massachusetts regiment—this time the Fifty seventh—with rank dating from December, 1862. This made him senior colonel of the brigade to which the Fifty-seventh was attached—First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps—and on reporting for duty, September 14, 1864, he took command of the brigade, succeeding General W. F. Bartlett who had been taken prisoner at the ill-starred battle of the Crater, some weeks before. He was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers from September 30, 1864, the date of the battle of Poplar Grove Church, in which his command took a prominent part, and colonel and brigadier general of the regular army from the 13th of March, 1865; the former rank for gallant services during the attack on Fort Stedman, March 25 of that year, and the second for like services in the field during the war. In the Fort Stedman affair,

after repulsing the Confederates to the right of the fort with his brigade, he entered the fort, not knowing that it had been temporarily captured by the enemy's bold dash, and was himself made prisoner; but his term of confinement was short owing to the speedy termination of the war. Returning to his captaincy in the regular line, he was made major of the Tenth Cavalry May 17, 1876, and was retired as such on the 26th of June, 1882, at his own request, having faithfully served his government for more than 32 years. He died of apoplexy at his home in New York City on the 28th of January, 1887, in the 65th year of his age, and his remains were buried at Worcester, N. Y.

Major General Nelson A. Miles

Of Roxbury began his brilliant military career as first lieutenant of Company E, Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, with commission dated October 1, 1861. Soon after reaching Washington with the regiment, he secured an appointment on the staff of General Casey, which he retained from the 7th of November till the close of March, 1862. He was then commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Sixty-first New York Regiment, being promoted on the 30th of September following to colonel. At the battle of Chancellorsville, in command of his regiment, he rendered valuable service in preventing a flank movement of the enemy by way of Mott Run, and while gallantly fighting his command was shot through the body. Recovering, he entered the campaign of 1864 in command of the First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, of which his regiment formed a part, fighting valiantly at Spottsylvania and receiving in recognition the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers from that date—May 12, 1864. In the subsequent operations of the Army of the Potomac his brigade was ever at the front, and soon after the investment of Petersburg he was promoted to the command of the division. This he held to the close of the war, handling it everywhere in the most gallant manner. He received the brevet of major general of volunteers August 25, 1864, and was commissioned full major general of volunteers on the 21st of October, 1865, remaining in the volunteer service until the 1st of September, 1866; he was then mustered out, and a few days later was commissioned colonel of the Fortieth United States Regulars.

He was subsequently transferred to the Fifth Regiment, and on the 14th of December, 1880, was promoted to brigadier general, with the brevet of major general in the regular line, his present rank.

Brevet Brigadier General Albert Ordway

Of Cambridge, a graduate of Harvard, was a private soldier in the ranks of the New England Guards at the opening of the war. On the organization of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment he

BREVET BRIG. GEN. ALBERT ORDWAY.

was commissioned first lieutenant September 2, 1861, in Company G. He succeeded Lieutenant Anderson as adjutant of the regiment, acting as such during the campaigns of 1862, and in December of that year became aide-de-camp on the staff of General Henry Prince, commanding the Fifth Division, Eighteenth Corps. He served there till July, 1863, when he was ordered to the Army of the Potomac and took a place on the staff of the Second Division, Third Corps, rejoining his regiment at St. Augustine, Fla., in November of that year. The regiment being ordered to Virginia

the following spring, he was detailed as ordnance officer of the First Division, Tenth Corps, and served till July, when he was granted sick leave. He returned to the command of his regiment in November, having been promoted captain June 1, 1864, major September 14, and lieutenant colonel November 15. After the fall of Richmond his regiment was ordered on duty in that city, and June 9, 1865, he was made provost marshal of the Department of Virginia—a responsible position which he ably filled. He was mustered out February 10, 1866, the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General Francis A. Osborn

Of Boston was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment at its organization, August 31, 1861,

Brevet Brig. Gen. Francis A. Osborn.

and succeeded to the colonelcy on the promotion of Colonel Stevenson, December 28, 1862. He was in command of the regiment from April, 1862, except when on detached service, and led the

charging party which captured an important rifle-pit in front of Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, August 26, 1863. Shortly after he was selected, in command of his own regiment and another, to attempt the capture by assault of Fort Sumter, but owing to the difficulties of the ground was unable to embark his troops till after a futile attempt had been made by the navy, demonstrating that the fort could not be carried in that manner. Early in October he was placed in command of the post of St. Augustine, Fla., and remained there till the middle of February, when he was transferred to command the post of Jacksonville, Fla. In May he resumed command of his regiment, which became a part of the Army of the James. During August and September, 1864, he commanded a brigade of the Second Division, Tenth Corps. Receiving leave of absence on the 16th of October, he did not again join the regiment in the field, being mustered out by expiration of service on the 13th of November, 1864. He was given the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers from the 13th of March, 1865.

Brevet Major General Charles J. Paine

Of Boston began his service as captain of Company I, Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, being commissioned October 1, 1861, and serving as such till the 16th of January, 1862, when he resigned his commission and joined the Eastern Bay State Regiment (afterward the Thirtieth Massachusetts) of General Butler's expedition as it touched at Fortress Monroe on its way south. He was selected by General Butler as major of the Thirtieth, and acted as such until the regimental officers were commissioned by Governor Andrew. He was not confirmed in the expected office, and consequently took a place on Butler's staff for a time, when he was commissioned colonel of the Second Louisiana (Loyal) Regiment, September, 1862. During the siege of Port Hudson Colonel Paine was in command of a brigade, but served generally with his regiment till the spring of 1864 when he joined General Butler, then in command of the Army of the James, as volunteer aide-de-camp, and in that capacity took part in the battle of Drewry's Bluff. He was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers on the 4th of July, 1864, and took command of the Third Division (colored), Eighteenth Corps. With this division he took part in the battle

of Newmarket Hights, on the north side of the James river, September 28, and with his division—then a part of the Twenty-fifth Corps—assisted in the capture of Fort Fisher in January following. His division became a part of General Terry's command, known as the Tenth Corps, from that time, and joined in the operations against Wilmington and in the advance to Goldsboro to meet General Sherman's victorious army. After the close of the war General Paine was for some time in command of the military district of Beaufort, being mustered out on the 15th of January, 1866. His brevet of major general of volunteers dated from January 15, 1865, being conferred in recognition of his services at Fort Fisher.

Brevet Brigadier General Francis W. Palfrey

Of Boston, a graduate of Harvard College, was in the spring of 1861 a second lieutenant in the Fourth Battalion, M. V. M., and as such took part in the garrisoning of Fort Independence from the 25th of April to the 25th of May of that year. He then assisted in raising and organizing the Twentieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, of which he was commissioned lieutenant colonel from the 1st of July. He served as second in command of the regiment till the battle of Ball's Bluff, when Colonel Lee being captured he commanded the regiment during the fall and winter and until near the termination of the siege of Yorktown early in May following, when Colonel Lee returned to duty. At the battle of Nelson's Farm, June 30, he was again in command of the Twentieth, and though wounded there continued to lead the regiment to the close of the Peninsular campaign. He was again second in command at the battle of the Antietam, where he was very severely wounded in the shoulder by a grape shot, in consequence of which he resigned his commission on the 13th of April, 1863, having been promoted to the rank of colonel from the 18th of December, 1862. He was brevetted brigadier general March 13, 1865, and died at Cannes, France, December 5, 1889.

Brevet Brigadier General Henry L. Patten

Of Cambridge was one of Harvard's patriotic sons who gave his life for his country. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, November 25, 1861, joining the

command in the field subsequent to its sad experiences at Ball's Bluff. He was promoted first lieutenant October 1, 1862, captain May 1, 1863, and major June 20, 1864. During this time he was wounded at Nelson's Farm, June 30, 1862, and twice at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. At Spottsylvania, on the 18th of May, he became by the fortunes of war the senior officer present for duty with the regiment and assumed command, which he exercised in a most able manner. At the battle of Weldon Railroad the Twentieth under his command checked the success of the Confederate column and changed the fortunes of the day, for which he was warmly complimented by his superior officers. At Deep Bottom, on the 16th of August following, he was wounded in the leg, necessitating amputation. He was sent to Philadelphia for hospital treatment, where he died on the 10th of September,—from which date his brevet of brigadier general of volunteers was conferred.

Brevet Brigadier General Charles L. Peirson

Of Salem entered the service as first lieutenant and adjutant of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, and served in that capacity till the battle of Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861, when he was made prisoner and he was held as such at Richmond for some months. After being exchanged he rejoined his regiment in the field, and served with it on the staffs of Brigadier General N. J. T. Dana and Major General John Sedgwick, through all McClellan's battles before Richmond, until the retirement of the Army of the Potomac to Harrison's Landing. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment August 30, 1862. Accompanying that organization to the front, he was once more returned to the scene of his former experiences on the upper Potomac, and remained in that vicinity till after the battle of Gettysburg, the following summer, having during a portion of the time been in command of the Thirty-ninth. The regiment then joined the First Corps and served with it till the spring of 1864, when it was made part of the Fifth Corps and entered upon the campaign of that year. Lieutenant Colonel Peirson was wounded by a shell at Spottsylvania on the 10th of May, but after an absence of a month returned to duty. Colonel Davis being killed before Petersburg on the 11th of July, 1864, the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant

Colonel Peirson and his commission as colonel was issued, but owing to the absence of the mustering officer he had not been mustered to that rank when, at the battle of the Weldon Railroad, August 18 following, he was very severely wounded, and not being able to return to duty within six months was by the operation of a General Order of the War Department declared mustered out from the 4th of January, 1865. He was deservedly brevetted brigadier general of volunteers from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General Josiah Pickett

Of Worcester gave his first service to his country as first lieutenant of Company A of Major Devens's battalion of riflemen, with which he went to Fort McHenry in May, 1861, and returned in August

Brevet Brig. Gen. Josiah Pickett

following. He then interested himself in the enlistment of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, in which he was commissioned captain of Company A, October 12, 1861. On the resignation of Major McCafferty he was promoted to the vacancy, dating from March 20, 1862, being from that time frequently in command of the regiment.

His commission as colonel bore date of October 29, 1862, and most of the subsequent notable service of the Twenty-fifth was under his direction. At the disastrous battle of Drewry's Bluff, May 16, 1864, his was the only regiment of Heckman's Brigade not practically destroyed, and gathering the remains of the other regiments with his own, Colonel Pickett bravely beat back the exultant foe and saved the right of the Union line from further disaster. He retained the colonelcy till the 10th of January, 1865, when he was mustered out, and from the 13th of March following received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services during the war, especially at the battle of Cold Harbor where severely wounded."

Brigadier General Joseph B. Plummer

Was a native of Massachusetts, from which he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, entering in 1837 and graduating July 1, 1841, when he was commissioned second lieutenant in the First Regiment, United States Infantry. During the Mexican war he was in garrison at Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. He attained the rank of captain in the First Regiment May 1, 1852, and most of his service was at the various stations in Texas, though the opening of the rebellion found him at Leavenworth, Kan. He was prominently engaged in the early operations in Missouri, commanding a battalion of three companies of regulars and one company of rifle recruits in the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, where he was wounded. After the retreat of the Union forces to Rolla he was commissioned colonel of the Eleventh Missouri volunteers and placed in command of the station at Cape Girardeau, Mo., though his commission was not for some time confirmed. On the 18th of October he led an expedition against a body of Confederates at Frederickstown under General Jeff Thompson, whom he defeated and pursued for 22 miles. For his part in this action he was highly complimented by General Grant, then in command of the District of Southeastern Missouri, as he had been by General Fremont for his services in the battle of Wilson's Creek. He also received the commission of brigadier general of volunteers dating from October 22, 1861. He remained with his Fifth Brigade in command of the post at Cape Girardeau till about the 1st of March, 1862, when he

joined the Army of the Mississippi, General Pope commanding, and in command of the Fifth Division shared in the operations against New Madrid, being located at Point Pleasant, Mo., where he successfully opposed the efforts of the Confederates to land and gain possession of that point, thus rendering important assistance to the operations of General Pope against Island No. 10. After the evacuation of the latter place, General Plummer took part in the expedition against Fort Pillow in April, and the campaign against Corinth and the operations and engagements connected therewith occupying the two months following. During this time he was generally in command of a division of the left wing of the army, displaying his excellent military judgment and skill. While yet engaged in these operations he sickened and died near Corinth on the 9th of August, 1862, at the age of 43.

Brevet Brigadier General Carroll H. Potter

A native of Rhode Island, was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point from Massachusetts July 1, 1855, but remained there only till the 15th of January, 1857. He was commissioned captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers on the 21st of October, 1861, and saw his first active duty in the field in the Peninsular campaign of the following spring, when he served on the staff of General Jameson, winning high commendation for gallantry in several battles. He was subsequently chief of staff to Generals Robinson, Stoneman, Heintzelman and others, being promoted to major on the 25th of February, 1865, and his brevet of brigadier general of volunteers, "for meritorious services during the war," dated from the 13th of March following. On the 27th of the same month he was commissioned colonel of the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, serving as such till the 10th of October, 1866, when he was honorably mustered out. He had meantime been commissioned first lieutenant in the Eighteenth Regular Infantry from the 28th of July, and was promoted to captain March 20, 1870, which rank he still holds.

Brevet Brigadier General George L. Prescott

Of Concord responded to the first call of his country as captain of Company G, Fifth Regiment, with which he served from the 19th of April, 1861, when the regiment was called into the field, till the

31st of July. At the organization of the First Battalion of Massachusetts Infantry for the garrisoning of Fort Warren, Captain Prescott recruited a company at Concord which was mustered into service November 15, 1861, as Company B. When this battalion after taking the field the following summer became fully organized as the Thirty-second Regiment, Captain Prescott was made its lieutenant colonel, dating from August 13, 1862, and on the resignation of Colonel Parker at the close of the year, Prescott succeeded to the

BREVET BRIG GEN. GEORGE L. PRESCOTT.

colonelcy. He was not present at the battle of Chancellorsville, but returning to duty soon after was assigned with his regiment to guard the railroad from Acquia Creek, commanded the Thirty-second at the battle of Gettysburg and at the opening of the 1864 campaign. In the attack on the Confederate position at Laurel Hill, in front of Spottsylvania, May 12, he commanded the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, and in the same capacity, on the 18th of June following, in the attack upon the Petersburg defenses, he received a wound from which he died the following day. On the ground which was gained by the charge a fort was built bearing his name, and his

heroism was indorsed by the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers dating from the day when his death-wound was received.

Brevet Brigadier General Samuel M. Quincy

Of Boston entered the service as captain of Company E, Second Massachusetts Regiment, and as such was severely wounded at Cedar Mountain, fell into the hands of the enemy and was taken to Libby Prison, from which he was paroled in October following but

BREVET BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL M. QUINCY.

was unable to rejoin his regiment till March 6, 1863, when he became its colonel, his commission dating from the 9th of November previous. He commanded the regiment in the Chancellorsville campaign, but being unable to endure active service in the field resigned and on the 20th of October was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Seventy-third United States Colored Troops and detailed as inspector on the staff of General Andrews at Port Hudson. In the following May he was transferred to the Ninety-sixth Colored Regiment, from which on the 13th of March, 1865, he received the brevet

of brigadier general. He became colonel of the Eighty-first Colored Regiment January 5, 1866, but was soon afterward mustered out of the service, having been for a time military mayor of the city of New Orleans. General Quincy died March 24, 1887, at Keene, N. H., whither he had gone from his Boston home for medical treatment.

Brevet Brigadier General S. Tyler Read

Of Boston organized the First Unattached Company of Massachusetts Cavalry, or Mounted Rifle Rangers, in the autumn of 1861, of which he was commissioned captain on the 20th of February following, the company forming a portion of General Butler's expedition against New Orleans. Captain Read remained in command of his company, doing valuable service in different portions of the Department of the Gulf, till the 13th of August, 1863. Some two months previous to that time his company, with the two other independent cavalry companies from Massachusetts, was attached to the Forty-first Massachusetts Regiment, which was then transformed into the Third Cavalry Regiment, and Captain Read received a well-earned promotion to the rank of major. This position he held till the expiration of his term of enlistment, November 1, 1864, when he was mustered out, having taken part in nearly all the operations of his company and regiment during the three years of constant and arduous duty. In recognition of his services he received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers, dating from the 13th of March, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General Paul J. Revere

Of Boston, a graduate of Harvard University, entered the service as major of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, his commission being dated July 1, 1861. As such he accompanied his regiment to Washington and thence to the upper Potomac. In the battle of Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861, he was wounded in the leg and made prisoner, being confined at first in Libby Prison and afterward being one of seven Federal officers made hostages for the lives of Confederate privateersmen held by the United States government on the charge of piracy. For three months he was with his fellow-hostages confined in a wretched cell of Henrico county jail. He was paroled on the 22d of February, 1862, and being exchanged

May 2 rejoined his regiment before Yorktown. He was detached from the Twentieth shortly before the battle of Antietam, and being commissioned lieutenant colonel took the position of assistant inspector general on the staff of General Sumner, commanding the Second Army Corps. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam and was at home on leave till the following spring, when he was commissioned colonel of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment and joined it some time before the battle of Gettysburg. In that engagement he was mortally wounded at evening of the 2d of July, dying from his injuries on the 5th, his brevet of brigadier general of volunteers dating from the day of receiving his fatal wound. Among her fallen sons, Massachusetts had to mourn none truer or braver than Colonel Revere.

Brevet Major General David A. Russell

Of Salem, N. Y., though not a resident of Massachusetts, is entitled to record among the heroic sons of the Old Bay State from his able services in command of her Seventh Regiment. At the opening of the war he was a captain in the Eighth United States Infantry, having been appointed to West Point from New York—his native state—in 1841 and graduating in 1845. He was commissioned colonel of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment January 31, 1862, and in General McClellan's advance up the Peninsula from Williamsburg to Fair Oaks, Colonel Russell was in command of the skirmish line, handling it with eminent ability; being fitted for the service by his previous training in Indian warfare. When the change of base to the James river was decided on, it was Colonel Russell with his Seventh Regiment that preceded the advance guard, feeling the way carefully through a strange region. Following the battle of Fredericksburg he was placed in command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, receiving the commission of brigadier general of volunteers to date from November 29, 1862. In the severe fight of the Sixth Corps at Salem Church on the 3d of May, 1863, Russell's Brigade was among the first troops engaged, and fought heroically during the entire action. In the skirmishing and maneuvering preliminary to the Gettysburg campaign his brigade had its full share, as it had in all the movements that followed during that important summer. One of the most brilliant of the able general's

military acts was the assault and capture of the Confederate works at Rappahannock Station, November 7, 1863. General Russell was then in temporary command of the division, but when the assault was ordered he charged at the head of his own brigade and was one of the first over the parapet. In the battle of the Wilderness, Russell's Brigade received and repulsed a strong attack soon after going into position. At Spottsylvania, when General Wright succeeded the fallen Sedgwick in the command of the Sixth Corps, General Russell took Wright's former place in command of the First Division, holding it till his death. As a division commander Russell did notable work during the remainder of the engagement at Spottsylvania, on the movement to and at Cold Harbor, before Petersburg and at Washington in meeting and repelling the advance of Early's troops at Fort Stevens. Proceeding thence to the Shenandoah Valley, General Russell had his full share of the arduous duties which followed till the battle of the Opequan, September 19. In the early part of that engagement his division was in reserve; but it was called into action by the peril to the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps soon after. Throwing his command into position and leading them forward with great bravery, General Russell turned the tide of battle and began to drive back the lately triumphant foe. In this movement he received a severe bullet wound in the left breast, but gave no heed to it, not even mentioning the fact to a member of his staff. A few minutes later, while directing the forward sweep of his battalions, he was struck by a fragment of shell which passed through his body, inflicting a wound from which he died after a few minutes of great suffering. In recognition of his ability he received the brevets of major general, both of volunteers and in the regular army, dating from the day of his death.

Brevet Brigadier General Henry S. Russell

Of Boston had just graduated from Harvard College and entered upon mercantile pursuits at the beginning of the war. Having had some experience in the Fourth Battalion, "New England Guards," he was on the organization of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers commissioned first lieutenant of Company G, May 28, 1861, and on the 13th of December of the same year was promoted to captain. At the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, he was taken

prisoner, and after being exchanged was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry from January 22, 1863. This commission he held till the 5th of April, 1864, when he was made colonel of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, and after reaching Washington with that regiment he was for a time assigned to the command of a provisional brigade of colored troops at Camp Casey; but on the 13th of May was ordered with his regiment to City Point and joined General Hincks's Division of the Eighteenth Corps, the regiment serving as infantry. In the advance against Petersburg, June 15, Colonel Russell was wounded, rejoining the regiment September 30 at Point Lookout, Md., where it was engaged in guarding Confederate prisoners of war. Colonel Russell retained the command till February 14, 1865, when he resigned. His brevet of brigadier general dated from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General Horace Binney Sargent

Of West Roxbury was senior aide on the staff of Governor Andrew at the opening of the war, having previously served for two years on the staff of Governor Banks, and having had military experience with the Boston Cadets running back to 1843, the year of his graduation at Harvard College. He retained his staff position till the following autumn when the voice of duty called him to the field and he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the First Massachusetts Cavalry from October 12, 1861. Accompanying the regiment to the South Carolina coast the ensuing winter, he served there till the larger part of the command was ordered to Virginia in August, 1862, his health being seriously affected by fever during the time. The return of Colonel Williams to the regular army advanced Lieutenant Colonel Sargent to the full colonelcy of the regiment dating from the 30th of October, 1862, and he retained that rank till the close of his service. He was much of the time in command of the First Brigade, Second Division, of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, having a full share of the adventurous duties devolving upon a capable cavalry commander. On the 12th of October, 1863, he was ordered to report to General Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, who had offered him the position of "chief of cavalry." During the delay of Colonel Sargent's transfer, however, the position was filled, and declining

other positions which were proffered he accompanied General Banks on his Rio Grande expedition, but before it was over an attack of fever compelled his return to New Orleans. From that time he served as assistant to General Charles P. Stone, Banks's chief of staff, till the opening of the spring campaign of 1864. The chief of cavalry being ill, he volunteered at the request of officers of high

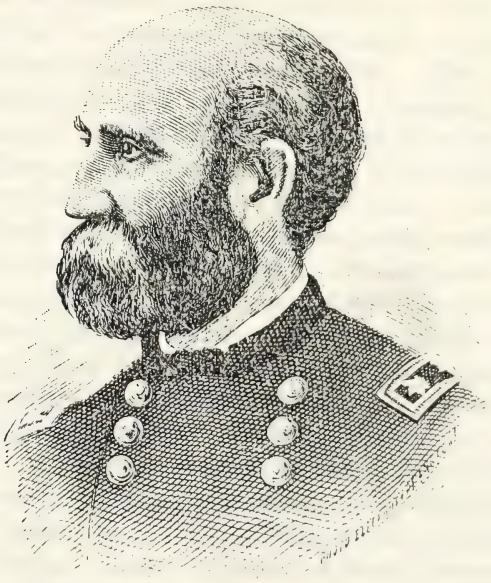
Brevet Brig. Gen. Horace B. Sargent.

standing in the department to act as aide on the staff of General Mower at the action of Henderson Hills or Bayou Rapides, March 21, 1864. In that engagement he was severely wounded, and received for his distinguished services the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers. While helpless in hospital he was again offered the position of chief of cavalry, but being wholly disabled he was discharged September 29, 1864.

Brevet Major General Rufus Saxton

Was one of the sons of Massachusetts whom the opening of the war found in active service in the United States Army. A native of Greenfield, graduating from the Military Academy in 1849 and

entering the Third Artillery as brevet second lieutenant, he served during that and the following year in the Florida war, after which he was for two years in Texas as acting assistant quartermaster. In 1853-4 he was chief quartermaster of the Northern Pacific exploration and survey and commanded an expedition which starting from the mouth of the Columbia river crossed the continent by a route never before traversed by white men, and almost on the present line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1859 he was assigned to West Point as assistant instructor in military tactics, and the



Brevet Maj. Gen. Rufus Saxton.

spring of 1861 found him advanced to the regular rank of captain. At the first call for volunteers he served as major of a Missouri regiment and was appointed colonel, but was not allowed by the War Department to accept. He was quartermaster on the staff of General Lyon during the latter's Missouri campaign, and filled a like place on the staff of General McClellan during his West Virginia campaign. When in the fall of that year Senator Wilson organized the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, Captain Saxton was offered the colonelcy, but the War Department again declined to

allow of his acceptance He was chief quartermaster of General Sherman's expedition to Port Royal in the autumn of 1861, his vessels with supplies for a six-months' siege passing safely through a very severe storm off the North Carolina coast, and Captain Saxton receiving high praise from his superior officers for his efficient service. He was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers April 15, 1862, and for a time held command at Harper's Ferry, receiving June 17 the thanks of the War Department for his defense of that place against General Jackson. He had already been assigned to duty in the Department of the South, where in July following he became Military Governor of the department, in which position he served with eminent ability till January, 1866. His duties were multitudinous and important. In addition to organizing the late slaves into military commands, both for labor and for active service as volunteer soldiers, schools for the freedmen were established, superintendents of plantations appointed, the ripe cotton was gathered from the abandoned estates and in succeeding seasons millions of dollars worth of crops were raised by the freedmen under his direction, while thousands of the blacks were employed in the army and navy of the United States. Of these the First South Carolina, commanded by Colonel T. W. Higginson, was the first ex-slave regiment mustered into service. General Saxton's jurisdiction extended over South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Under an order issued by General W. T. Sherman January 16, 1865, General Saxton settled 40,000 freedmen on the islands south of Charleston, the abandoned rice fields along the rivers and in the country bordering St. Johns river in Florida. Under President Johnson, General Saxton was notified that it would relieve the government from an embarrassing position if he would quietly dispossess these colored people of the lands which had been bestowed upon them, that the former owners might again be put in possession. His high sense of honor revolted at the idea of thus breaking faith with the confiding and helpless blacks, and he declined without positive orders to do so. He was thereupon relieved of his command and on the 15th of January, 1866, was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, resuming his duties in the quartermaster's department of the regular line, where he has since remained. He received the brevet of major general of volunteers January 12, 1865, and of brigadier general in the regular army the 9th of April following.

Brigadier General Isaac F. Shepard,

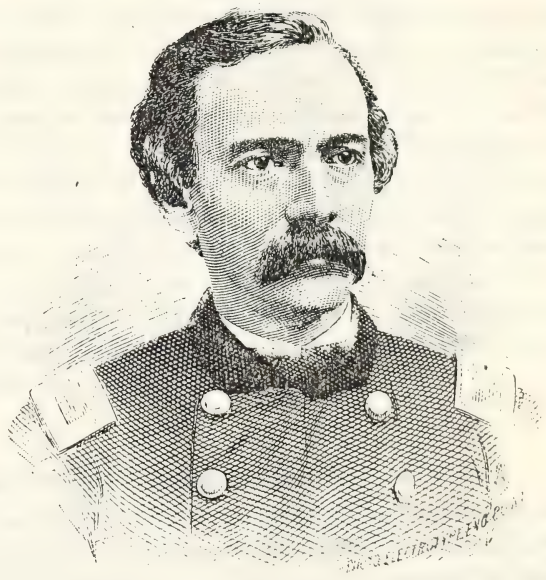
A native of South Natick and a graduate of Harvard College, was for some years identified with the militia organizations in the city of Boston. He served in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1859, but the opening of the war found him in Missouri, where he became senior aide on the staff of General Nathaniel Lyon, whom he served faithfully and very acceptably till the latter fell in battle in August, 1861. Captain Shepard was then commissioned colonel of the Third Missouri Regiment, succeeding Colonel Franz Sigel promoted, and led the organization in various military movements in that part of the country with marked ability. He was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers dating from the 27th of October, 1863, but the commission expired on the 4th of July, 1864. He remained in Missouri, devoting himself to journalism and filling various public offices, being consul to China under four presidents. He then returned to Bellingham in his native state, where he died August 25, 1889.

Brevet Brigadier General Thomas Sherwin, Jr.,

Of Dedham, a graduate of Harvard College in 1860, was commissioned first lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment on the 1st of October, 1861, and was made adjutant before the regiment left for the field. On the death of Colonel Gove and the consequent promotions he was advanced to the rank of major dating from the 24th of June, 1862, and the resignation of Colonel Griswold the following autumn brought him the lieutenant colonelcy from the 27th of October. With the latter rank he rejoined the regiment soon after the battle of Antietam, having been wounded and captured at the battle of Gaines Mills and subsequently in Confederate prisons. He retained the rank of lieutenant colonel till mustered out with the regiment at the expiration of its term of service, October 16, 1864; but during much of that time he was in command of the regiment and sometimes of the brigade, the last three months of his service being as inspector general on the staff of General Griffin, commanding the First Division, Fifth Corps. His brevet of brigadier general of volunteers dated from March 13, 1865, and he also received the brevet of colonel for gallantry at the battle of Peebles Farm.

Brevet Brigadier General Augustus B. R. Sprague

Of Worcester was commissioned captain of the Worcester City Guards, Company A, Third Battalion of Rifles, April 17, 1861, and in response to the President's first call for troops entered the military service of the United States on the 20th of April. Early in July the commander of the battalion, Major Charles Devens, Jr., having been commissioned colonel of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Captain Sprague as senior officer commanded the battalion till its muster out on the 3d of August. Identifying himself



BREVET BRIG. GEN. A. B. R. SPRAGUE.

at once with the organization of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, he was commissioned its lieutenant colonel on the 9th of September, and at his request a dozen of those who had served with him in the battalion were given commissions in the Twenty-fifth. With this regiment he served till November 11, 1862, participating in its battles and skirmishes and was officially reported for "bravery and efficiency" in the engagements at Roanoke Island and Newbern. He was then commissioned colonel of the Fifty-first Massachusetts, and by special request of General Foster, commanding the depart-

ment, Colonel Sprague with his new command returned to the North Carolina field. General Lee having moved north from Richmond, Colonel Sprague's regiment, with others, left Newbern June 24, 1863, for Fortress Monroe, went to White House on the Pamunkey and thence back to Fortress Monroe for transportation to Massachusetts, its term of service having expired. But on learning that General Lee's army was north of the Potomac, Colonel Sprague at once offered his regiment for further duty, serving from the 1st to the 17th of July at Baltimore, Maryland Hights, and with the Army of the Potomac. Within a month of the muster out of the Fifty-first Regiment, Colonel Sprague was requested by Governor Andrew to raise and command the Fifty-seventh Regiment, but family sickness prevented his acceptance of the offer. On the 1st of February, 1864, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery Regiment, serving in Virginia and North Carolina, commanding the regiment in its field service in the spring of 1865, and was discharged with it at Gallop's Island September 20, 1865, previous to which he was commissioned by Governor Andrew colonel of the regiment. He served three years and nine months, and Congress gave him the brevet rank of brigadier general of volunteers, dating from March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

Brevet Brigadier General Luther Stephenson, Jr.,

Of Hingham was identified with the state militia previous to the war and accompanied the Fourth Regiment during its three-months' service as captain of Company I. While on this service he made the first reconnaissance of the war in command of two companies, previous to the battle of Big Bethel. He also served on the first court-martial convened in the volunteer service. Being mustered out July 22, 1861, he soon set about the organization of a company for a longer term of service, and on the 14th of November was mustered as captain of Company A, First Battalion of Massachusetts Infantry, his command becoming part of the garrison at Fort Warren. When the battalion was developed into the Thirty-second Regiment, Captain Stephenson became major, dating from August 13, 1862, and on the 29th of December he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. During the early history of his regiment he often commanded it, as

he did through the campaign under General Pope and the Chancellorsville campaign; after which, with the left wing of the regiment he for some time guarded the bridge at Potomac Creek. At Gettysburg, while in temporary command of the regiment, he was badly wounded by being shot through the face. He was on duty again in

Brevet Brig. Gen. Luther Stephenson, Jr.

time for the 1864 campaign, and commanded the regiment from the opening of the battles before Spottsylvania to Petersburg, when having been twice slightly wounded and being troubled by his former wounds, he resigned on the 28th of June, 1864. He received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers "for bravery and meritorious conduct in the campaign against Richmond, Va.," dating from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General Hazard Stevens,

The son of Major General Isaac I. Stevens, was born in Rhode Island, and at the age of 12 accompanied his father on an expedition from the Pacific coast to the Missouri river for the making of treaties and exploration of the wilderness, the journey lasting some nine months and covering over 2,000 miles of horseback travel. On one occa-

sion, sent on an emergency with dispatches to the Blackfeet Indians, accompanied only by an Indian guide, the youth traveled 150 miles in 30½ hours and successfully executed his mission. After three years of similar exciting experiences, he returned East and studied at Chauncy Hall School in Boston, entering Harvard College in 1860. Leaving his books, he enlisted September 6, 1861, in the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, then serving near Washington, of which his father had been commissioned colonel, and on the 19th

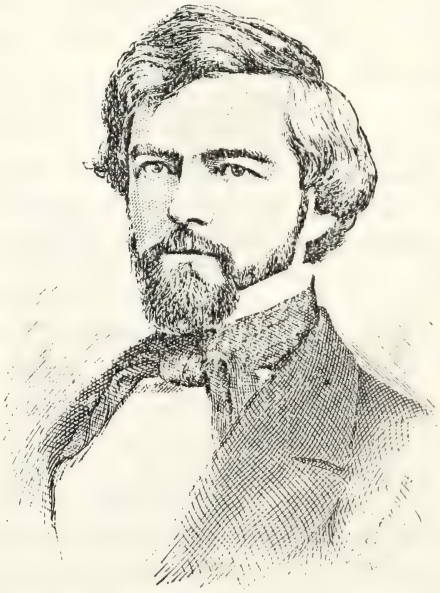
BREVET BRIG. GEN. HAZARD STEVENS.

was made adjutant. A month later he was promoted to captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers, participating in the Hilton Head expedition and the subsequent operations on the South Carolina coast. As assistant adjutant general of the First Division, Ninth Corps, he made the campaign under General Pope the following summer, and at the battle of Chantilly, where his honored father was killed, he was twice severely wounded. Recovering in time to share in the Fredericksburg battle on the staff of General Getty, he also participated in the siege of Suffolk, Va., the following spring,

winning especial commendation. After a futile attempt to raise a regiment of loyal Virginians, he returned to duty on the staff of General Getty, commanding the Second Division, Sixth Corps, where he served through the Wilderness campaign and till the close of the war, participating in all the remarkable experiences of that organization. He was brevetted lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general of volunteers for gallant services in the campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg, in the battles in the Shenandoah Valley, and at the capture of Petersburg respectively, the latter dating from April 2, 1865.

Major General Isaac Ingalls Stevens,

A native of North Andover and appointed from Massachusetts to the Military Academy, graduated July 1, 1839, at the head of his



MAJ. GEN. ISAAC I. STEVENS.

class, and was commissioned second lieutenant of Engineers. He was engaged in various engineering duties on the New England coast previous to the Mexican war, in which he took an honorable part, being severely wounded in the capture of the city of Mexico

and receiving the brevets of captain and major—his actual rank at the time being first lieutenant. He was engaged in various duties in New England, Georgia and at Washington till March 16, 1853, when he resigned from the army, being appointed governor of Washington Territory and commissioner of Indian affairs, serving as such with much distinction from 1853 to 1857, and then for four years was delegate from that territory to the United States House of Representatives. At the outbreak of the rebellion he patriotically offered his sword in the cause of his country, and on the 10th of August assumed command of the Seventy-ninth New York Regiment, whose first colonel had been killed at Bull Run. On the 28th of September he was commissioned brigadier 'general of volunteers, and commanded a brigade in the Port Royal expedition which sailed in October. He rendered valuable service in the Department of the South, being in command of the Union troops engaged at Port Royal Ferry, S. C., on the 1st of January, 1862, and later of a division in the same department, taking part in the actions of Stono River and Secessionville, in June of the same year. He was commissioned major general of volunteers July 4, 1862, and in command of his division was transferred to Newport News, where he joined the Ninth Corps under General Reno, his troops composing the First Division. He shared actively in the campaign under General Pope, fighting gallantly at the battle of Manassas or the Second Bull Run, where his horse was killed under him. He withdrew his division from that disastrous field in perfect order, though with a loss of nearly half his command. The day following the battle he was placed in command of the rear guard of the army and took post between Bull Run and Centerville. On the 1st of September, hearing that a force of the enemy was threatening the flank of the army and the only route of retreat, he marched in that direction with his own division, closely followed by Reno's of the same corps, when he suddenly encountered the Confederate skirmishers. His own skirmish line was at once thrown forward, driving back that of the enemy and locating the position of their main force behind a rail fence in the edge of a thick wood. General Stevens at once formed his division in column of assault and moved forward to the attack. Half the distance had been made when a terrible fire from the foe staggered the leading regiments. The general sprang forward on foot, grasped the flag of the Seventy-ninth New York Regi-

ment, whose color sergeant was wounded, and himself led the charge. His lines went forward bravely, threw down the obstruction and routed the foe temporarily at that point; but as the fatal fence was reached, General Stevens was struck in the temple by a bullet and fell dead, still grasping the colors of his former regiment. Thus nobly died at the age of 44, while his country sadly needed his services, one of her bravest and ablest soldiers.

Brevet Brigadier General Robert H. Stevenson

Of Boston was the first major of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, being commissioned September 2, 1861, and was promoted lieutenant colonel December 28, 1862, having been wounded at the battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14, 1862. His duty was such as naturally pertained to his command in the regiment till the 9th of July, 1863, when he was left in command of a detachment of four companies of the regiment on Seabrook Island, where they performed very severe and exhausting duty till the 21st, when they rejoined the regiment on Morris Island. Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson was then detailed on duty connected with the raising of troops by draft and otherwise, after which he returned to the regiment and served with it till the 31st of May, 1864, when he resigned his commission. He received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers from March 13, 1865.

Brigadier General Thomas G. Stevenson

Of Boston was in the winter of 1860-61 orderly sergeant of the New England Guards, a favorite militia company of Boston. Another company being formed to constitute a battalion under that name, he was chosen captain of one company, and while the command was serving as garrison for Fort Independence in Boston Harbor he was promoted major. The battalion being developed into the Twenty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers late in the summer of 1861, he was commissioned colonel and took his regiment to North Carolina as a portion of the Burnside expedition. A few weeks after the battle of Newbern, in which he won commendation for his soldierly qualities, Colonel Stevenson was assigned to the command of a brigade in General Foster's division, which he ably held during

the remainder of the year, being commissioned brigadier general of volunteers December 26, 1862. He accompanied General Foster to South Carolina in January following, and commanded a brigade in the operations of 1863 against Charleston. He occupied Seabrook Island from the 28th of March to the 9th of July, when his troops were transferred to Morris Island. In April, 1864, he was relieved from duty with the Tenth Corps and reported to General Burnside at Annapolis, where he was placed in command of the First Division of the Ninth Corps. He fought his division bravely at the bat-

Brig. Gen. T. G. Stevenson.

tle of the Wilderness, May 6, when it was under the direction of General Hancock, commanding the Union left, and moved with it to Spottsylvania. On the morning of the 10th of May his division was directed to make a reconnaissance from the Union left toward the Court House, which was most gallantly done, the lines of the Ninth Corps being established close to those of the Confederates on the Fredericksburg road; but in doing so General Stevenson was killed by a musket shot. In his death an exceptionally brave, high-minded and capable officer was lost to the service. He was buried at Mount Auburn cemetery.

Brigadier General Charles P. Stone

Was born at Greenfield and educated at the academies of Western Massachusetts, entering West Point in 1841 and graduating in due course. He remained there as acting assistant professor of ethics till the Mexican war, in which he took part, receiving the brevets of first lieutenant and captain for gallant conduct at Molina del Rey and Chapultepec. From 1851 to 1856 he served on the Pacific coast as chief of ordnance, when he resigned but remained on the Pacific shore till 1860. He then came east and offered his services to the national government in February of the following year, apprehending the approaching outbreak. He was made captain in the regular army, organized and drilled the District of Columbia militia, displaying such ability that he was commissioned colonel of the Fourteenth United States Infantry dating from May 14, 1861, and three days later was made brigadier general. He commanded a brigade under General Banks till the 11th of August, when with six regiments, a battery of light artillery and a company of cavalry he was ordered to watch the Potomac from Great Falls to Point of Rocks, with head-quarters at Poolesville. It was a part of this force, or "Corps of Observation," as it was known, which fought the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff. He was arrested by order of the secretary of war on the 9th of February, 1862, and confined at Fort Lafayette, New York, till the following August, when without any explanation being given for his long and unjust confinement he was released. This great wrong to a brave and patriotic officer was never explained to him or the public. No charges were ever preferred against General Stone, nor was any attention given to his repeated demands for explanation and trial. He was not assigned to duty till the 9th of May, 1863, when he was ordered to report to General Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, where he served through the siege of Port Hudson, being later made chief of staff to General Banks and acting in that capacity till his commander was relieved after the Red River campaign, when he resigned, dating from the 4th of April, 1864. In 1869 he became chief of staff to the Khedive of Egypt, and served brilliantly as such for 13 years, making a wonderful metamorphosis of the army of that country, of which he was virtually commander. Returning then to his own country he lived near or at New York till his death in January, 1887, at the age of 64, his remains being buried at West Point.

Major General George C. Strong

Was a graduate of West Point Military Academy in the class of 1857, having been appointed from Western Massachusetts, and was the author of "Cadet Life at West Point." At the opening of the war he was first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army. He served on the staff of General McDowell at Bull Run and of General Fremont late in the summer, and in September, 1861, was invited by General B. F. Butler, to become his chief of staff and assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major. This position he held till the spring of 1863, accompanying General Butler to New Orleans, and with him returning to New York after the Department of the Gulf was turned over to General Banks. While in that department Major Strong commanded two expeditions into the interior with much success; in one to Ponchatoula, La., September 15, 1862, he captured the head-quarters of the Confederate General Jeff Thompson, including his sword and spurs, the former presented to him by friends in Memphis. On the recommendation of General Butler, Strong was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers from November 29, 1862. Although broken in health, he found inaction unbearable, and applied for active duty, being assigned to command a brigade under General Gilmore in the operations against Charleston. Landing with his brigade on Morris Island July 10, he led a charge against Fort Wagner next morning, which was repulsed. In the desperate attack of the 18th the post of honor was again given to his brigade, and again he was found leading his troops gallantly to almost certain death. At the parapet of the hostile works he received a severe wound in the thigh, was carried to the rear and sent to New York; but his enfeebled condition proved fatal and on the 30th he died from lockjaw, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery. Shortly before his death he was nominated by President Lincoln as major general of volunteers, dating from July 18, 1863, in recognition of his heroism at Wagner.

Major General Edwin Vose Sumner,

Born in 1797 at Boston and educated at the Milton Academy, entered the United States Army as second lieutenant of infantry at the age of 22. He served in the Black Hawk war in 1832 and was commissioned captain of dragoons the following year, serving on the frontier with

distinction till 1838. He was then made instructor in the cavalry school at Carlisle, Pa., but returned to active service in the Mexican war with the rank of major, and won much distinction as a cavalry commander. He was governor of the Territory of New Mexico from 1851 to 1853, and later was engaged in Indian warfare, and was on duty in Kansas during the troubles of 1858. In March, 1861, having been promoted to brigadier general in the regular army, he was sent to relieve General Albert Sydney Johnston in command of the De-

MAJ. GEN. EDWIN V. SUMNER

partment of the Pacific; but the opening of the war of the rebellion called for his return, and he was summoned to a more active field. During the winter of 1861-2 he was placed in command of a division of troops in the defenses of Washington, and in the organization of the Army of the Potomac for the campaign of 1862 he was made commander of the Second Corps of three divisions. With two of his divisions he made a reconnaissance into Virginia in March, pressing the enemy back across the Rappahannock river. One division of his corps accompanied General McClellan to the Peninsula, and when early in April Sumner followed with the other

divisions, he was given the command of the left wing of the army operating against Yorktown, comprising his own corps and the Fourth. When Yorktown was evacuated he commanded the troops which followed the retiring Confederates and fought the sanguinary battle of Williamsburg. His opportune arrival at the head of two divisions upon the battle-field of Fair Oaks in the afternoon of the 31st of May turned the tide of battle in favor of the Union arms; and he was in command at the actions at Peach Orchard, Savage Station and Glendale, and a portion of his troops were engaged at Malvern Hill. His corps was moved to Centerville after the unfortunate second battle of Bull Run, taking position between that place and Chantilly, but was not in action. On the advance of McClellan into Maryland General Sumner commanded the center of the army, comprising his own corps and the Twelfth under General Mansfield, and these organizations fought well and suffered terribly at Antietam. On the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac under General Burnside, Sumner commanded the right grand division, composed of the Second and Ninth Corps. With this he reached the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg on the 17th of November, 1862, but as the ponton bridges for crossing the river had not arrived, and he was not allowed to ford the stream with his command, there was no alternative but to wait—which he did for nearly four weeks before the preparations for the movement across the river were completed. His grand division was the one which led the crossing when the bridges were built on the 11th of December, and it bore the brunt of the ill-starred battle which ensued, suffering a loss of 5,161. The valor displayed by officers and men was of the most heroic sort; but the result of the battle was so unsatisfactory and the feeling among prominent officers of the army so bitter that General Sumner asked to be relieved from his command. This was done by the President on the 25th of January, 1863, and on the 10th of March following he was assigned to command the Department of the Missouri. While on his way to his new post of duty he sickened, dying on the 21st of March, 1863, at Syracuse, N. Y., at the age of 66. General Sumner received the rank of major general of volunteers from July 4, 1862, and a brevet rank of the same grade in the regular army from May 31, 1862. He was twice wounded during the Seven Days' battles on the Peninsula, and again at Antietam, though not disabled.

Brevet Brigadier General Sylvanus Thayer,

A native of Braintree, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1807, entered the Military Academy at West Point the following year, being appointed from his native state, and 11 months later graduated third in his class, being commissioned second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers February 23, 1808. During the war of 1812 he was engaged in various capacities and in nearly all the different fields of operation, and for two years after the close of that war was in Europe studying the matter of fortifications. From 1817 to 1833 he was superintendent of the Military Academy, and at the close of his term there was for more than 20 years engaged in works of great interest to his native state, being superintending engineer of the construction of Forts Warren, Independence and Winthrop in Boston Harbor. This duty continued till 1843, after which he was for nine years engaged on the sea walls of the same harbor. At the close of this work he received leave of absence on account of ill health, and did not again resume active duty. He held the commission of lieutenant colonel of engineers from July 7, 1838, till the 3d of May, 1863, when he was commissioned colonel, was on the 31st brevetted brigadier general United States Army for long and faithful service, and on the 1st of June was retired from the active list, "having been borne on the army register more than 45 years." General Thayer died at South Braintree September 7, 1872.

Brevet Brigadier General William S. Tilton

Of Boston was a member of a mercantile firm at the outbreak of the war, and at once relinquished bright business prospects to serve his country, entering the Twenty-second Massachusetts at its formation in September, 1861, as first lieutenant and adjutant, for which position he had been well qualified by membership of the Independent Cadets of Boston and by diligent study of military text-books. At the completion of the regiment's organization, October 4, he was commissioned major, and served with that rank till the battle of Gaines Mill, June 27, 1862, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. After six weeks in Libby Prison he was paroled and came home. Upon newspaper intelligence of his exchange he rejoined his regiment and marched in command of it to the battle of Antietam, commanding also at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; at

the latter being the first on the field and the last to leave, his regiment leading the advance and forming the infantry rear guard. He had received the commission of colonel, dating from October 17, 1862, and soon after Chancellorsville was put in command of the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, which he retained during the Gettysburg campaign and till the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac in the spring of 1864, when by the breaking up of the brigade he was temporarily returned to the command of the

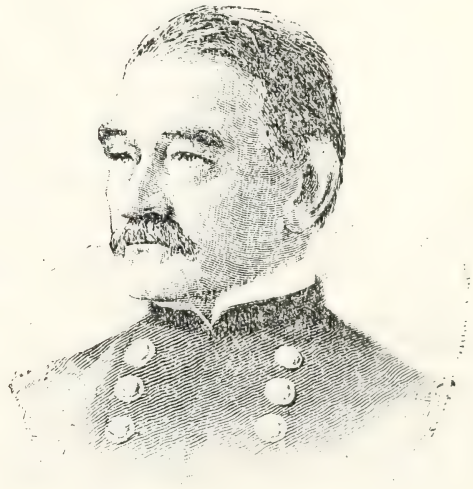
Brevet Brig. Gen. William S. Tilton.

Twenty-second Regiment. This command was held till the 18th of June, when in the movement against the works before Petersburg Colonel Tilton was placed in command of a brigade of Griffin's First Division of the Fifth Corps. This brigade he commanded during the summer, having the advance at the movement of the corps against the Weldon Railroad and its capture, August 19, 1864. Early in October the term of service of the regiment expired, and Colonel Tilton returned with it to Massachusetts and was mustered out on the 17th. He had early in the campaign of 1864 been recommended by General Grant for commission as brigadier general, but

the number of brigadiers allowed by law being filled he could not be commissioned, consequently serving during almost half of his three years as a brigade commander with the pay and rank of a colonel. His brevet of brigadier general of volunteers dated from the 9th of September, 1864, and was most honorably earned. In September, 1869, General Tilton was appointed superintendent of the Soldiers' Home at Togus, Me., which position he filled with great credit till his resignation in 1882. He died at his home in Newtonville, March 23, 1889.

Brevet Major General Zealous B. Tower

Was born in Cohasset, Mass., January 12, 1819. After a three-years' course of studies at the English High School in Boston he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point



Brevet Maj. Gen. Z. B. Tower.

in 1837, was graduated at the head of his class July 1, 1841, and commissioned second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. His first year's service was at Washington, D. C., the second as assistant professor of engineering, and thence till the war with Mexico he was engaged in the construction of the defenses of Hampton Roads,

Va. In Mexico he served with much distinction, led General Riley's column of attack at Contreras, was wounded at the storming of Chapultepec, and with the commission of first lieutenant attained to the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious services. Commissioned captain July 1, 1855, he served till the opening of the rebellion in the construction of various harbor and sea-coast works, in travel abroad and on special duty in Washington. During the first year of the war, while stationed at Fort Pickens, Fla., he was promoted to major in the Corps of Engineers for his services as chief engineer of the defenses, received the brevet of lieutenant colonel, and dating from November 23, 1861, was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers. General Tower returned to Washington in June, 1862, and was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, of the Army of Virginia under General Pope, and took part in the various engagements of the campaign which ended with the defeat of the Union arms at Manassas, August 30, 1862, where he was severely wounded. Owing to his wound he was absent on leave till June, 1864, and from July till September was superintendent of the Military Academy. From September 28, 1864, to June, 1865, he was chief engineer of the defenses at Nashville, serving on the staff of General Thomas during the battle of December 15 and 16. At the same time he was acting as inspector general of fortifications of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and after the close of the war was a member of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications and Harbor and River Improvements from 1867 till 1880 when he was assigned as the president of the Board and served until January, 1883, the date of his retirement from active service. For gallant and meritorious services he received brevets of brigadier general and major general in the United States Army from March 13, 1865, and of major general of volunteers from the 12th of June, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service January 15, 1866, and on the 13th of January, 1874, was commissioned colonel of engineers in the regular line.

Brevet Major General Edward D. Townsend, U. S. A.,

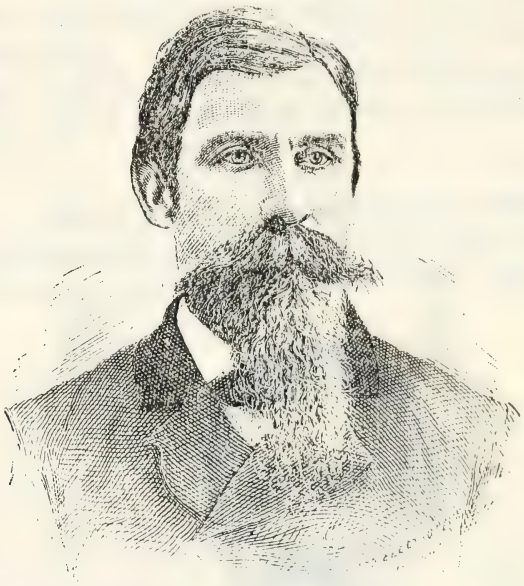
Was born at Boston, received his education at the Latin School of that city and at Harvard College, being appointed to the Military Academy at West Point which he entered July 1, 1833. Graduat-

ing four years later, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the Second United States Artillery; and was appointed adjutant of the regiment in July, 1838, a position which he held for more than eight years with rank of first lieutenant. He was appointed brevet captain and assistant adjutant general in August, 1846, and was advanced to the full rank of captain of artillery in April, 1848. He was promoted brevet major and assistant adjutant general in July, 1852. For some years previous to the outbreak of the war he was on duty in California and in the adjutant general's office of the War Department. In April, 1861, the then adjutant general resigned and went south, which promoted Colonel Lorenzo Thomas from chief of staff for General Scott to be adjutant general of the army, and Major Townsend, being commissioned lieutenant colonel, took the place on General Scott's staff, being next in rank. He was commissioned full colonel in August of that year, and on the retirement of General Scott in November reported for duty to General McClellan and was again ordered to the adjutant general's office as chief assistant. In the spring of 1863 General Thomas was ordered on detached duty, placing Colonel Townsend in charge of the office. This extremely responsible position he held to the close of the war, and thereafter till General Thomas was retired, when on the 22d of February, 1869, he was commissioned brigadier general and formally appointed to the office he had so long filled. He was retired on the 15th of June, 1880, being over 62 years of age and having served his country continuously for almost 47 years. He received the brevet of brigadier general in the regular army September 24, 1864, "for meritorious and faithful services during the war," and that of major general from March 13, 1865, "for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the adjutant general's department during the war."

Brevet Major General Adin B. Underwood,

A graduate of Brown University and the Harvard Law School, was engaged in the practice of law in Boston at the outbreak of the rebellion. He at once gave his energies to the formation of the Second Regiment, in which he was commissioned captain and with which he served till July, 1862, when he was made major of the Thirty-third Regiment, then being organized, and went into service as its lieutenant colonel, being commissioned colonel April 3, 1863.

He led the regiment bravely at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and under Hooker at Wauhatchie, where he was very severely wounded, so that his life was despaired of. For his gallantry in this action he was at the request of General Hooker commissioned brigadier general, and on recovering sufficiently was made president of a



Brevet Maj. Gen. A. B. Underwood.

military commission at Washington. Dating from the 13th of March, 1865, he was brevetted major general of volunteers, and on the 1st of September ensuing his resignation was accepted and he was appointed by the President surveyor in the Custom House at Boston, where he served for 21 years. He died at Boston, January 14, 1888.

Brevet Brigadier General Charles F. Walcott

Of Boston was commissioned a captain in the Twenty-first Regiment on its organization, and served in that rank, much of the time discharging the duties of a field officer, from August 21, 1861, till April 23, 1863, when he resigned his commission. On the 16th of May, 1864, he was commissioned captain of the Twelfth Unat-

tached Infantry Company of Cambridge (90 days), serving in that capacity from the 16th day of May to the 15th of August, 1864. On the formation of the Sixty-first Regiment Captain Walcott was given its command, being commissioned lieutenant colonel September 22, 1864, and leaving the state for duty on the 7th of October with the first battalion of five companies. He was made colonel November 9 and commanded the regiment till the close of the war with much ability. For gallant conduct at the storming of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, he received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers, dating from April 9. General Walcott died suddenly June 12, 1887.

Brevet Brigadier General Francis A. Walker

Of North Brookfield enlisted in the Fifteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and was mustered as sergeant major of the regi-

Brevet Brig. Gen. Francis A. Walker.

ment August 1, 1861. He went into the field in that capacity, being subsequently commissioned second lieutenant of Company K, but was never mustered to that rank. He was instead commissioned

captain and assistant adjutant general on the 14th of September, 1861, and assigned to duty on the staff of General Darius N. Couch, then commanding a brigade of the Army of the Potomac. He remained on General Couch's staff till the battle of Chancellorsville, when he was severely wounded, having been promoted major August 11, 1862, and lieutenant colonel January 1, 1863. Returning to duty at Second Corps head-quarters in August, 1863, he served under Generals Warren and Hancock for about a year, being taken prisoner by the Confederates at the battle of Reams Station, August 25, 1864. On the 6th of October he was paroled from Libby Prison, being sick, and on the 12th of January, 1865, resigned his commission on account of disabilities incurred in prison. Dating from the 13th of March following, he was brevetted colonel "for gallantry and good conduct during the campaign of 1864," and brigadier general of volunteers "for gallantry and good conduct and severe wounds at Chancellorsville."

Brevet Brigadier General George Hall Ward

Of Worcester was at the opening of the war a brigadier general of the Massachusetts Militia,—an accomplished and skillful officer. Being disappointed in the hope that his entire brigade might be called into service, he gave his fine energies to the work of recruiting the Fifteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, being in command of the camp at Worcester during the organization, and accepting the commission of lieutenant colonel of the regiment July 24, 1861. Accompanying the regiment to the field, and taking part in its first disastrous battle at Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861, he suffered the loss of a leg. Returning to his home in January, he applied for duty as soon as he had recovered sufficiently, and for nearly a year was in charge of recruiting camps at Worcester and elsewhere, rendering valuable service. Early in 1863, though still suffering from an imperfectly healed wound, he returned to the front and resumed command of the Fifteenth Regiment, of which he had been commissioned colonel on the promotion of Colonel Devens to a brigadiership April 29, 1862. On the march to Gettysburg Colonel Ward was in command of the brigade to which his regiment was attached, but being relieved on reaching the field he returned to the Fifteenth and gallantly led it forward to the Emmitts-

burg road in support of the imperiled Third Corps, late in the afternoon of July 2, 1863. The disaster to that corps necessitating a

Brevet Brig. Gen. George H Ward.

change in the position of his regiment, he was in the act of moving it toward the rear when he fell mortally wounded, dying in a few hours. In recognition of his eminent worth he received the brevet rank of brigadier general of volunteers dating from the day of his death.

Brevet Brigadier General Lucius H. Warren

Of Charlestown was a member of the Harvard Law School at the opening of the civil war, having graduated from Princeton College in 1860. On his graduation from the Law School he was admitted to the Bar of Massachusetts, but feeling that his country demanded his services he enlisted in the summer of 1862 and before leaving the state was commissioned second lieutenant of Company I, Thirty-second Massachusetts Regiment, dating from July 31. On the 14th of December following he was promoted to first lieutenant, and during the winter of 1863-4 served on court-martial as judge advocate. In March following he was appointed major of the Thirty-eighth

United States Colored Troops, then being organized at Norfolk, Va., and later became lieutenant colonel of the same regiment. The command formed a part of the Eighteenth Corps till the organization of the Twenty-fifth, composed exclusively of colored troops, when it went into the new corps. It had part in the operations against Petersburg and Richmond, and was among the first troops to enter the latter city at its fall, being probably the first colored regiment to do so. Colonel Warren was often in command of the brigade, and was brevetted brigadier general from March 13, 1865. In command of the regiment General Warren accompanied General Sheridan to Texas to watch the operations of Maximilian and the French in Mexico, being stationed at Brownsville, Brazos Santiago and Indianola, most of the time in command of the brigade, and in the fall of 1866 commandant of the district of Indianola and San Antonio. He was mustered out of the volunteer service February 22, 1867, but had previously been appointed first lieutenant and afterward captain in the Thirty-ninth United States Infantry, though he never served with the regiment. He was aide and inspector on the staff of Major General Robert C. Buchanan, commanding the Department of Louisiana and Texas, and served with him during the reconstruction period, 1867-9, and in that capacity was called upon to depose the military mayor of New Orleans in 1868 and installed the mayor elected under the new constitution of the state. He was also adjutant general of the Freedman's Bureau of that state. He resigned his commission December 31, 1870, having been brevetted lieutenant colonel in the regular service, and removed to Philadelphia, where he entered upon the practice of his profession.

Brevet Brigadier General Francis Washburn

Of Lancaster left his studies in Germany upon hearing of the civil war in his own country, and returned to offer his services in any manner in which they might be required. His first position was that of second lieutenant in the First Massachusetts Cavalry, which he accepted on the organization of the command, winning steady and highly honorable advancement. This commission dated from December 26, 1861. He was promoted to first lieutenant on the 7th of March following, and at the formation of the Second Regiment of Cavalry he was on the 26th of January, 1863, made one of the

original captains of that command. After a year's service in that regiment he received the commission of lieutenant colonel in the Fourth Cavalry, accompanied that organization into the field and served with distinction. On the resignation of Colonel Rand he was advanced to the vacancy February 4, 1865. On the retreat of the Confederate army under General Lee from Petersburg, Colonel Washburn with three companies of his regiment accompanied the head-quarters of the Army of the James to Burkesville, reaching there on the night of April 5. Next morning with two infantry regiments he was sent to High Bridge, over which it was feared the enemy might escape, and in the desperate fight which ensued with a vastly superior force of the enemy, Colonel Washburn, while gallantly leading his handful of cavalry to a fresh charge after having twice broken through the opposing lines, was shot in the head while engaged in a sword fight with a Confederate officer. After having fallen from his horse he was struck in the head with a saber, and remained in the hands of the enemy, who held him a prisoner for two days, giving no care to his wounds. After the surrender of Lee he received every attention that surgical skill could bestow, but died from his wounds on the 22d. As a trifling mark of appreciation of his gallant conduct, he was brevetted brigadier general to date from the day of his last magnificent fight.

Brevet Brigadier General Ansel D. Wass

Of Boston left the counting-room at the first call for volunteers and went to the front as first lieutenant of Company K, Sixth Regiment, in April, 1861. Returning at the close of the three-months' service of that command, he was immediately commissioned captain of the "Tiger Fire Zouaves," Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, on the 22d of August, 1861, holding the command till July 1, 1862, when he was promoted to major, but on the 6th of September was made lieutenant colonel of the Forty-first Regiment—afterward the Third Cavalry. Accompanying that regiment to Louisiana, he served with it till the 31st of January, 1863, when he resigned, and was on the 23d of May commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Nineteenth. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, where the regiment distinguished itself, and again at Bristoe Station, October 14 following, where he was in command of the brigade. He

was made colonel of the regiment from February 28, 1864, and held that commission till the Nineteenth were mustered out at the expiration of the term of service, July 28, 1864. Within a week he was made colonel of the Sixtieth Regiment, then being enlisted for 100 days; and with his new command reported to Washington early in August, being stationed at Indianapolis, Ind., during the term of enlistment. As the regiment was about to return to Massachusetts it received from Governor Morton the hearty thanks of the state of Indiana for its service, with the eulogistic compliments of that executive. It was as colonel of the Sixtieth that General Wass received his brevet rank, dating from March 13, 1865. Although suffering in health from his long service, General Wass would not sheathe his sword so long as his country demanded his further efforts, and on the 2d of March, 1865, he was commissioned colonel of the Sixty-second Regiment, then being recruited. Before the command was filled, however, or had been mustered, the collapse of the rebellion removed the necessity for its organization, and the companies which had been enlisted were dismissed. After some months spent in regaining his broken health, General Wass entered the Boston Custom House, where he remained till 1878, when he became a confirmed invalid. He died at his home in Boston on the 24th of January, 1889.

Brevet Brigadier General Stephen Minot Weld, Jr.,

Of West Roxbury began his service as volunteer aide-de-camp on the staff of General Horatio G. Wright, commanding a brigade in the Port Royal expedition, which sailed from Annapolis late in October, 1861. Returning north during the following winter he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers January 24, 1862, and was assigned to duty on the staff of General Fitz John Porter. He served in that capacity with distinction, winning complimentary mention from General Porter for gallantry and ability during the siege of Yorktown and at the battle of Gaines Mill. Near the close of the latter action, June 27, 1862, Lieutenant Weld was captured and taken to Libby Prison at Richmond, where he remained for six weeks, when he was exchanged and rejoined General Porter at Harrison's Landing. His staff duty with that officer continued during the campaign under General Pope and that of Antietam under General McClellan. On

the 24th of October he was commissioned first lieutenant and served on the staff of General Benham till after the battle of Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he was on the staff of General Reynolds, commanding the First Corps, and after that officer's death he served his successor, General John Newton, in the same capacity. He had been promoted to the rank of captain, dating from the 4th of May, 1863, and on the 22d of July was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts (First Veteran) Regiment, the organization of which had been begun. With that rank he went to the front in the spring of 1864, and the killing of his superior, Colonel Griswold, at the battle of the Wilderness devolved upon him the command of the regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel, dating from that time. Colonel Weld was in command of the brigade during the action before Petersburg on the 17th of June, and in the disastrous battle of the Crater, July 30, with a score of his men, he was for the second time made a prisoner, being sent to Columbia, S. C. He was held there till the 15th of December, when he was paroled, and on the 31st of March, 1865, he was regularly exchanged, rejoining his regiment before Petersburg on the 4th of April. He served with it till the command was mustered out, July 12, 1865, receiving at the age of 23 the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers, dating from the 13th of March, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier General George D. Wells

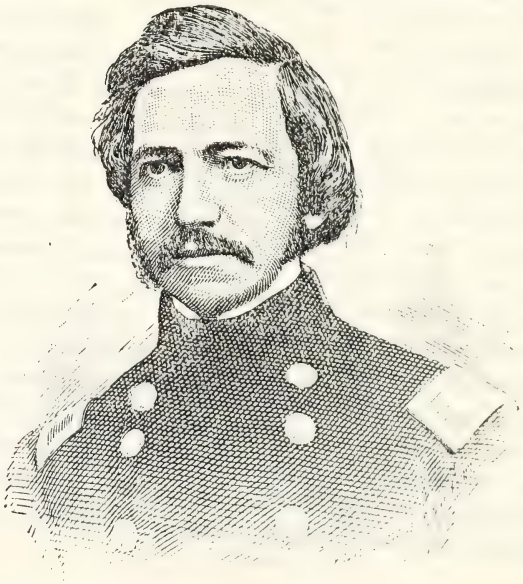
Of Boston entered the service as lieutenant colonel of the First Massachusetts Regiment at its formation, in which position he served with distinguished ability and gallantry, sharing the fortunes of that regiment till the close of the Peninsular campaign. He was in command of the Union skirmish line at the battle of Blackburn's Ford, and subsequently in the presence of Colonel Cowdin was in command of the regiment. He was commissioned colonel of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts July 11, 1862, and led that regiment into the field; but though retaining his commission as its colonel he was really in immediate command of the regiment but little. On the 9th of September he took command of the brigade to which his regiment was assigned, and a few days later was placed in command of Fort Lyon. There he remained till the following January, when he returned to the command of the Thirty-fourth, but in July the

regiment was ordered to Harper's Ferry when he again became acting brigadier, and till the following spring he was variously engaged in court-martial duty or the command of some post or brigade, frequent changes being made in the forces in that vicinity at that time. In the December expedition up the Valley in co-operation with Averell's cavalry, Colonel Wells commanded the column. Near the last of April, 1864, he returned temporarily to the regiment and commanded it in the severe fight at New Market the following month and at Piedmont in June, soon after which he was made commander of the First Brigade, First Division of the Army of West Virginia, of which his regiment became part. In this capacity Colonel Wells served till his death, through the Lynchburg expedition under Hunter and the desperate retreat by way of the Kanawha valley, in the battles of Snicker's Ferry, the Opequan and Fisher's Hill. On the 13th of October, in the affair variously known as the battle of Tom's Brook, Stickney Farm and Cedar Creek, he was mortally wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy, dying before he could be conveyed from the field. His body was sent within the Union lines the following day under a flag of truce. His brevet of brigadier general of volunteers reached camp after his death, bearing date October 12, 1864.

Major General Amiel W. Whipple,

Born at Greenwich and appointed from Massachusetts to the Military Academy at West Point, graduated in the class of 1841 and was commissioned second lieutenant of the First Artillery, but later in the year was transferred to the Topographical Engineers, with which branch of the service he was engaged in the survey of the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions from 1844 to 1847, and that with Mexico during the five years following. He was in command of the party engaged 1853-5 in the exploration for a railroad route from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean, and was the author of the report of the survey. Having risen to the rank of captain, he served principally in and about Florida till the war broke out, when he was at his own request transferred to the defenses of Washington and was appointed chief topographical engineer on the staff of General McDowell, serving with the Army of the Potomac in the Bull Run campaign,

and in the battle was noticeable for coolness, intrepidity and daring. He was then attached to the staff of General McClellan, but after the opening of the Peninsular campaign was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, recalled and assigned to the defenses of Washington south of the Potomac, his command extending from Fort Lyon near Alexandria to Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy near Chain Bridge. On the 10th of October, 1862, he took the field at the head of the Third Division, Third Corps, which he ably com-



MAJ. GEN. AMIEL W. WHIPPLE.

manded in the movement into Virginia and along the base of the Blue Ridge, in the operations against the retiring Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, as well as in the Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville campaigns and battles. At the latter, on the 3d of May, 1863, while gallantly fighting his division, he was mortally wounded and taken to Washington, where he died on the 7th, at the age of 46. He was commissioned major general of volunteers from the 6th, and also received the brevet of colonel in the regular line for gallant and meritorious services at Fredericksburg, followed by those of brigadier general and major general, United

States Army, for like services at the battle of Chancellorsville and during the rebellion. In his death the nation lost an able, conscientious and accomplished officer, and Massachusetts an honored son.

Brevet Brigadier General Charles A. Whittier

Of Boston, a graduate of Harvard University, was commissioned second lieutenant of Company A, Twentieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, at its organization, took part in the battle of Ball's Bluff as such, and was advanced to first lieutenant on the 26th of November following. Serving through the Peninsular campaign with his regiment, he was about the 1st of September, 1862, attached to the staff of General John Sedgwick, then commanding a division of the Second Army Corps, and served with that officer till his death at Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864, being at his side when the fatal wound was received. He continued on the staff of Sedgwick's successor, General H. G. Wright, and after the close of the war accompanied General Halleck to San Francisco, where he was special inspector of the military division of the Pacific from September, 1865, to June, 1869. Afterward he served for a short time in the division of the South, resigning on the 8th of August, 1870, after having served his country for nine years and one month. He was promoted to captain November 12, 1862; in the early part of 1865 was advanced to major and lieutenant colonel of volunteers (assistant adjutant general), and the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers was conferred dating from the 9th of April of that year.

Brigadier General Edward A. Wild

Of Brookline was a graduate of Harvard College and a physician by profession, having served as such in the Crimean war. He entered the service as captain of Company A, First Massachusetts Regiment, serving efficiently in that capacity till the summer of 1862 and receiving a severe wound in the arm in one of the battles on the Peninsula. While recovering he was commissioned major of the Thirty-second Regiment with which he did not serve, however, being placed in command of Camp Stanton at Lynnfield, where the final companies of that regiment with other troops rendezvoused, and on the organization of the Thirty-fifth Regiment he was made its

colonel, August 11, 1862. Leading his regiment at once into the field, he received a wound at the battle of South Mountain, September 14, which necessitated the amputation of his left arm and incapacitated him for some time from active service in the field. On the 24th of April, 1863, he was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers, and proceeding to North Carolina set about the organization of a brigade of colored troops,—a line of work to which he devoted himself with great earnestness. During the summer he went with his brigade to the South Carolina islands and engaged in the

BRIG. GEN. EDWARD A. WILD.

siege operations against Fort Wagner. He did not long remain, but leaving his soldiers there returned with his staff to North Carolina and raised more negro troops. In the early part of the year 1864 he was for three months or more in command of the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., his duties embracing the civil government of the two cities. He had previously been in command of all the colored troops being gathered in that district, and when the spring campaign opened was placed in charge of Fort Powhatan and Wilson's Wharf, commanding the colored troops forming the Union forces at the battle at the latter place, May 24. He after-

ward took part in the operations against Petersburg, and when the Twenty-fifth Corps was formed, composed entirely of colored troops, about the first of December, 1864, he was for a time in command of the First Division. Later in the month, with a body of white troops taken from the North Carolina defenses, he made an expedition from Albemarle Sound up the Roanoke river; after which he again commanded the division till relieved by General Kautz, some two months later, when he resumed command of the First Brigade. After the fall of Richmond the brigade was moved to Petersburg and from there was soon dispersed. General Wild went into the Freedman's Bureau, having charge of Georgia under General Saxton, and after several months spent thus he was mustered out January 15, 1866.

Brevet Brigadier General Robert Williams

Of Virginia was at the opening of the war a first lieutenant in the regular army, and during the ensuing summer was promoted to captain, serving as assistant adjutant general. Being an accomplished cavalry officer, he was commissioned colonel of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, October 7, 1861, which command he retained until late the following October, serving in the Department of the South till August, 1862, and commanding one or more of the expeditions which moved against the enemy in that vicinity during the time. He then joined the Army of the Potomac with portions of two battalions of his regiment, and accompanied it during the Antietam campaign. He had meantime been promoted to major in the regular service, and October 29, 1862, returned to duty there as assistant adjutant general, in which line of service he remained till after the close of the war. He received the brevet of brigadier general in the United States Army to date from March 13, 1865.

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